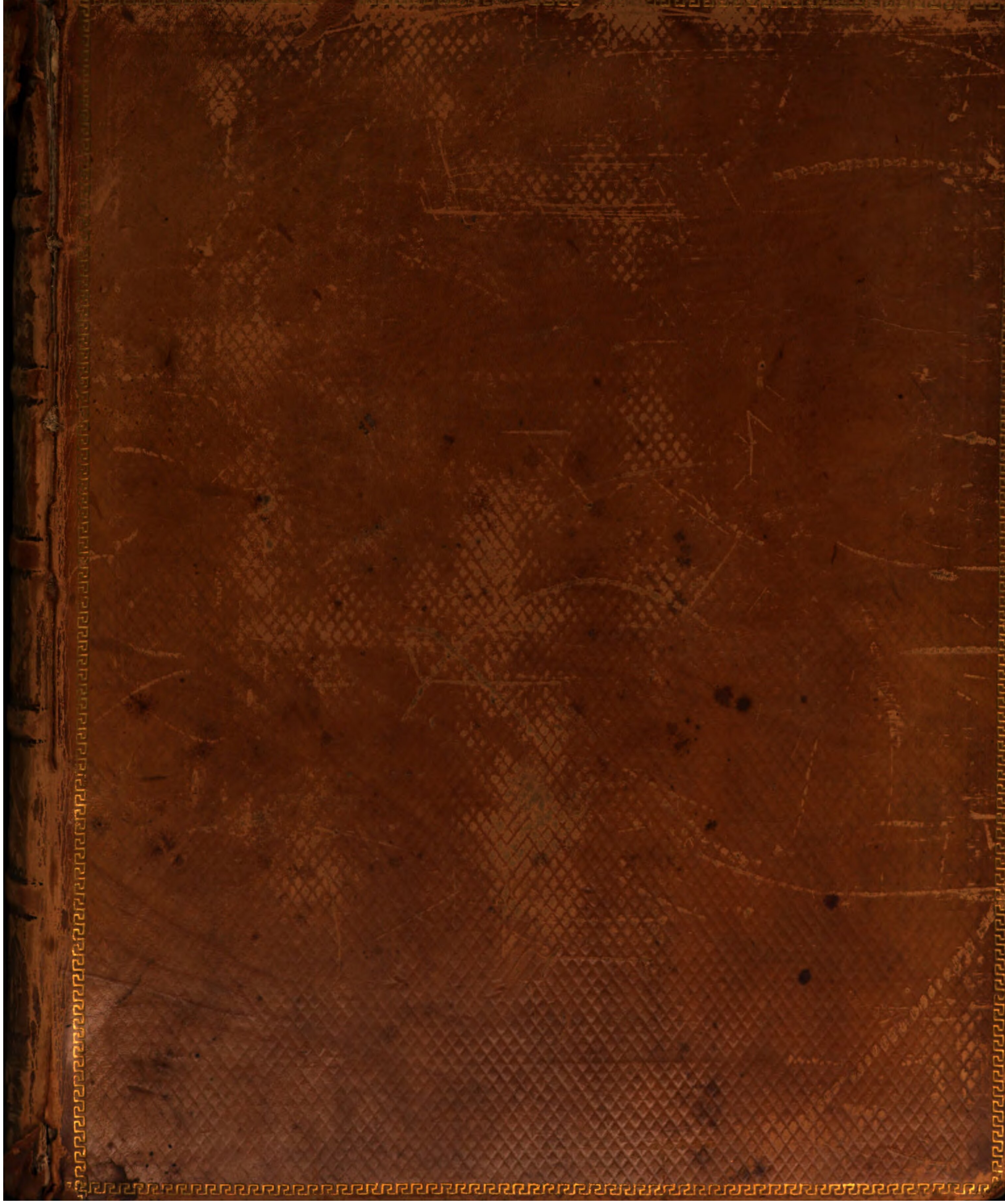








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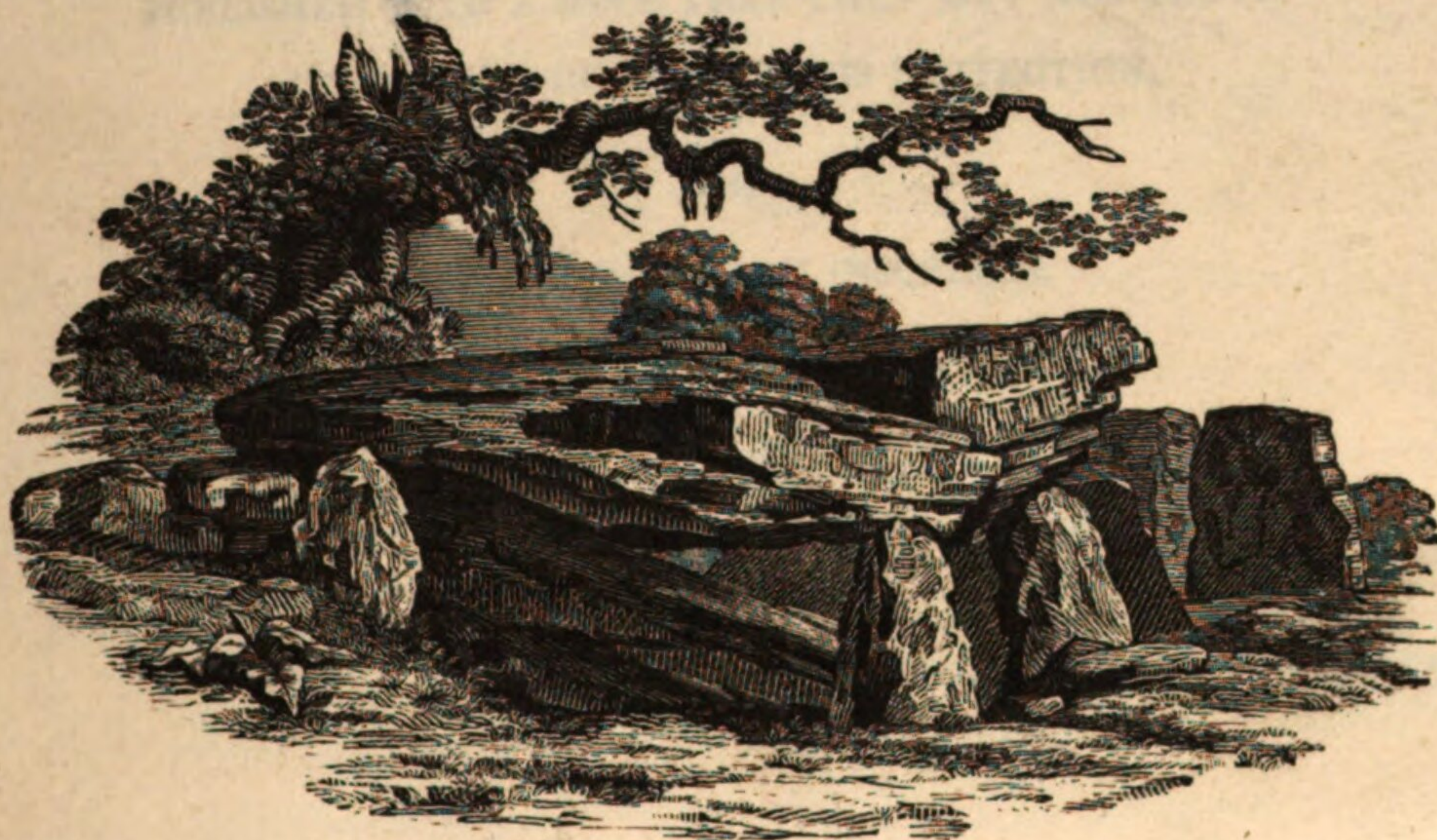
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COLLECTIONS
TOWARDS THE
History and Antiquities
OF THE
COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

By JOHN DUNCUMB, A. M.

Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ.---VIRG. ÆNEID.

VOL. I.

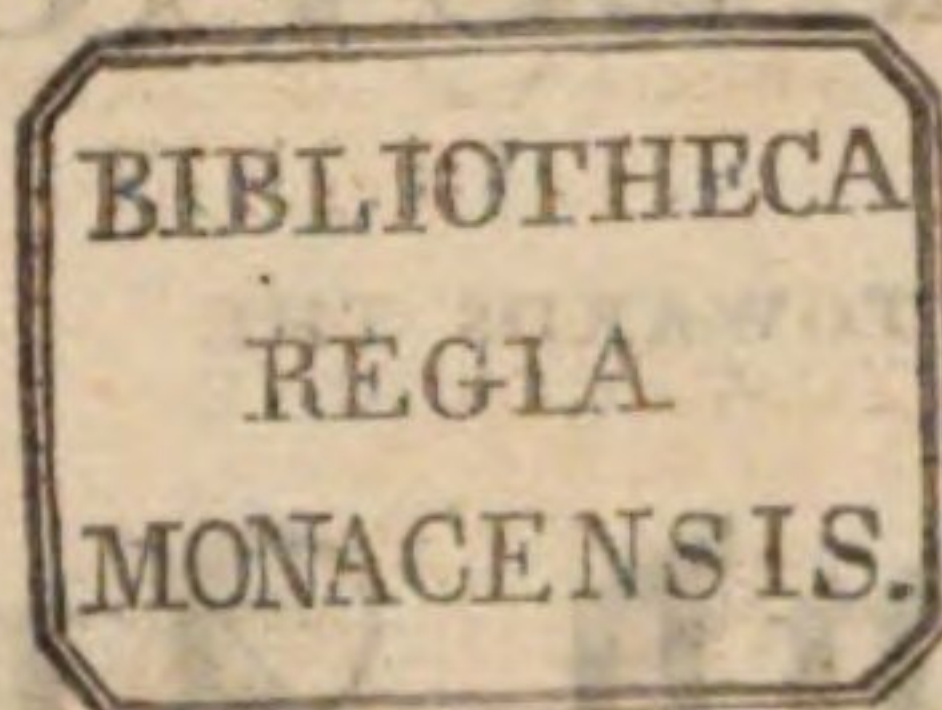


HEREFORD:

PRINTED BY E. G. WRIGHT,
AND SOLD BY JOHN ALLEN, HEREFORD, AND ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY ;
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1804.

COLLECTION



History and Antiquities

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

BY JOHN DUNCAN, A.M.

Three volumes, bound in one cloth.—Vols. I. & II.

VOL. I.



HEREFORD.

PRINTED BY J. DUNCAN, AT THE HEREFORD PRESS, 1831.
AND BY J. DUNCAN, AT THE HEREFORD PRESS, 1831.
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1831

TO

HIS GRACE

CHARLES HOWARD,

DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND,

&c. &c. &c.

THE FOLLOWING

COLLECTIONS,

FORMED UNDER HIS LIBERAL PATRONAGE,

AND

PUBLISHED WITH A HOPE THAT THEY MAY NOT PROVE

ALTOGETHER UNWORTHY HIS PROTECTION,

ARE

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS GRACE'S

OBEDIENT AND OBLIGED

HUMBLE SERVANT,

JOHN DUNCUMB.

PREFACE.

THE COUNTY OF HEREFORD, although replete with a variety of materials to attract the researches of the Antiquary and the Historian, has hitherto so far escaped their notice, that no regular account of it has ever been submitted to the Public. As the ground on which CARACTACUS and the brave SILURES so nobly fought, *pro aris et focis*, against the Roman invaders, and as the frontier, during the long continued wars between England and Wales, it presents an important series of national occurrences; whilst as a province, distinguished from the earliest dates of civilized society, by the residence of ancient and honourable families, holding their possessions by various and peculiar tenures; as a district fertile in its produce, and abounding in scenery of the most beautiful description;—it contains a fund of information, which, if properly collected and arranged, could not fail to be generally gratifying.

Such considerations, and the interest naturally excited by long connection with the county, and by extensive property acquired in marriage with the heiress of the family of SCUDAMORE, of Hom Lacy, have induced the DUKE of NORFOLK to make several purchases with a view towards a publication of this kind. With these materials, with very

PREFACE.

considerable aid from the stores of the British Museum, the Augmentation Office, and the Tower, in London; the Bodleian Library, in Oxford; the MS. collections of Thomas Blount, esq. of Orleton, and of James Walwyn, esq. of Longworth; the usual printed authorities; and the obliging communications of the gentlemen and clergy of the county, and of William Bray, esq. George Nayler, esq. and the Rev. James Dallaway, the following Collections have been arranged in their present form.

The Compiler is well aware that many imperfections will be discernable; some from the difficulties unavoidably incident to the undertaking, and more from his own inability to do justice to a work which embraces subjects of considerable variety, and involves persons and property of so high importance. The public, however, have now an opportunity of judging for themselves; and, with the utmost deference, these Collections are submitted to their accustomed candour.

Hereford, Sept. 25, 1804.

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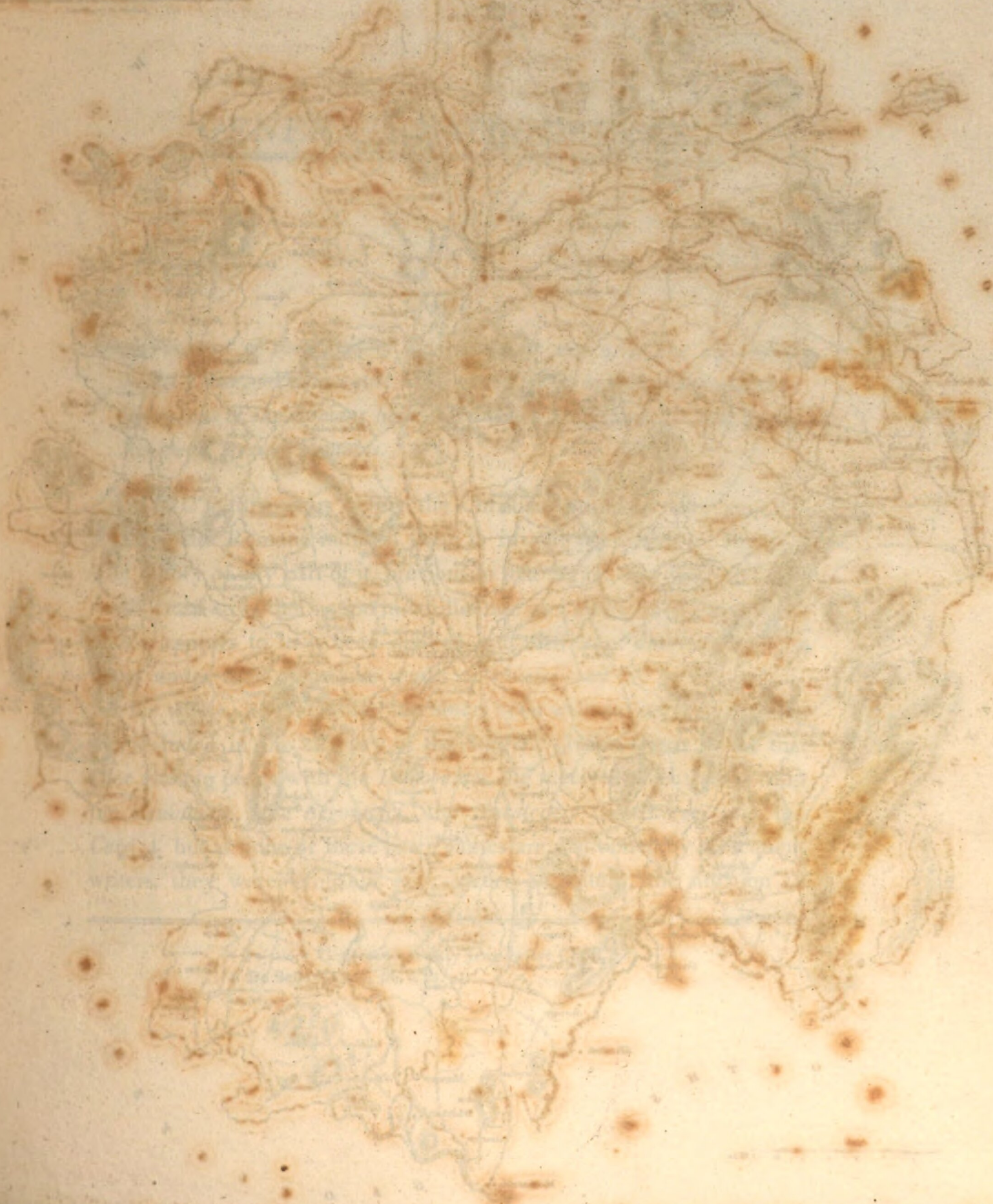
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HERFORDSHIRE



Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

CHAP. I.

Some Account of this Part of Britain before and after the Invasion by Julius Cæsar.---Vestiges still to be traced of its original Inhabitants.---Operations of the Romans here.---History of Caractacus.---And general Review of Roman Remains.

ABOUT fifty years before the Christian æra, the restless ambition of the Romans induced them to invade the island of Britain.* The history of any part of it, previous to that period, is equally obscure with that of any other nation in an illiterate and uncivilized state. The whole appears to have been divided into districts of different appellations, under their respective reguli or chiefs; and the greater part, if not the whole, of that which has since been called HEREFORDSHIRE, was included in the territory of the *Silures*. Julius Cæsar states, that after making peace with the *Trinobantes*, he received ambassadors from the *Cenimagni*, the *Segontiaci*, the *Ancalcites*, the *Bibroci* and the *Cassi*:† but as none of these latter names are mentioned by subsequent writers, they were probably only parties of Britons, the situation of

* Polydore Virgil supposes sixty years before Christ.

† De Bello Gallico, lib. v. 21.

whose temporary residencies made it necessary to purchase the forbearance of the Romans, who magnified them into so many different nations or tribes, in order to increase their own reputation.

The most obnoxious of the customs which obtained amongst the Britons, was the tyrannical and almost unlimited authority possessed by their Druids or Priests: for, in addition to the superintendence of religious ceremonies, to them was solely entrusted the education of youth; they enjoyed an immunity from personal service in wars, and from contributions to carry them on; they decided controversies between individuals, and even tribes, and were the only recorders of public events. Their mode of performing most of these offices, was that which they deemed best calculated to preserve their own ascendancy: as ministers of religion, they taught the doctrine of transmigration of souls, and offered human sacrifices to their Gods, “extending their authority “as far as the fears of their timorous votaries;”* as public instructors, they confined the higher parts of knowledge as then understood, to their own order; and as historians, by merely celebrating the exploits of their heroes in song through the medium of their bards, they almost unavoidably interspersed fable or fancy with fact, and rendered it difficult to select the one from the other.

Mr. Maurice, in his learned and elaborate work on “Indian Antiquities,”† supposes a striking affinity to have existed between the religious rites of the Druids, and those of the Brahmins of the east: he farther conceives, that there was even a similarity in their primeval languages, and endeavours to delineate a possible geographical connection between them: he also notices the resemblance of customs still prevalent in each country, comparing the rustic sports of the English

* Hume's History of England, vol. i.

† London, 4to. 1796, vol. vi. part i.

first of April, to the *Huli* festival in India; and ascribing both to the celebration of the vernal equinox.

The state of knowledge, at this early period, must surely have been very imperfect amongst the Britons: Mr. Maurice, however, supposes them to have made considerable progress in astronomy, geometry, moral philosophy, music, geography, mechanics, and botany. But are not these titles too dignified for the small degree, in which any thing relating to most of these subjects, could have been known to them? That they made observations on the stars, and turned those observations to some advantage, is not to be doubted; that they also possessed a mode of raising enormous weights, Stone-henge alone most clearly testifies: but perhaps it will not be so readily conceded, that their precepts can reasonably be styled moral philosophy; that their wild performance on the harp, constituted music, considered as a science; that they were acquainted with any of the real principles of geography; that the discovery of an elliptical bason in Cornwall, proved them geometers; or that their veneration of the mistletoe, and the use of herbs in their pretended art of divination, were sufficient to entitle them to the name of botanists.*

The first accounts given by the Romans, of the inland inhabitants, describe them as little acquainted with tillage, and principally subsisting on milk and flesh: “interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, “sed lacte et carne vivunt;”† and although Julius Cæsar did not penetrate so far as the territories of the Silures, yet his accounts of this

* Lucan also ascribes several astronomical discoveries to a set of Indian philosophers, denominated *Gymnosophists*; and states them, like the Druids, to have had some skill in medicine, to have practised magic, and foretold future events. Lucan was born about 39 years after Christ, and was put to death in the 27th year of his age.

† Cæsar de Bello Gallico, lib. v. 14.

and other parts of the interior, were in general as full, and in substance the same, as those recorded after Britain was reduced into the form of a Roman province. This circumstance seems to prove, that rude as the Britons assuredly were, and little connected as they are supposed to have been with other parts of the world, they were at least equal to the preservation of an universal correspondence amongst themselves.

Tacitus was the next author of note who treated of British affairs.* He was of opinion, that the northern inhabitants of Britain had the appearance of German descent; that those opposite Gaul resembled the people of that country; and that the Silures, from their curled hair and swarthy complexion, bespoke a Spanish origin: “*Silurum colorati vultus, et torti plerumque crines et positû contra Hispaniam, Iberos veteres trajecisse, easque sedes occupasse, fidem faciunt.*”†

But the circumstance of our shores being visible from those of France, seems to point out that the island was originally peopled from ancient Gaul alone; and if the different parts had been colonized by the opposite coasts of the Continent, the inhabitants would surely have possessed a superior knowledge of navigation than has usually been ascribed to them. The Phœnicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians, are supposed to have traded to Britain for skins of animals, lead, and tin,‡ at a very early period; and it does not appear that the Britons themselves had the means of exporting their own commodities: for the purposes of fishing and crossing rivers, they made use of small boats, composed of light twigs, and covered on each side with the skins of animals: these

* Herodotus, who lived almost five centuries before the Christian æra, mentioned the British Islands under the name of the *Cassiterides*, or Tin Islands; but so imperfect were his accounts, that he seemed almost to doubt their existence.

† Tacit. Vita Agric.

‡ Herodotus, &c.

were known in Cæsar's time, and are described by Lucan to have been precisely of the same form and materials as the *coracles* (from *corium*, a hide,) still used occasionally on the river Wye, and more frequently in Shropshire and Wales.

“ *Primum cana salix madefacto vimine, parvam*

“ *Texitur in puppim, cæsoque induta juvenco:*

“ *Sic Venetus stagnante Pado, fusoque Britannus*

“ *Navigat oceano,” &c.*

“ With twisted ozers the first boats were made,

“ O'er which the skins of slaughter'd beasts were laid:

“ With these the Britons on the ocean row,

“ And the Venetians on the lazy Po.”

Giraldus Cambrensis, in his History of Wales, has given an accurate and more detailed account of these coracles. “ *Sunt et his naviculæ, ad piscandum vel flumina transnavigandum vimineæ, non oblongæ, non rostratæ, sed quasi rotundæ, vel potius in triangulum formatæ, undique coriis animalium crudis intus et extra contextæ. Cum autem naviculam salmo injectus, caudâ fortitèr percusserit, non absque periculo plerumque vecturam pariter et vectorem evertit. Naviculas istas, patriæ ritu, piscatores eundo et redeundo humeris portant: unde famosus ille fabulator Bladhercus, qui tempore nostro paulò prævenit, super hoc casu sic ænigmaticè proloqui consueverat: Sunt apud nos, gentes quæ cum ad prædandam deproperant, equos, humeris impositos, usque ad prædam ipsam deportant; ad prædam vero capiendam, equis insiliunt, atque captâ, statim equos humeris injectos, iterum, domum redeundo, reportant.*”

The district occupied by the Silures, comprehended, in addition to what has since been called Herefordshire, the present counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Radnor, with other adjacent parts of South Wales. The farther accounts given of this people by the Roman histo-

rians, represent them as not only inured to hardship and war, but so implacably averse to, and impatient under, a foreign yoke, that they were neither to be prevailed on by courtesy, nor restrained by force: "Silurum gens, non atrôcitate, non clementiâ mutabatur, quin bellum exerceret, castrisque legionum premenda foret."* The exploits or even names of their chiefs are not transmitted to us previous to their struggles with the Romans, which did not take place until almost a century had elapsed after the landing of Julius Cæsar. The opposition made to the invaders was seldom more than that of the particular place against which they acted: nor can it reasonably be imagined, that their enterprize would have been attended with success, if the united force and energy of the whole island had been directed against them, under one commander; and that they were not, is the less to be regretted, on account of that civilization which necessarily arose in some degree amongst the Britons, from an intercourse with a polished people.

Silurean vestiges, religious and military, still remain in various parts of this county; and the present names of places are very frequently found to be of British origin. Arthur's Stone,† or altar, near Moccas, is an acknowledged specimen of Druidical remains: military memorials abound, in their rude and simple fortifications, consisting of mounds of earth thrown up in a conical form, and designed for resort and defence on any sudden emergency; as well as in their more regular entrenchments, which will be described as they locally occur.

It has already been noticed, that the Silures were wholly unaffected by the operations of Julius Cæsar: his expedition can only be consi-

* Tacitus.

† Arthur's Stone will be described in the parish of Dorston: a representation of it is given in the vignette of the title-page of this volume.

dered as a hostile incursion; and the importance which attached to it, arose rather from subsequent events, than from any immediate effects it produced.

*"Territa quæsitis ostendit terga Britannis."**

In short, the Roman troops were soon withdrawn, and the Britons were left to enjoy all the freedom which the Druids would allow them. No farther attempts were made under the Emperors Augustus or Tiberius; and the threatened invasion of Caligula, ended in the idle parade which suggested the project. His successor Claudius was more determined and fortunate: landing a very strong army under Aulus Plautius, several of the British states were subdued, and the Roman authority was established and preserved.† Ostorius Scapula followed Plautius in the command of the conquered part of Britain, and considerably enlarged its extent. The conquest of the Silures appears to have been the grand object of all his operations; it will therefore be interesting to attend to them the more minutely.

A. D.
50.

On assuming the command, he found the Britons wholly unreconciled to the Roman power, and eager to seize every opportunity to shake off the yoke of their invaders. Imperious necessity had alone dictated their submission; and authority established by usurpation, and maintained by force, must ever be reluctantly acquiesced in, and impatiently endured.‡ With these sentiments, motives of policy urged the Britons to attack Ostorius immediately on his arrival, before he could be thoroughly acquainted with his own army, or with the nature of the service in which he was employed. The discipline of the

* Lucan.

† Vespasian, afterwards emperor, served under Aulus Plautius in this expedition.

‡ Mr. Hume observes that the Romans invaded Ancient Britain, with the same right as the modern Britons invaded the peninsula of India.—History of England, vol. i.

Romans overcame these disadvantages; and the site of the struggle is ascertained by Tacitus, when he mentions that, to secure the good effects of his success, Ostorius resolved to construct a chain of military posts through the country, in order that he might secure the territory he had acquired, and be enabled to penetrate farther into the interior. This was to be done in the vicinities of the rivers Severn, and Avon or Nen;* so that the people to have been thus overawed, were those who occupied what now constitute parts of Northampton, Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucestershires; and the country to be penetrated was probably that of the Silures. The design, however, of Ostorius was frustrated for a time by the *Iceni*,† who had lived in alliance with the Romans, but suddenly took up arms against them, in that portion of the eastern coast, which is now called Norfolk and Suffolk. On this occasion, also, the Romans proved victorious; and in consequence, many of the neighbouring tribes, who had hesitated between peace and war, found it prudent to acquiesce in the former.

Opportunity seemed thus to be afforded of undertaking the projected expedition against the Silures, who, with the *Ordovices*, in North Wales and Shropshire, and with the *Cangi*, in Cheshire, held a very considerable and connected tract on the western coast of the island, in defiance of the Romans. Attacking, therefore, the *Cangi*, he laid waste their country, and plundered the inhabitants; but was soon obliged to withdraw his troops, in order to reduce the *Brigantes* in Yorkshire, who had risen in great force against the Romans. Having succeeded in

* The Latin word is *Antona*, the Avon; but Camden was of opinion it should have been *Aufona*, the Nen, a Northamptonshire river. The question is not material on the present occasion.

† Mr. Murphy, in his translation of Tacitus, renders the words, *quod abnuere Iceni*, "to counteract this design, the Iceni took up arms," &c. but the local situation of the Iceni shews that they could be little affected by an invasion of the Silures.

Sketch of ANCIENT BRITAIN

*as divided before the
Roman Invasion*



Robert Davidson

quelling them, and established the military post and colony of *Camodunum*,* as a security against farther revolt, he reverted to his former design, and, penetrating towards the country of the Silures, brought into conspicuous action and admiration the distinguished bravery of the great CARACTACUS. This celebrated hero was chief of the Silures and Ordovices; and having assembled, from all parts, those who deprecated a peace with Rome, he determined to oppose with vigour the invaders of his country.

Hitherto, Ostorius had generally been employed in defensive operations, or in quelling insurrections amongst those who had formerly submitted to the Romans. His army, therefore, probably proceeded from the vicinity of the Severn and the Avon, where, it has already appeared, that they were stationed on his arrival. Previous to this period, the country of the Silures and Ordovices had suffered no diminution from the Roman arms: the frontier of the one (now the county of Hereford,) met the frontier of the other (Shropshire,) on the border of the present county of Worcester; and there presented the nearest, if not the only, point of attack, from which Ostorius could make an impression on both people, or take advantage of circumstances to act against either. This geographical statement has led to a conjecture, that a line of entrenchments, extending on the banks of the river Teme, from the vicinity of Worcester to the scene of the subsequent battle, were occupied by Caractacus and Ostorius; the former successively retreating as the latter advanced, and thus drawing on the Ro-

* It appears from the writings of Pliny and Ptolemy, that there were two cities of this name in Britain; the one amongst the Brigantes; and the other amongst the Trinobantes. *Tacitus, Leipsic edition, with Notes, 8vo. 1752.* The former was evidently alluded to on this occasion; and General Roy, in his Map, according to Ptolemy, distinctly notices the two. *Antiq. of Romans in Britain, published by the Society of Antiquaries, London, royal folio, 1793.*

mans to a place advantageously formed for defence, and as much as possible detached from any assistance which might be afforded to them, in case of their defeat, or any other emergency.

This line is supposed to have begun on Malvern-hills, where British and Roman entrenchments are still to be seen. The two next, the one Roman and the other British, occurred at Whitbourn:* they were situated on the opposite sides of a valley, as if opposed to each other; but the traces of both are now almost obliterated. The fourth is at Thornbury, a British post of great strength, between Bromyard and Leominster. The fifth at Croft, another very strong British camp, between Leominster and Wigmore. The sixth, a large Roman entrenchment called Brandon, and situated between Wigmore and Leintwardine: and the seventh, which is British, on Coxwall-Knoll,† near Brampton-Bryan. Near Downton also, on the east of Leintwardine, is a small entrenchment which was apparently thrown up to guard the passage of the Teme at that place, and was probably connected with the operations supposed to have taken place on the line above mentioned.

Caraetacus, in conducting his retreat, would naturally consider what direction would most effectually protect the territories of the Silures and Ordovices also; and it is presumed, that this route was particularly adapted to his purpose. It also clearly appears from Tacitus, that the war did not originate in the country of the Ordovices—"Caractacus *transfert bellum in Ordovices;*"—and it will be shewn hereafter, that

* Harleian MSS. by Silas Taylor.

† This is generally spelt Coxall; but it is remarked in the Additions to Camden, that "the curious antiquary, Mr. John Aubrey, did observe in some old deeds of Sir Edward Harley's, (of Brampton-Bryan Castle, hard by,) that it is written Coxwall," and that it probably acquired the latter part of its name from the Roman *vallum*. Many similar instances occur in this county; such as Sutton-walls, Wall-hills, Walford, &c.

from each extreme of this line, as it were from established posts, the Romans afterwards penetrated into this part of the country of the Silures—from the present Worcestershire, by a military way leading to the center of this county—and from Shropshire, by an extension or branch of the great road of Watling-street, which proceeded to the same point. The whole conjecture, it is proper to observe, is altogether new, and consequently unnoticed by any of those writers, who have hitherto discussed the antiquities of Britain: the opinion is not advanced as a fact, nor insisted on as decisive, but merely submitted, with diffidence, to the judgment and candour of those who are interested in enquiries of this nature.

Returning to the proceedings of the Britons, we learn from Tacitus,* that in addition to their natural valour, they were now animated by confidence in a leader, whom neither prosperity could unguard, nor adversity deject; and whose fame had far surpassed that of all his contemporaries. Inferior in numbers, but trusting in his own military skill, and in his knowledge of a difficult country, he determined that the territories of the Ordovices should be the scene of his defence. The spot he finally chose for the struggle, was in all respects discouraging to his enemies, and favourable to himself. Where nature had not rendered the eminence inaccessible, he piled large stones on each other, in the form of a rampart: a stream of irregular depth flowed in his front; and a strong body of troops were stationed on the outside of his works, in battle array. The leaders of the various tribes prepared them for the contest, by exciting their hopes, by inflaming their resentments, and by urging every motive which could animate their

* Most of the following account of Caractacus is translated on this occasion, from the Twelfth Book of his Annals; and from his Life of Agricola.

valour. Caractacus himself, darting through the ranks, exclaimed—
“ *Remember, Britons, this day is to decide whether we shall be slaves or*
“ *free!—Recollect and imitate the achievements of our ancestors, whose*
“ *valour expelled Julius Cæsar from our coasts, rescued their country from*
“ *paying tribute to foreigners, and saved their wives and their daughters*
“ *from infamy and violation!*”

Inflamed by this address, every one shouted with applause, and bound themselves by their peculiar oaths to conquer or to perish.

Ostorius was staggered by the resolute appearance and formidable position of his adversaries; but his troops eagerly demanded battle, and exclaimed, that Roman valour could surmount every obstacle. Observing, therefore, what points were most proper for the attack, he led on his army, and forded the river without difficulty: but before they could reach the rampart of stone, the Romans suffered severely from the darts of the Britons, and success long appeared doubtful. At length, forming the *testudo*, or *shell*, by locking their shields together over their heads, they reached the wall, and making several breaches in it, brought on a close engagement. Unprovided with helmets or breast-plates, the Britons could not withstand the attack, but fell back towards the summit of the hill. A few desperate efforts from this point could not avail them, and victory declared for the Romans. The wife and daughter of Caractacus were taken on the field of battle, and his brothers surrendered themselves prisoners: he himself escaped into the country of the Brigantes, and claimed the protection of their queen, Cartismandua; but dreading the resentment of the Romans, which had been so recently directed against her territories, she was induced to deliver him bound to Ostorius.

The site of this important battle, is not agreed on by antiquaries and historians: some writers suppose it to have taken place on the banks

of the Severn, above Montgomery; on those of the Virnew or Tannat, two of the most northern branches; or even on those of the Dee itself: but in opposition to these suggestions, it may be remarked, that some of these positions would transfer the battle to the country of the Cangi, whose territories are not represented to have been invaded on this occasion.

Humphrey Lloyd was of opinion, that it was fought on a British post, called *Caer-Ddynod*, which is situated on the Alven, a small river falling into the north side of the Dee.* To this idea, General Roy opposed the improbability, that Caractacus should have given up such a tract of country, affording many excellent positions, without making a stand until he came near the extremity, with the sea at a small distance in his rear. It may also be added, that the country of the Silures would in that case have been left open to attack, at a time when it was exhausted of all its means of defence.

Camden thought that the high hill of *Caer-Caradoc*, in Shropshire, about six miles west from Leintwardine,† was the scene of the battle in question. The similarity of the name to that of the British chief, either suggested or adds weight to the supposition. *Caer-Caradoc* evidently contained a British post, which was situated on the top, by nature not easily accessible, and rendered stronger by art. So far it agrees with the account given by Tacitus; but, on the other hand, it may be observed, that the inconsiderable rivulet called Chapel-brook, which passes *Caer-Caradoc* almost at its source, could present no obstacle to the Romans: nor can the name be admitted to be decisive, as a second entrenchment bears the same appellation, near Church-

* Additions to Camden's Denbighshire.

† Rocque's Map of Shropshire. London, four sheets, 1752.

Stretton, in Shropshire; and a third in the parish of Sellack, in this county: these might possibly have been occupied by Caractacus on former occasions, or so called in honour of that chief.

General Roy is much inclined to prefer Coxwall-Knoll to either of the places which have been mentioned: a careful examination has led the present enquirer fully to adopt that idea, and respectfully to suggest, whether, with a reasonable allowance for the conciseness of style peculiar to Tacitus, and for some partiality which he may have felt for his countrymen, the situation and other circumstances of Coxwall-Knoll, do not strikingly correspond with the account given by the Roman historian. Coxwall-Knoll is a single eminence, situated in a beautiful valley near Brampton-Bryan. It is luxuriantly covered with wood; one part of it, that towards the south, is within the limits of Herefordshire, whilst that towards the north is within those of Shropshire. On the top is a very strong entrenchment of British construction, and of much greater extent than that at Caer-Caradoc. The access is difficult on all sides: on the south "an artificial terrace is cut along the face of the hill,"* in front of the entrenchment; and the river Teme flows below in the same direction. The Teme continually varies in its depth and impetuosity, according to the proportion of rain received into its channel from the adjacent hills. Immediately opposite, and at the distance of one mile, with the river between them, is the Roman post of Brandon, "a single square work, with four ports,"† more strong towards Coxwall than in any other part.

In the supposed line of march by Caractacus and Ostorius, the latter would occupy Brandon, when the former had retreated to Coxwall: thus situated, the formidable position of the Britons, and the obstacles

* General Roy's Military Antiquities.

† Additions to Camden.

to be encountered in attacking them, were all within view of the Romans: they demanded and were led to the combat; fording the river, they reached the rampart, which probably stood on the artificial terrace described by General Roy, and finally defeated the Britons in the entrenchment above. To these conjectures, which are offered with the utmost deference, it may be opposed, that the Teme near Coxwall is but an inconsiderable river, having a smooth and gravelly bottom, and so little water, except when flooded from the hills, that troops may march across it, in line, for two or three miles together.* To this it is replied, that all rivers suffer some decrease, in proportion as the country through which they pass, becomes more cultivated; that the words of Tacitus—"præfluebat amnis vado incerto"†—evidently apply to a river subject to frequent variations; that no difficulties were experienced when the fording took place—"amnemque haud difficul-
"tèr evadit;"‡—and that probably the Romans exaggerated the obstacles, to increase their own reputation.

It may be farther objected, that Caractacus is stated to have chosen a situation in all respects favourable to himself, and unfavourable to the Romans—"cuncta nobis importuna et suis in melius,"§—whereas Coxwall, standing singly in the plain, afforded no retreat in case of disaster.|| To this it is merely replied, that, notwithstanding the escape of Caractacus himself, the capture of his wife and family in the field, evidently proves, that the means of retreat must have been very difficult.

Finally, it may be urged, that Herefordshire was included in the territories of the Silures; whilst Tacitus, and other subsequent writers

* General Roy.

† Tacit. Ann. lib. xii.

‡ Ex eodem.

§ Ex eodem.

|| General Roy.

of note, have hitherto admitted that the battle was fought in the district of the Ordovices. No decisive proof, however, it is presumed, can be given, that the boundaries of the present Herefordshire were the precise boundaries of the Silures: on the contrary, the northern part of the county, including a large extent adjoining Coxwall, was not incorporated with Herefordshire until the reign of Henry VIII.; and in its original state, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that it may have belonged to the Ordovices.

On these grounds, the opinion of the present enquirer is in favour of Coxwall: he has endeavoured to state his reasons with conciseness and candour; and the public will exercise their indisputable right of deciding for themselves.

The fame of Caractacus had not only extended over Britain, but was known in all the neighbouring provinces; in Italy, and even Rome itself. The Emperor, to heighten the honour of the victory, magnified the exploits of the captive, and sent for him to the capital; where an universal curiosity prevailed to see the undisciplined Briton, who for nine years had successfully defended his territories against the Roman arms. Availing himself of this favourable moment to increase his own popularity, Claudius invited the people to a spectacle of no common nature. The prætorian bands were drawn up before the camp, and a procession began with the attendants of Caractacus: behind these were borne the trophies he had won in war, consisting of costly ornaments for the neck,* and rich trappings for horses; next were the brothers, wife, and daughter of the British chief; and, lastly, Caractacus himself. His attendants and relations implored the mercy

* "Meet for the necks of them that take the spoil." Judges v. 30.

of their conquerors ; but Caractacus, without one symptom of dejection or dismay, addressed the tribunal to the following effect :

“ *If, Romans, I had tamely compromised the liberties of my country,*
 “ *I might have been here your ally, instead of your prisoner. Descended*
 “ *from royal ancestors, and flattered with the fairest hopes, Rome herself*
 “ *would have experienced no disgrace in an alliance with Caractacus.*
 “ *But Fortune has ordained it otherwise : it is yours to triumph, and mine*
 “ *to submit. I once had wealth and armies at my command—is it won-*
 “ *derful that I should reluctantly surrender them? If Rome attempts*
 “ *the dominion of the world, must all mankind resign their privileges at*
 “ *her feet without resistance? Had this been my conduct, you would*
 “ *have lost the honour of conquering me ; and I the glory of having*
 “ *defended my country. If you order me to execution, the name and*
 “ *memory of Caractacus may soon be forgotten : if you grant me life,*
 “ *they will be for ever preserved, by being enrolled in that record which*
 “ *will immortalize your magnanimity and your mercy.*”

Claudius was so sensibly affected by this appeal, that he ordered them all to be unbound, and generously restored them to liberty. Agrippina herself received their compliments, and, at the next meeting of the Senate, triumphal ornaments were voted to Ostorius ; and his conquest was spoken of as equally eminent with that of Publius Scipio over Syphax ; Lucius Paulus over Perses ; or that of any victory, when captive kings were exhibited to the people at Rome.

The speech of the British hero, was most elegantly dramatized by the late Mr. Mason, in his tragedy of *Caractacus*.

CARACTACUS.

----- “ Soldier, I had arms ;
 Had neighing steeds to whirl my iron car ;
 Had wealth, dominion. Dost thou wonder, Roman,
 I fought to save them? What if Cæsar aims

C.

To lord it universal o'er the world,
Shall the world tamely crouch at Cæsar's footstool?

AULUS DIDIUS.

Read, in thy fate, our answer. Yet, if sooner
Thy pride had yielded---

CARACTACUS.

Thank the Gods, I did not.

Had it been so, the glory of thy master,
Like my misfortunes, had been short and trivial---
Oblivion's ready prey: now after struggling
Nine years, and that right bravely, 'gainst a tyrant,
I am his slave, to treat as seems him good:
If cruelly, 'twill be an easy task
To bow a wretch (alas! how bow'd already!)
Down to the dust; if well, his clemency,
When trick'd and varnish'd by your glossing penmen,
Will shine in honour's annals."

This subject has also been ably treated in a Poem by Dr. Sneyd Davies, late Rector of Kingsland, in this county; whose abilities as a poet, will be further illustrated in the course of this work:

" All Rome was hush'd, and nations stood at gaze;
Forth came the mighty chief, august in chains,
Unbroken, unsubdued; his manly brow
Lost not its conscious grandeur: 'round he look'd
A lion in the toils, with steady glare;
Yet, mindful of his fate, to Cæsar's throne
Majestic bow'd, and thus, undaunted, spake:
' Had moderation sway'd my prosperous days,
Rome had beheld me Cæsar's guest and friend,
Nor blush'd; descended from a scepter'd race
That rul'd Britannia's independent isle,
Beyond all annals of recording fame.
If Rome commands, must vassal worlds obey?
What, not resist! who not defend their rights,
Deserve not: cowards only should be slaves.
Yes, I had arms, and wealth, and friends, and fame:
What! tamely give them up? Disgrace indeed!
That I so long withstood your baffled powers,

Forgive me, Roman virtue, that offence :
 Had I a cheap and easy conquest prov'd,
 My ruin and your glory had been less :
 Oblivion soon had veil'd my dastard name,
 Unworthy Cæsar's pity. Death and life
 Are at his dread disposal : that or this
 I neither fear to meet, nor scorn to take.'

' Yes, noble captive, (said the Lord of Rome,)
 Thy life is sacred, and thy freedom seal'd.
 My sole ambition, soaring high, requires,
 Amid my banners and triumphal cars,
 To bear thy valiant country's glorious name.'*

He spake : loud thund'ring acclamations rung,
 And shouts that tore the capitol, proclaim'd
 Imperial mercy to the gallant foe.

All eyes are fix'd in wonder : some admire
 His front erect, broad limbs, and martial port :
 All praise th' unwearied valour that durst cope
 With Roman prowess, and well nigh prevail'd.
 Not bold Jugurtha, nor the Syrian King,
 Not Perses' reft of Alexander's crown,
 Attracted more regard and gazing awe.
 E'en Claudius, in his radiant seat sublime,
 The world's great master, with his legions fierce,
 His glitt'ring eagles, all his trophied pomp,
 And pride-begirt, look'd little on his throne.

Brave Caradoc ! applauded by thy foes,
 What shall thy friends, thy grateful Britons say ?
 What columns, and what altars, rear of fame ?
 Thrice told five hundred courses of the sun,
 Thy age is green, thy laurels freshly bloom :
 Yet, on thy well fought hill, whose stony brow
 O'erlooks the subject plains, the generous youths
 Gladsome repair with annual flow'rs and song,
 And festal music, to record thy praise."†

* Britannicus.

† Written A. D. 1757, for a society which met annually on Caradoc-Hill, in Shropshire, and recited verses in praise of this hero. Dr. Davies was the author of several pieces in Dodsley's Collection.

So far fortune favoured Ostorius in Britain; her vicissitudes now awaited him. Either military discipline began to relax in his camp, from an idea that his late success had terminated the war; or the Silures, in the loss of Caractacus, were inflamed with new motives of resentment and revenge. A præfect, and some legionary troops, who had been left or established on the territories of the Silures, were surrounded by that people, and, if early assistance had not been afforded, they would all have been sacrificed. The commanding officer, with
A. D.
53. eight centurions, and many of the best soldiers, were amongst the slain; and a foraging party, with their guard, soon after experienced a similar defeat.

In short, the Silures still kept the Romans in continual alarm, by forcing them into battle, or partial skirmishes, whenever circumstances afforded a prospect of success. These proceedings so irritated Ostorius, that he publicly declared the very name of the Silures should be extirpated, as that of the Sigambri had been in Gaul. This roused the Silures to increased exertion; and two auxiliary cohorts were soon afterwards intercepted, and the whole made prisoners. Some neighbouring tribes also, induced by this series of success, and a politic distribution of the spoils, joined the Silures at this time; until, harassed by anxiety and unceasing fatigue, Ostorius died. The intelligence of his death was received with particular satisfaction by the Silures, who considered him as a formidable enemy, overcome by their own exertions.

Aulus Didius Gallus was appointed to succeed him; but before his arrival, the command, in these parts at least, had devolved on Manlius Valens, who, deeming the interval a favourable opportunity to establish his own reputation, sought an engagement with the Silures, and was totally defeated. The Silures, in consequence, endeavoured to gain

ground, but were kept in check by Didius; the sum of whose exploits in Britain, appears to have been the preservation of what had been acquired before, and the establishment of some posts in situations as much farther advanced as prudence would justify.

This General was followed by Veranius, who died a few months after his appointment. His successor was Suetonius Paulinus, whose operations were carried on in the isle of Anglesea, and afterwards in the south-east parts of the island, where he made an immense slaughter of the Britons under Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni. By the destruction of their religious groves and altars in Anglesea, he put an end to the tyranny of the Druidical system: but the country of the Silures was exempt from attack during his command, which terminated in his recal.

A. D.
61.

Frequent changes of the Roman Generals were then adopted, in order to try the effect of various and milder dispositions, in reconciling to the natives, the Roman authority. But this system proving ineffectual, arms were again appealed to. Petilius Cerealis subdued a part of the Brigantes; and, at length, Julius Frontinus, almost one hundred and twenty years after the first invasion of Britain, and more than twenty years after the defeat of Caractacus, conquered from the Silures the Forest of Dean, and the present counties of Hereford and Monmouth. This event is related by Tacitus, in words which fully 73.
express the importance annexed to the conquest: "He had the glory
" of subduing the powerful and warlike nation of the Silures; in ef-
" fecting which, he had not only to combat with an implacable enemy,
" but with local difficulties, which none of his predecessors had been
" able to surmount."*

* Tac. in Vitá Agricolæ.

The complete and undisturbed possession of the south of Britain, was insured to the conquerors by this success: the reduction of the whole island into a Roman province, followed soon after; and the Silures offered no farther resistance to the Roman authority. In this form Britain remained during two centuries and a half; after which period, the Roman troops were finally withdrawn: the following is a list of their several commanders in Britain, from the time of Julius Cæsar, to that of the conqueror of the Silures.

Ante Christum 50, JULIUS CÆSAR.

Anno Domini 43, AULUS PLAUTIUS.

----- 50, OSTORIUS SCAPULA.

----- 51, AULUS DIDIUS GALLUS.

----- 52, QUINTUS VERANIUS.

----- 61, SUETONIUS PAULINUS.

----- 62, PETRONIUS TURPILIANUS.

----- 63, TREBELLIVS MAXIMUS.

----- 69, VETTIUS BOLANUS.

----- 71, PETILIUS CEREALIS.

----- 73, JULIUS FRONTINUS.

Having thus noticed the proceedings of the Romans, in their conquest of these parts; the stations they afterwards established, and the military roads they made to connect them with each other, form the principal part of our next enquiry. A particular description of their entrenchments will be given in the collections for the several parishes in which they are situated; and the coins which have been met with, are too limited in variety and number, to afford more than occasional mention.

It is generally admitted, that the Romans occupied, within the district of the Silures, four cities, and two principal towns. The names of the former were, *Magna*, *Ariconium*, *Gobannium*, and *Venta*: those of the latter, *Isca* and *Blestium*. The particular site of several

of these places, is much disputed: but on the present occasion, the discussion will be considerably abridged, by confining it to those only which are supposed by respectable authorities to have been included within the borders of the present Herefordshire, viz. ARICONIUM and MAGNA.

Ariconium has generally been considered to have stood in the parish of Kenchester, about four miles nearly west from the city of Hereford.

Magna is placed by Camden at Old Radnor, in Wales; supporting his idea by noticing the similarity of the word Magna to that of *Magesetæ*—a name, he observes, by which the diocese of Hereford was called by some ancient writers. Mr. Harris supposes it to have been near Brecknock; Mr. Baxter, near Ledbury; and Mr. Horsley, at Kenchester.

In opposition to Camden, Mr. Harris asserts, that nothing Roman was ever found at Old Radnor; and that the distances with other places, would by no means agree with the Itinerary of Antoninus, who places the city in question xxii miles from Gobannium (*Abergavenny*), whereas Radnor is not nearer than thirty miles.

Mr. Baxter defends his position of Magna, by deriving the name from *main ise*, signifying, in the British language, a small stream; by a calculation of distances; and by shewing, in aid of his etymology, that Ledbury is situated on a rivulet, with the remains of a camp near it.

To this Mr. Harris objects, that Magna may, with equal propriety, be fixed at any place situated on a rivulet, between twenty and thirty miles from Abergavenny, as *main ise* may be applied to any stream whatever. Having thus attempted to clear his ground, Mr. Harris proceeds to establish his own system, and places Magna at the Gaer, near Brecknock. In support of this opinion, he mentions that Roman

coins were formerly found there; and that bricks of an equilateral square, have frequently been ploughed up, with this inscription—“LEG II AUG.”* He adds, that some authors join “castris” to “Magnis;” and that this fort, or station, is termed in ancient grants, “*vasta civitas*;” thus a charter of Bernard Newmarch, to the Priory of Brecknock, has the following words—“*præter hæc, dedi quandam vastam civitatem, quæ vocatur CHAER* :” another charter to the same house, by Roger Earl of Hereford, grandson of the above Bernard, thus mentions it—“*quandam vastam civitatem quæ vocatur Carneys* ;” and in a third, it is included in similar terms—“*cum quâdam vasta civitate, quæ vocatur Chaer* .”

These are the arguments of Mr. Harris, in favour of his idea, which other enquirers have not adopted, but consider Gaer as the Bullæum mentioned by Ptolemy, and by some writers confounded with Burrium; whilst still different opinions prevail, according to which, the present Builth, in Breconshire, was the Bullæum of the Romans.

Mr. Horsley's sentiments, which are fully subscribed to by the present enquirer, are these: “I am persuaded, that the following part of
“ this iter (the eleventh of Antoninus) has proceeded directly from
“ Abergavenny, by Kenchester and Ludlow, to Wroxeter; and Ken-
“ chester I take to be MAGNA. I believe I am singular in my
“ opinion respecting this matter; for Magna has generally been
“ placed at Old Radnor, and Kenchester supposed to have been Ari-
“ conium in the thirteenth iter. But as far as inspection and strict
“ enquiry can convince me, I am satisfied there never has been a
“ Roman station at Old Radnor, nor any military way leading to it:

* The second Roman legion, called *Augusta*, was stationed in these parts for a considerable time.
Richard of Cirencester.

“ nor will the distances answer in any tolerable manner, if Old Radnor
 “ be *Magna*; and Kenchester, *Ariconium*; besides the strange turns
 “ which must be made in the military way, on this supposition, and
 “ which are altogether inconsistent with that regularity which I have
 “ generally observed in the course of it. Whereas, if *Magna* be
 “ placed at Kenchester, all these inconveniences will be removed, and
 “ no new difficulties, as far as I can see, arise in their stead.” In
 confirmation of this, Mr. Horsley farther observes, that *con vel cond,*
quod and *ken** (*variantibus dialectis*), all signify *caput*: and it is well
 known, that the Roman *castra* is generally corrupted into *chester, cister,*
cester, &c.; so that the plain etymology of Kenchester, appears to be
Magna-Castra, the place in question.

Thus taking possession of Kenchester for a different station than that
 usually supposed, it will be necessary to appropriate some other spot
 as the seat of *Ariconium*: but Horsley's opinion will receive a farther
 degree of confirmation, if probable reasons can be adduced, why
 Kenchester cannot have been *Ariconium*. It is generally admitted,
 that *Ariconium* was totally destroyed, or even swallowed up, by an
 earthquake; but the circumvallation at Kenchester may, at this day,
 be traced in every part; and ruins were standing there, several feet
 above the ground, in the memory of many persons now living: a
 large drain or sewer, of considerable extent, was also opened about
 twenty years since, when the bottom was found entire, and not more
 than five or six feet below the surface—circumstances, all strongly
 militating against the idea of the entire destruction of the place by an

* *Kon* signifies, in the old language of the Moguls, *a steep height*. Thus, *Irgana kon* is, the valley
 near the steep height.

earthquake.* The relative distances also, from other places, will be found to support Mr. Horsley's position. By the thirteenth iter of Antoninus, Ariconium is stated to have been thirty-one miles from *Isca*, (acknowledged to be *Caer-Leon* on *Usk*, in *Monmouthshire*;) and fifteen miles from *Glevum*, (known to be *Glocester*.) But *Kenchester* is situated very considerably farther from *Caer-Leon* than thirty-one miles; and instead of being fifteen from *Glocester*, is more than thirty. In this case, then, Antoninus' iter must be universally corrupt, or *Kenchester* cannot have been *Ariconium*.

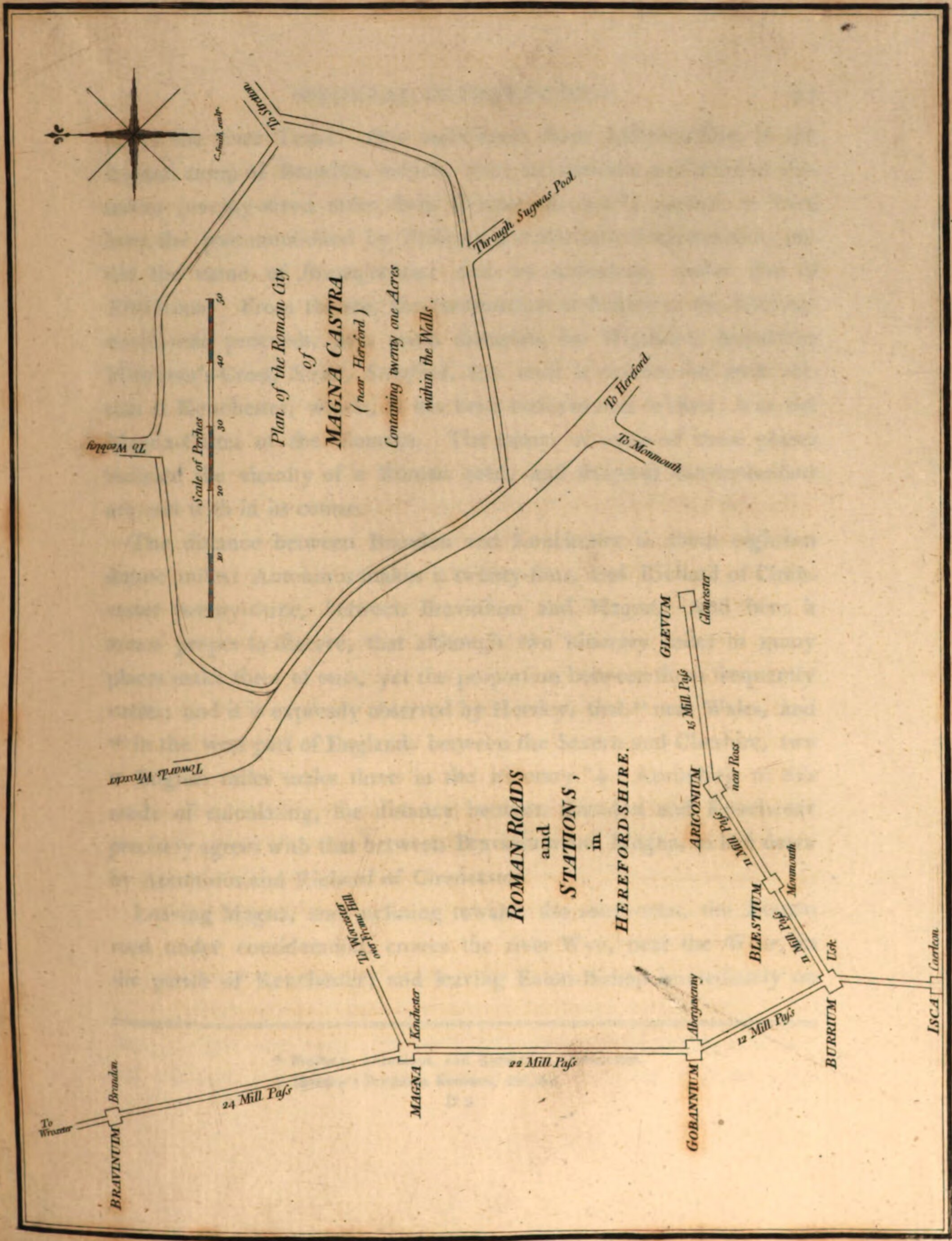
Concluding, on these grounds, that *Kenchester* must have been the *Magna-Castra* of the Romans, Horsley's opinion is farther adopted as to the position of *Ariconium*. This he places near *Ross*; and the particular site appears to have been in the parish of *Weston-sub-Penyard*, where the extent and limits are discernible by a blackness of soil, strikingly different from all around it.† Roman coins have occasionally been found there, but no traces of buildings; and the distances from other stations, will be found to correspond with those laid down in the most authentic or approved itineraries.

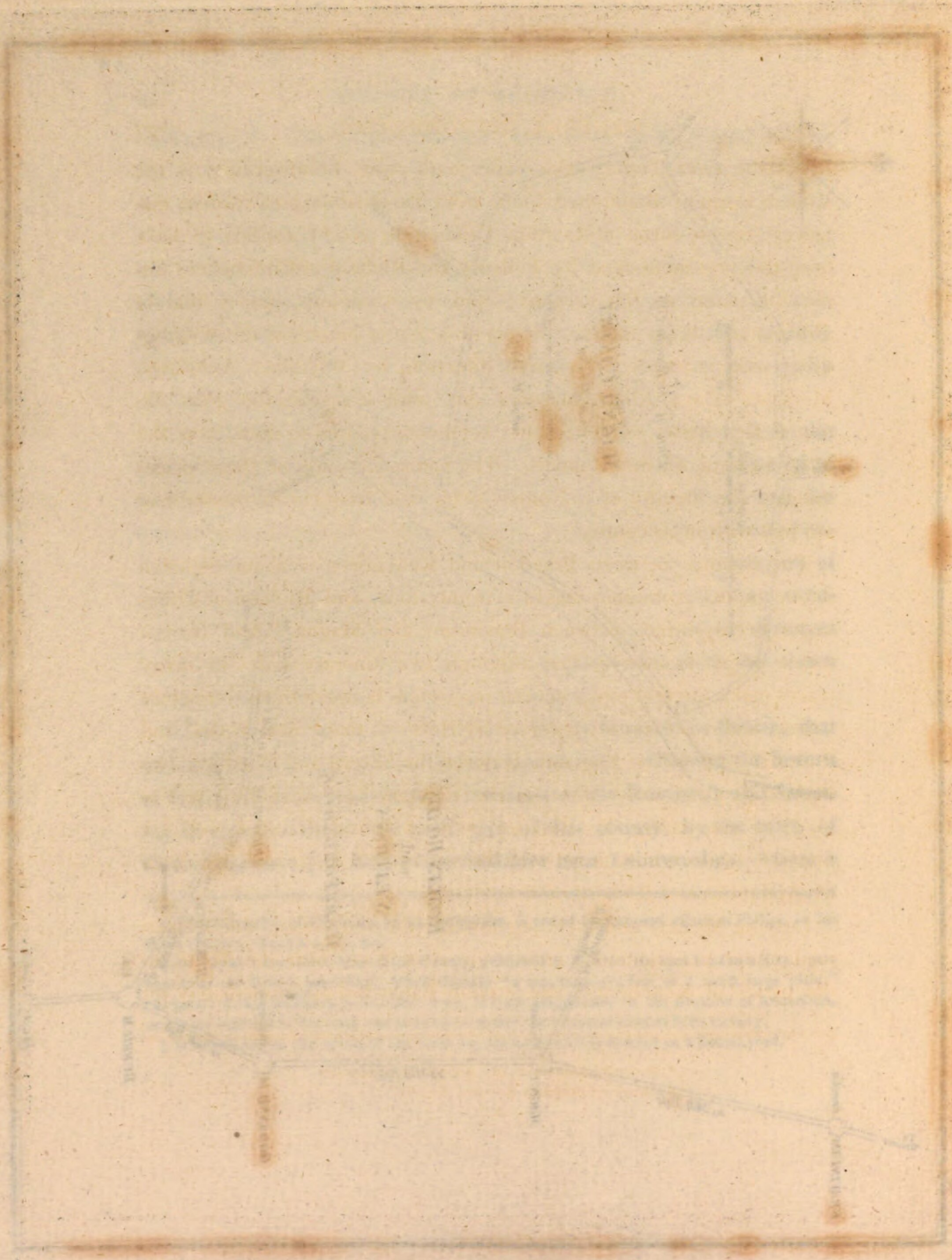
Of the four great ROADS constructed by the Romans in Britain, that called *Watling-street*, alone intersects this county. Crossing the *Severn* at *Wroxeter*, in *Shropshire* (the *Uriconium* of the Romans,) and directing its course through the south part of that county, by the town of *Church-Stretton*,‡ it enters *Herefordshire* near *Leintwardine*, where it

* The destruction of *Ariconium* by an earthquake, is one of the happiest efforts of *Philips*, in his *Poem of Cider*. Book i. l. 173, &c.

† In *Taylor's* four-sheet Map of the County, published A. D. 1754, the spot is named *Rose*; perhaps from the British word *Rhôs*, which signifies "a mountain-meadow, or a moist large plain." (*Richards's British Dictionary*.)—In either sense, it is not inapplicable to the situation of *Ariconium*, under the high hill of *Penyard*, and in an open country, with several streams in its vicinity.

‡ It is well known that places of this name are almost invariably situated on a Roman road.





passes the river Teme. One mile south from Leintwardine, is the Roman camp of Brandon, which, from its situation and relative distances (twenty-seven miles from Uriconium, &c.*) appears to have been the post mentioned by Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester, under the name of *Branogenium*; and by Antoninus, under that of *Bravinium*. From thence, the continuation or branch of the Watling-street road proceeds, in a south direction, by Wigmore, Aymstrey, Mortimer's-Cross, *Street*, *Stretford*, &c. until it reaches the great station at Kenchester, which, it has been endeavoured to shew, was the Magna-Castra of the Romans. The names of some of these places indicate the vicinity of a Roman road, and frequent entrenchments are met with in its course.

The distance between Brandon and Kenchester is about eighteen statute miles: Antoninus makes it twenty-four, and Richard of Cirencester twenty-three, between Bravinium and Magna. And here it seems proper to observe, that although two itinerary miles in many places make three of ours, yet the proportion between them frequently varies; and it is expressly observed by Horsley, that “near Wales, and “in the west part of England, between the Severn and Cheshire, two “English miles make three in the itinerary.”† According to this mode of calculating, the distance between Brandon and Kenchester precisely agrees with that between Bravinium and Magna, as laid down by Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester.

Leaving Magna, and inclining towards the south-west, the Roman road under consideration, crosses the river Wye, near the Wear, in the parish of Kenchester; and leaving Eaton-Bishop immediately on

* Ptolemy, Antoninus, and Richard of Cirencester.

† Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, 456, &c.

the left, and Madley at some distance on the right, it proceeds by Kingston, Dore, and Longtown; and, quitting Herefordshire soon after, it reaches Abergavenny, the Gobannium of the Romans. Several entrenchments occur on this line; and at Longtown are the remains of a large castle, supposed by some writers to have been the site of a Roman station; but it is not noticed as such in any of the authorities which have been alluded to. The plainest evidence that the road is Roman, occurs on *Four-ways Common*, near Madley, where it crosses the turnpike-road from Hereford; and where the original pavement (if it may be so called,) remains entire for a considerable extent towards the south-west.

The distance assigned by Richard of Cirencester between Magna and Gobannium, is twenty-three miles; by Antoninus, twenty-four: according to our measure it is about eighteen; so that in this instance, it farther corresponds with the opinion of Horsley, that two of our miles, as between Brandon and Magna, make, in this case also, three in the itineraries.

A second Roman road, ultimately joining the first at Usk, in Monmouthshire, the next station to Abergavenny, proceeds from Cirencester to Gloucester (Glevum,) and enters this county a few miles only from that station which is supposed to have been the Roman Ariconium. The thirteenth iter of Antoninus states the distance between Glevum and Ariconium at fifteen miles, and from the latter to *Blestium* (generally supposed to be Monmouth) eleven: these nearly accord with our present measurements.

On the site of Ariconium, Roman coins have often been discovered; and in a field in the parish of Peterstow, about five miles distant, large quantities of iron cinders imperfectly smelted, have been dug up, and the remaining ore extracted. Coins, also, bearing the head and in-

scription of a Cæsar, and some of the hand-blomaries made use of by the Romans, have been met with in the same place. Several entrenchments occur on the road; and where it crosses the river Wye, it is still called *Wal-ford*, and gives name to the parish in which the *ford* is now situated.

A third Roman road enters this county from Worcester, and passing Frome-Hill, *Stretton-Gransham* (Grandison,) Lugg-Bridge, Holmer, and *Stretton-Sugwas*, reaches Kenchester. This road is wholly unnoticed in the itineraries before quoted; but Dr. Stukely treats it as Roman, and its own internal evidence confirms it. Two *Strettons* are named in its course; and it invariably preserves that particular uniformity of direction, which distinguishes the roads constructed by that people. Several writers mention an entrenchment on this line, at *Stretton-Grandison*; it was probably Roman; but in that and other instances, where the site has been appropriated to the more useful labours of the plough, the traces have been gradually obliterated.

CHAP. II.

Proceedings of the Silurean Britons, when the Roman Legions were withdrawn from the Island.—Account of this Part of Britain under the Saxon Heptarchy.—General Occurrences during the Saxon and Danish Monarchies.—Saxon Vestiges.—Norman Conquest.

A. D.
326.

THE form of government imposed by the Romans, was altogether military; and therefore diametrically opposite to the hierarchy, which before prevailed amongst the Britons. The effect of any lessons of policy or jurisprudence, which might have been learned from the Romans, could not fail to be weakened, if not destroyed, by the consideration, that they proceeded from their invaders and masters. Even common intercourse must long have excited a degree of jealousy and suspicion; and the Britons must have tended towards civilization by slow and reluctant advances. Of the Arts, perhaps Architecture made the most considerable progress: it was particularly patronized by Agricola: he caused the natives to be instructed in erecting edifices, not only of utility, but of luxury and pleasure; and the remains of baths, porticoes, pavements, &c. which are frequently discovered in removing Roman foundations, evidently shew, that no small attention was paid to that subject.

The Silures were subject to the Roman authority about two hundred and fifty years; other parts of the island about thirty more*—a period too short to have effected, under the circumstances already noticed, a total change of their disposition and character, or to have obliterated the memory of their former independence. Released from the power of the Romans, they naturally rejected, as hostile, every habit which they had imposed: impatient of controul, and strangers to the arts of legislation, they were incapable of cementing a general union, or of forming a wise and stable government. Different opinions led to different conduct; and the removal of the Roman yoke, introduced more serious evils than had even attended its imposition. Nor did dissension and civil war alone distress the Britons at this period: no longer afraid of the Roman legions, the Scots, Picts, and Saxons undertook predatory incursions into the country, and greatly annoyed the inhabitants. It is probably to be attributed to the military fame as well as to the local situation of the Silures, that they were long exempt from these calamities. In other parts, the Britons were much exhausted in conflicts with their new invaders, and with each other. At length, some of the weaker parties invited the Saxons to join them, and assisted in establishing their authority on the south-east coast of the island, where the Saxons ceased not to improve and extend their power.

Soon after this period, Uther, surnamed Pendragon, was chief of the Silures: the *cognomen* was probably acquired by some signal exertion of valour under the insignia of the dragon, which was common to the banners of all the British chiefs, and was a sacred symbol amongst them, and many other nations of antiquity. The dragon is not only often mentioned in various records, but respect has been

A. D.
448.

* The nominal sovereignty of the Romans over Britain, was not renounced until A. D. 410.

shewn towards it in several places by particular customs, some of which exist even at this day. Thus, the supposed form of a dragon, has been described and renewed on the west end of the church of Mordiford, in this county, from time immemorial. At Burford, in Oxfordshire, the inhabitants formerly made an annual procession through the town, on Midsummer eve, carrying before them the figure of a dragon, in allusion to the banner of Ethelbald, King of Mercia, between whom and Cuthred, or Cerdic, King of the West Saxons, there was a great battle in that vicinity, A. D. 752. And afterwards, at the battle of Essedown, in Essex, A. D. 1008, Edmund Ironside is said to have “shewed his prowess; and, forsaking his place, which was “between the dragon and the standard, he entered the armie of his “enemies (the Danes), and compelled the prowdest of them to turn “their backes.”*

A. D.
520.

Uther Pendragon was succeeded by his son Arthur; and it is a proof of the tranquillity still enjoyed by the Silures, that he was able to afford effectual assistance to the Southern Britons, who were much harrassed by the Saxons. Under the conduct of this celebrated hero, the Silures again manifested that martial spirit which the Romans had so often experienced; for, coming up with the Saxons at Mount Baddon, or Banesdown, near Bath, Prince Arthur totally defeated them, and raised the siege of the town.

The life of Arthur has been represented as a continued scene of wonders: it has been said, that he defeated the Saxons in twelve different engagements; killed four hundred and seventy of them with his own hand, in one day; subdued various nations, and at length died of wounds received in battle. The most particular detail of his

* Powell's Chronicle of Wales. Quarto, London, 1584.

story and exploits, is that given by Geoffrey of Monmouth; but the probable is there so blended with the marvellous and extravagant, that not only the truth of the whole, but even the reality of Arthur's existence, have been called in question. Mr. Whitaker, however, in his *Histories of Manchester and of the Britons*, has taken so much pains to vindicate the existence, and discriminate between the real and fabulous transactions of the British chief, that these doubts are generally considered as superseded.

This author very ingeniously points out the probable sites of his victories over the Saxons; and observes, that almost seven hundred places in the island are distinguished by his name. Of his conduct in peace, Mr. Whitaker asserts, that “Arthur saw an appointment was
“wanting, which should at once be a more regular and honourable
“signature of merit; which, by the certainty of the honour, and the
“greatness of the dignity, should call out all the worth of all the
“worthy in the nation, and collect it round the throne of his Pen-
“dragon. Accordingly, he established a military order; it was the
“first that had ever been instituted in the island, and it has been imi-
“tated by all the nations on the continent. By means of this associa-
“tion, Arthur raised among the provincials a general glow of ingenu-
“ous heroism—the first spirit of chivalry that ever appeared in Europe
“—that manly and honourable gallantry of soul, which has made
“him and his worthies the subjects of romantic histories over all the
“west of it. The order naturally survived its founder; and the mem-
“bers of it were denominated THE WARRIORS OF ARTHUR, although
“the persons were born half a century after his death. Under his
“prudent management, for twenty years together, a fair prospect
“dawned upon the Britons, and long scenes of future glories opened
“to their imaginations. But the vision was destroyed at once, by the

“ commencement of a civil war. Many towns still remained in ruins,
 “ the memorial of former wars, and the disgrace of the present. The
 “ diffused spirit of chivalry was turned upon the nation, and the
 “ dreadful combination of civil evils was begun and consummated
 A. D. 542. “ at once, by the death of the renowned Arthur, in battle.”

To this statement, it may not be improper to add an account of the discovery of Arthur's tomb, which is now generally received as authentic. Henry II. who was the first of the Plantagenet line, hearing a Welsh bard singing, with the accompaniment of his harp, the story of Arthur, observed that it concluded with his burial in the church-yard of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, between two pyramids of stone. The King immediately gave orders that an investigation should take place; and at the depth of seven feet, a vast stone was discovered, with a cross of lead on the top, and this inscription underneath—“ *Hic jacet sepultus*
 “ *inclytus Rex Arturius in insula Avalonia.*” Digging still deeper, they found the King's body in the trunk of a tree, with that of his Queen lying by him, with long flowing hair, of a bright yellow colour. The King's bones were very large; and in his scull were several wounds, all cicatrized, except one, of which he probably died. This discovery was made, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, in the year 1189. A table containing the account, was placed in the monastery of Glastonbury, and the leaden cross and inscription remained there until the dissolution of religious houses. *Leland* states, that he saw them at Glastonbury; but it does not appear what is become of them since.*

* The body of King John, taken up at Worcester a few years since, after the lapse of nearly an equal period, exhibited appearances not dissimilar to those attributed to the body of Arthur.

Arthur died ----- 542

John died ----- 1216

Body found ----- 1189

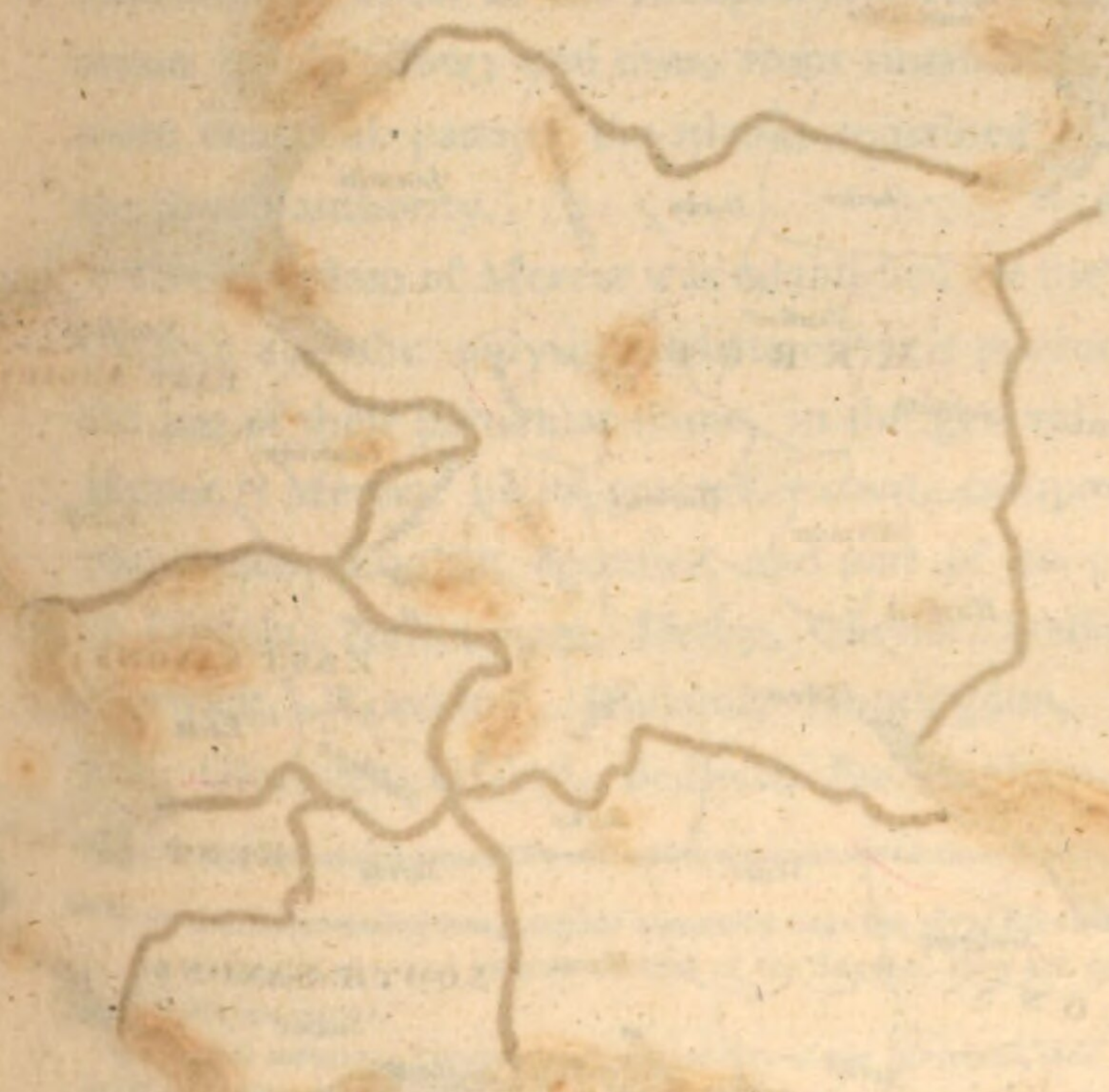
Body dug up --- 1797

647

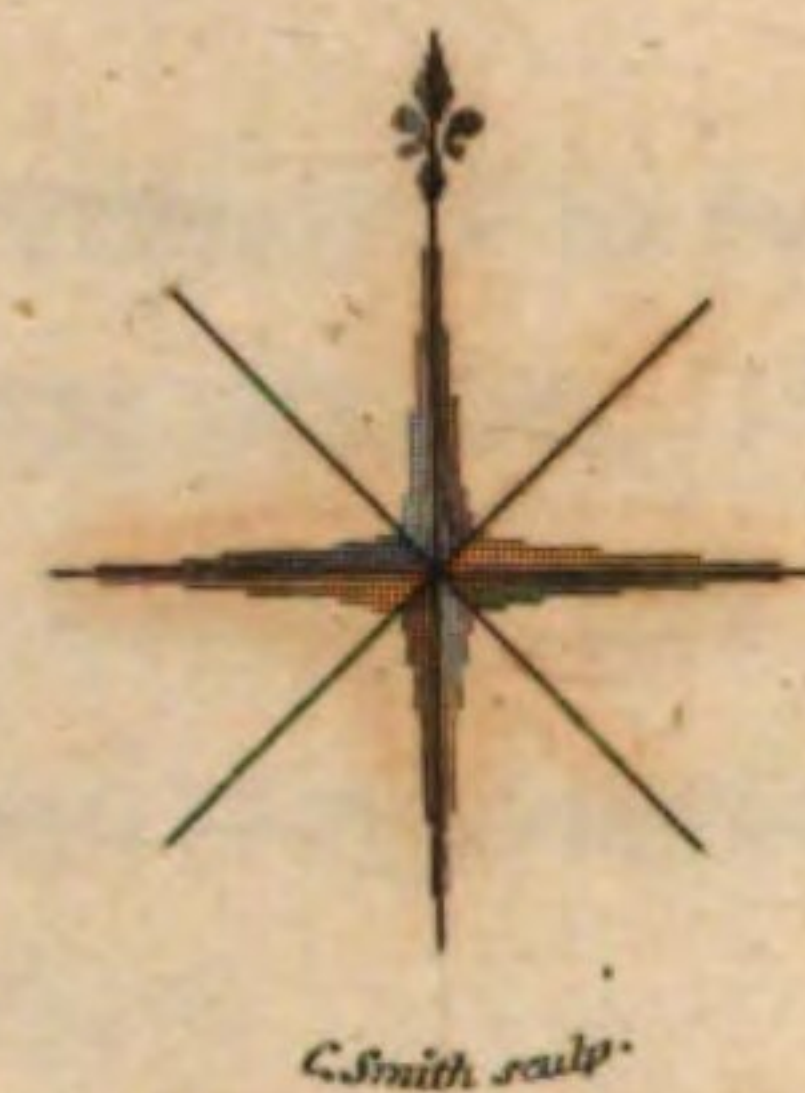
581



Map of the
State of New York
as divided into
Counties



Sketch of
BRITAIN
 as divided under the
SAXON HEPTARCHY
AD: 568.



During the life of Arthur, the Saxons did not approach the territories of the Silures; but, about forty years after his death, by exercising unparalleled cruelties, and by procuring constant supplies from their own and other countries, which afforded them a decided superiority of force, they were enabled to extend their authority almost over the whole island, and to establish on the frontiers of the Silures, the state of **MERCIA**, the greatest and last principality of the Saxon heptarchy.

A.D.
586.

The conditions on which the Saxon Princes or Kings assumed their governments, and the stipulations between them respecting their boundaries, are equally uncertain: the right of conquest, and the strong arm of power, perhaps, superseded every other consideration. The first colonies seem to have extended from the coast into the interior of the country, as far as the strength and other circumstances of the possessors would allow; and thus, from situation as well as resources, the more central parts of the island, remained longest in opposition to the Saxon authority.

The kingdom of Mercia was established by the Anglo-Saxons* under CRIDA; and the only immediate effect it produced on the Silures, was the loss of their particular name, in the general appellation of *Ancient Britons*. Mercia, in its greatest extent, comprehended seventeen of our present English counties, and part of an eighteenth, viz. those of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Chester, Stafford, Salop, Leicester, Warwick, Worcester, Rutland, Huntingdon, Northampton, Hereford, Gloucester, Oxford, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Herts.†

* Said to be so called from *Anglia*, a country near the river Elbe, in Germany, originally the seat of the ancient *Celts*, and afterwards that of the Saxons: they are described by *Malmesbury* to have been "*homines integri*."

† *Dugdale* mentions London as the chief city of the Mercians, and quotes William of Malmesbury as his authority: but London has generally been considered as belonging to the East Saxons. Poly-

In its original form, it was less extensive, but was thus enlarged by subsequent conquests. The first boundary towards the west, reached from Chester to Shrewsbury (Pengwern Powys;) and the whole extent of country lying north and west beyond that line and the River Severn, belonged to the Ancient Britons.*

Within these narrowed limits, the Britons still preserved a separate sovereignty, and retained the most inveterate animosity towards the Saxons. The present Herefordshire, being situated nearly on the frontier between them, was frequently the scene of devastation and war, and appears to have been sometimes in possession of one of the contending parties, and sometimes in that of the other.

Crida made war on the Britons, and annexed some of their territories to his dominions: he left the throne of Mercia to his son Vibba, who persevered with success in the measures adopted by his father.

Cearlus was the next King; but no occurrence of note is recorded within the period of his reign. Penda, a son of Vibba, succeeded him; and some writers have attributed to Penda the establishment of the Mercian state. He was a Prince of great experience in the arts of government and war; but these qualifications were more than counterbalanced, by the most glaring and offensive vices. He was morose in his manners, cruel towards his enemies, and perfidious towards all: he persecuted those who favoured the introduction of Christianity: he waged war, without any other inducement or justification than the prospect of success; and he scrupled not to adopt the most unjust measures, in its prosecution. The Kings of Northumberland and East

dore Virgil pronounces this high eulogium on Mercia: "Regnum Merciorum longe amplissimum
" opulentissimumque fuit, tum quod uberiores insulæ partem tenuit, tum quod felici hominum fætū
" floruit." Lib. iv. f. 72.

* Dr. Powell's Annot. in Itin. Girald. Camb. lib. ii. cap. 2.

Anglia were vanquished, and slain by him in battle; but, at length, he himself experienced a similar fate, in a defeat by Osvivus, the successor to the throne of Northumberland. Penda left seven children, of whom Merwald was father of Milburga, Mildreda, and Milvida, who devoted themselves to habits of piety, and after their deaths were considered as saints.

Peda, his eldest son, succeeded Penda, and was a youth of much promise: but Osvivus having subdued the whole country of Mercia, Peda was content to accept at his hands the sovereignty of a part, on the conditions of marrying his daughter, and embracing the Christian religion. Thus was Peda the first Christian King of Mercia; and under his auspices most of his subjects were baptized into the new communion.

A. D.
640.

After his death, the Mercians revolted against the dominion of Osvivus, and placed Wulpher, another son of Penda, on their throne. The new monarch studied the interests of the people, by all the means in his power: he enacted salutary laws for their government, and was a distinguished patron of the Christian doctrines. He was once only engaged in war; on which occasion he defeated the King of the West Angles, and received the dominion of the Isle of Wight as the price of granting them peace.

Dying soon after, he left a son and daughter: the latter spent her life in the monastery of Ely, and was afterwards venerated as a saint. Chenred, her brother, being too young to take on him the government, his uncle Ethelred exercised the royal authority, under the title of guardian; and conducted himself with so much ability and moderation, that his character would not suffer by a comparison with any of their kings. He behaved with great courtesy to all, and appeared more

anxious to preserve the territory he possessed, than to enlarge it at the expence of others. The Kings of Northumberland and Kent engaged with him in war, but he repelled their attacks with energy and success. After ruling thirty years, he resigned the crown to his nephew Chenred, and became an ecclesiastic. Chenred soon afterwards followed his example, and died A. D. 711. Celred was his successor, but nothing worthy of note occurred within his reign.

A. D.
711.

742. Ethelbald was King of Mercia, A. D. 742: in that year, a great council was held at Cloves-hoo,* and Ethelbald presided, with Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other bishops. On that occasion, Ethelbald granted and confirmed to the monasteries in Mercia, all the privileges bestowed by Wihtred, King of Kent, on the monasteries in his dominion, A. D. 692.† The grant is given in Latin, by Sir Henry Spelman,‡ and translated by Johnson, in his Ecclesiastical Laws.§ After commending the wisdom of Wihtred's decree, Ethelbald bound himself to its observance, in the following form: " -----Therefore I, Ethelbald, King of the Mercians, for the
 " health of my soul and the stability of my kingdom, and out of
 " reverence to the venerable Archbishop Cuthbert, confirm it by the
 " subscription of my own munificent hand—that the liberty, honour,
 " authority, and security of the Church of Christ be contradicted by
 " no man; but that she and all the lands belonging to her, be free
 " from all secular services, except (military) expeditions, and the
 " building of bridges and castles. And we charge, that this be irre-

* Supposed to be the present Abingdon, in Berkshire.

† Chron. Saxon, p. 48.

‡ Vol. i. p. 230.

§ Octavo, London, 1720.

“fragably and immutably observed by all, as the aforesaid King
“Wihtred ordained,” &c.

Notwithstanding this regard for the privileges of the Church, Archbishop Boniface thought proper to address a letter to Ethelbald, commending him for his charity, justice, and preservation of peace; but reproving him with great severity, for his licentiousness towards women, and particularly towards nuns. He farther charged him with sacrilege, in robbing churches; and endeavoured to terrify him by the example of his predecessor Celred, who was supposed to have suffered a violent death.*

Under Ethelbald, Mercia was preserved in tranquillity during forty years; when, principally from a desire of change, he was conspired against, and murdered by his subjects. Berured, the immediate author of his death, was chosen King; but his triumph was of short duration: he was slain by Offa, a descendant of Vibba, and by him succeeded on the throne.

A. D.
448.

The Saxon power in Mercia arrived at its greatest height under this prince. The Britons invading his territories from their side of the Severn, he not only repelled them,† but he crossed that river, which had been the boundary between them, and made a new line of demarcation by his famous dyke, called *Claudd Offa*;‡ by which, part of the present county of Monmouth, nearly the whole of that of Hereford, and parts of those of Radnor and Salop, were wrested from the Ancient Britons, and annexed to the crown of Mercia.§

* Spelman.

† Camden observes, that the Severn was a limit at one period between the Britons and the Saxons. “Wales formerly comprehended all that lies beyond the Severn, and was inhabited by the
“Silures, the Ordovices, and the Dimetæ.”—*Camden’s Introduction to Herefordshire*.

‡ Warrington’s *History of Wales*, 4to. London.

§ Some traces of Offa’s Dyke are met with on the north-west border of this county, near Eyewood, (the seat of the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer,) and will be further noticed hereafter.

His dyke, however, was not a sufficient barrier to restrain the Britons; for, soon after its completion, they routed Offa's army on the Mercian side, but were afterwards obliged to retire. At Sutton, about three miles north-east from Hereford, he erected a palace on an eminence, defended by strong entrenchments: and here he violated all the ties of honour and hospitality, by procuring the murder of Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, who was invited to his palace, in order to solemnize his nuptials with Offa's daughter.*

In the early years of this, the most celebrated of the Mercian Princes, it was long doubtful whether virtue or vice would preponderate in his disposition.† Wealth and dominion were his prevailing passions, and he adopted all means to gratify them. As circumstances offered, he annoyed the neighbouring states by secret stratagem, or assailed them by open warfare. When these passions were not concerned, he practised and patronized every virtue. To a fondness of military tactics, great corporal strength, and unusual vigour of mind, he added an exemplary conduct, and unassuming manners; so that his reputation far exceeded that of all his contemporary princes. But as he became more conscious of his power, no project appeared too daring to encounter. He invaded the states of Northumberland and Kent, and defeated the King of the East Saxons, in a battle which was long and severely contested.‡ Growing more insolent by these successes, he indulged a spirit of extreme cruelty towards his enemies, and his ambition knew no bounds. He removed the archiepiscopal seat out of Kent, and placed it at Litchfield, in order that the state of

* This transaction will be detailed in the collections for the parish of Sutton, in the hundred of Broxash.

† The following account of Offa, &c. is translated on this occasion from Polyd. Virgil, lib. iv. fol. 74.

‡ The site of this battle is not mentioned by Polyd. Virgil.

Mercia might exceed others, as well in ecclesiastical as in royal splendour. He seized, by force, on the property of all ranks of his subjects, and applied it to his own purposes. Availing himself of more subtle means to increase his influence, he formed alliances with some of the neighbouring Princes, and gave his daughter, Egburga, in marriage to the King of the East Saxons. Extending still farther his ambitious views, he endeavoured to acquire the friendship of Charles the Great of France, for which purpose he dispatched ambassadors to his court, and they are said to have suggested to that monarch, the establishment of schools for gymnastic exercises in his kingdom.

At length, a sense of his crimes, and the apprehension of punishment, prevailed over every other feeling, and he omitted none of the means usually adopted at that time, to extenuate his guilt, and to avert the vengeance which he dreaded. A tenth part of all his property was divided between the ecclesiastics and the poor: he made various donations to the church of Hereford, which, even at this early period, was a structure of some magnificence: he collected and enshrined the relics of St. Alban, and built over them a most noble church and magnificent monastery, which bore the name of the saint; and in the same place, and at Bath, he founded a religious house of the Benedictine order, endowing them all with ample possessions. To complete his penitence, he undertook a voyage to Rome, and subjected his dominions to the annual payment of a small tribute* to the Pontiff Adrian the First. On his return, he continued to practise all the means in his power to recover the reputation of a good Prince: and having

A.D.
775.

* The tribute was called *Romescot*, or *Peter-pence*, being paid at Rome on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul: it amounted to one penny from every house, and was also submitted to, about the same time by Ina, King of the West Saxons.

delivered his crown to his son Egfred, he died soon after, much advanced in years.

Nature and education had alike been favourable to the young king; and he began his reign by imitating the noblest actions of his father; but (remarks the historian,) as if the speedy extinction of a family, stained with the blood of Ethelbert, was inevitably decreed, Egfred came to a premature end, in less than four months after he ascended the throne of Mercia.

He made Cenulph his heir, who was descended from Penda, fourth King of Mercia. In greatness of mind, and integrity of life, Cenulph might be compared with the worthiest princes. He was once only engaged in war, when he took the King of Kent prisoner in the field of battle, and generously restored him to liberty. He held his nobles in great honour, and conciliated a general esteem. To religious matters, he was equally attentive, building the church of Winchelcomb, in the county of Gloucester, and a monastery of the order of St. Benedict; on each of which he bestowed an ample endowment. He reigned twenty-four years, and was succeeded by his son Chenelm.

After a short reign, principally devoted to acts of piety, he was assassinated by his tutor, through the intrigues of an infamous sister. In hopes of concealing the murder, his body was removed to a distance: but his absence gave rise to suspicions, which pointed to the author of his death. And as miracles at this time were generally resorted to in difficult cases—(*quia miracula multis placent**)—the credulity of the people was amused with an account of a scroll appearing over the principal altar of the church of Rome, specifying, in letters

* Polyd. Virg. lib. iv. fol. 75.

of gold, where the body was interred. Thus discovered, it was afterwards deposited with great ceremony in the monastery-church of Winchelcomb, and the name of Chenelm enrolled in the catalogue of saints. The ambitious designs of his sister were wholly frustrated; for it is represented, that she was suddenly deprived of sight, and lingered out the remainder of her life in wretchedness and pain.

After the death of Chenelm, the prosperity of Mercia rapidly declined: the succeeding kings were Ceuolph, Bernulph, Ludicen, and Uthlac; none of whom were particularly distinguished by private integrity or public worth. Bernulph and Ludicen were both treacherously murdered by the East Angles; and Uthlac, being conquered by the West Saxons, was sent under the yoke. He was succeeded by Bertulph, who managed affairs with more success for some years, but in the end was defeated by the West Saxons, and afterwards expelled his kingdom by the new invaders, the Danes, who, under Regnerus, their chief, obtained temporary possession of Mercia. Bertulph took refuge in Gaul, and lived there in privacy.

The Danes were so much encouraged by their success, and the hopes of farther plunder, that their attention was soon directed to the conquest of the whole island; when Burthred, the lawful heir to the crown, and a man of great enterprize and perseverance, suddenly made an irruption into Mercia, with a considerable force, and, profiting by the alarm he excited, dispersed the usurpers, and recovered the throne. Burthred, in his descent from their former sovereigns, and in relieving them from a barbarous enemy, was doubly acceptable to the Mercians. He reigned twenty years, during which period he frequently distinguished himself in battle against the Danes; but at length, receiving from them a total overthrow, he was deprived of his kingdom, and died at Rome.

The Danes, again in possession of Mercia, placed on the throne Ceuolph, a man who had served Burthred in a menial capacity; but they bound him by an oath, to abdicate his seat, on their summons. Ceuolph was the twenty-second King of Mercia, and possessed neither ability nor virtue equal to his office. Under him, the state rapidly declined; and Alured, King of the West Saxons, found little difficulty in subduing his dominions, and annexing them to his own. His successor Egbert, pursued a similar system with equal success; and by conquering some, and intimidating others, finally united the seven principalities into one monarchy.

KINGS OF MERCIA.

A.D.	A.D.
586, CRIDA.	757, OFFA.
VIBBA.	798, EGFRED.
CEARLUS.	CENULPH.
630, PENDA.	CHENELM.
PEDA (under Osvivus.)	CEUOLPH.
670, WULPHER.	BERNULPH.
674, ETHELRED.	LUDICEN.
704, CHENRED.	UTHLAC.
708, CELRED.	BERTULPH.
742, ETHELBALD.	BURTHRED.
BERURED.	819, CEUOLPH.

EGBERT conducted himself with great moderation and wisdom; defending his subjects from foreign invasion, studying the means of national prosperity, and shewing munificence and generosity in all his actions. To obliterate distinctions which had prevailed under the old forms of government, he issued an edict, ordering the whole of his kingdom to be called ENGLAND, (land of the Angles,) and the inhabitants, ENGLISHMEN. The name of Mercia, however, was not lost in the general appellation, Bertulph being appointed by Egbert to conduct the government of these parts, with the title of Viceroy.

Egbert died full of honours, A. D. 837, having reigned over England ten years. He left a son, Ethelwulph, who received holy orders at an early period of his life, but was released from that obligation on his father's death, by Pope Leo IV. In his time, the Danes undertook a formidable invasion of England; but after meeting with some success, they were totally defeated, and most of them slain. Athelstan also, the Viceroy of Kent, marched with a considerable force into Wales, and reduced the Ancient Britons to the necessity of paying an annual tribute to the crown of England. A. D.
837.

853.

Ethelwulph, in performance of a vow probably made when he was released from his ecclesiastical obligations, went afterwards to Rome, and agreed to renew or confirm the payment of the Romescot, first submitted to by Offa and Ina. He died A. D. 857, leaving four sons, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alured or Alfred, who all successively enjoyed the throne of their father. 857.

Ethelbald lived but a few months, and Ethelbert only five years. Ethelred succeeded, and was distinguished by a particular severity of manners. In a reign of six years, he was perpetually engaged in war, and that principally with the Danes, under their King Ivar. His death was occasioned by a wound received in battle; and Alfred, his brother, succeeded to the throne. He was crowned at Rome, by Adrian the Second. In his reign, Bertulph, perhaps a son of the former, was Viceroy of Mercia, and the Danes invaded it with success; but were afterwards induced or compelled to withdraw. 862.

The reign of Alfred forms a great æra in English history. He received homage and tribute from the Princes of North and South Wales, and compelled a body of the Ancient Britons, who had settled about Exeter, to retire into Cornwall, where the customs and dialect of the Britons are to be traced at the present time. He divided the kingdom

into counties, hundreds, and tythings; introduced trial by jury; and appointed shire-reeves, or sheriffs: to these, and other salutary regulations, is to be ascribed the origin of the Common Law of England now in use; and, in short, Alfred may justly be considered as the founder of that Constitution, which is admirably calculated to secure and perpetuate the liberties of Englishmen.

At this period, so many Danes had been introduced in their several wars and expeditions against England, that their numbers in Mercia, as well as in the other parts of the kingdom, were nearly equal to those of the Saxons; and Edward, the successor of Alfred, found it necessary to expel them from several strong holds in Mercia. The Aboriginal Britons continued to bear the most implacable resentment towards all the invaders of their island: and it was probably, on this account, more expedient to appoint a deputy, with extensive powers, to govern those parts which adjoined their frontier. The title annexed to this office, seems frequently to have varied: it has already been noticed in the reigns of Egbert and Alfred, that Bertulph was Viceroy: in that of Edward, Ethelred was styled Count-Palatinate; and afterwards Elfer was called Duke of Mercia.

A. D.
911.

On the death of Ethelred, he was succeeded by his widow Elflida, who governed with great ability and success, fortifying all the defensible places of the country, and effectually repelling the incursions of the Britons. According to Dugdale, “she was a person of endow-
“ments, exceeding those of the ancient Amazons; for, having
“brought forth her first-born with much difficulty, she devoted her
“mind to a chaste life, and exercised herself in military exploits, and
“in the structure of towns and castles.”*

* Baron. vol. i. f. 7. This author supposes her to have been a daughter of King Alfred; but Matthew Paris, a sister of King Edward. Mat. Paris, 357.

During her administration, or reign, a Danish fleet entered the Severn; and landing a strong army, they proceeded to plunder the inhabitants on each side of the river. Meeting with little opposition, they advanced along the banks of the Wye, took the Bishop of Archenfield* prisoner, and received forty pounds from King Edward the elder, as the price of his ransom. Proceeding still farther, they were attacked by a provincial force, collected from Hereford and the neighbouring places, and were defeated with great slaughter. Those who escaped from the field of battle, were driven into Wales, and taken prisoners by the Britons.

Elflida died, A. D. 915;† and, according to the Chronicle of Wales, was buried near the porch of the church of St. Peter, in the city of Gloucester, and the following inscription placed on her tomb:

A. D.
915.

“ O ELFLIDA potens, O terror virgo virorum,
O ELFLIDA potens, nomine digna viro:
Te quoque splendidior fecit natura puellam,
Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri:
Te mutare decet, sed solum nomina sexûs,
Tu regina potens, rexque trophœa parans:
Jam nec Cæsareos tantum mirere triumphos,
Cæsare splendidior, virgo, virago---vale!”

No immediate successor was appointed after her death: the Danes and Britons continued their occasional hostilities; but Edward defeated the former, and frustrated the attempts of the latter on this county.‡

Athelstan, the natural son of Edward, succeeded his father. He was also engaged in reducing the Britons to submission, and dying at

925.

* An account of the district called Archenfield, will be given in the introduction to the Hundred of Wormelow.

† Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. f. 7. Other authorities say, A. D. 919.

‡ “Edwardus, expulsis Danis, regnum Merciorum suo annexit imperio.” Ranulph. Hugden.

A. D.
941.

Glocester, A. D. 941, left the throne to his brother Edmund; in whose time, Anlaf, a Danish chief, got possession of several places in Mercia: a battle and division of territory ensued, but Edmund soon recovered the portion he had ceded. He was killed by a person whom he had struck at an entertainment, and the crown devolved on his brother Edred, who died A. D. 955, and was succeeded by his nephew Edwy, son of Edmund. Edwy resigned Mercia and Northumberland to his brother Edgar; and at his death, Edgar became sovereign of the whole.

About this time, the tribute paid by the Britons was changed from a pecuniary service, to that of finding a certain number of the heads of wolves every year; and similar measures for their destruction were taken in England.*

On the death of Edgar, A. D. 975, Edward (the Martyr) became King. During his reign, Elsfer was Duke of Mercia, and expelled the Monks from all their benefices in his country. Edward was assassinated by order of his step-mother Elfrida, who opposed his succession in favour of her own son Ethelred, and by these means procured him the crown. Ethelred married Emma, the sister of Richard, second Duke of Normandy; from which connexion, and a pretended gift from Edward the Confessor, William Duke of Normandy afterwards preferred his title to the crown of England.

In the reign of Ethelred, the Danes again desolated these parts and Wales. The invaders were also joined by Edric Duke of Mercia, who murdered a prince of the blood at Shrewsbury; whence arose a custom of finding twelve capital burgesses to attend the king's person as

* Powell's Chronicle states, that this took place about A. D. 966.

his guard, and to keep watch in his palace at night, during his stay in that town, as is recited in Domesday Book.*

According to the Welsh Chronicles, “Ethelred took an order, that,
 “of every three hundred hides of land through the realm, there should
 “be a ship made and furnished; and of every eight hides, a corslet
 “and a helmet: an hide containing as much land as a plough may
 “eare by the year.”† These great exertions became necessary, to
 guard against the increasing power of the Danes; but they proved in-
 effectual; for, after various struggles and vicissitudes, Ethelred was
 obliged to seek his safety in flight; and Sweyn, or Suenon, the Danish
 monarch, was proclaimed King of England. He was succeeded,
 after a short reign, by his son Canute; but Ethelred returning, got
 possession of Mercia and Northumberland, and left his throne to his
 son Edmund, who, either from the hardness of his person, or from
 his constant appearance in armour, was surnamed Ironside.

He was continually engaged in war with the Danes: his fifth battle
 with them, was lost at Essedown, in Essex, through the perfidious
 conduct of Edric, who revolted against Ethelred; and afterwards, on
 his submission, had been received into favour by Edmund. “In the
 “heat of the engagement, Edric exclaimed, that Edmund was slain,
 “which occasioned the flight of his army.‡ After a single combat
 “of great valour on each side, peace was made between them—
 “Canute was to reign in Mercia, and Edmund in West-Sex: but Edric
 “got his son to murder Edmund at Oxford, with a sharp knife; and
 “coming to Canute, with great joy greeted him King of England.
 “To whom Canute replied, that for his good service he would reward

* MS. of the late Rev. Mr. Podmore.

† Powell's Chronicle.

‡ Powell's Chronicle.

“ him as his deserts required, and set him above all the nobles of Eng-
 “ land. Thereupon, he forthwith ordered his head to be cut off, and
 “ to be set upon a pole on the highest towre in London ; and then
 “ he caused execution to be done upon all the others that were con-
 “ senting to the murder.”*

A. D.
 1036.

Canute dying A. D. 1036, the crown of England came to his second son Harold ; that of Sweden and Norway to his eldest ; and that of Denmark to Hardicanute, his youngest. Harold was succeeded
 1039. by Hardicanute, his brother : he reigned only two years, and was succeeded by Edward, surnamed the Confessor, who was his half-brother.

Edward introduced the French language and customs into England ; and in his time the Britons ravaged the English frontier, which had acquired the name of the Marches,† and included a considerable part of this county towards Wales. The garrison of the castle of Hereford opposed their progress ; but the Britons returned with much plunder. In this reign, also, Gryffyth, a prince of Wales, attended by Algar, Earl of Chester, who had been ordered into banishment by Edward, proceeded into Herefordshire, and laid it waste. They defeated Ranulph, Earl of Hereford, within two miles of the city, which they afterwards entered, burning the cathedral, and killing seven of the canons, who attempted to defend it. They levelled the walls, set the city on fire, put to death many persons of note, and retired into Wales loaded with spoil.

* Mat. Westm. fol. 401. as quoted in Dr. Powell's Chronicle.

† The Marches seem to have been of no definite extent, but the disputed frontier between the Britons and English, varying as the success of either party determined it for the time.

A. D.
1055.

Dr. Powell gives the following narrative of this expedition: “ Algar,
 “ Earl of Chester, being convicted of high treason against the King,*
 “ fled to Gryffyth, Prince of Wales, who gathered his power to
 “ revenge the often wrongs which he had received at the English-
 “ men’s hands, who ever succoured his enemies against him. There-
 “ fore, with Algar, he entered Herefordshire, and spoiled all the way
 “ with fire and sword to the city, whither all the people had fled;
 “ and they boldly issued forth, Earl Ranulph being their leader, and
 “ gave them battle; which Gryffyth wished for above anie other
 “ thing, as he that had won five set fields; and courageously receiving
 “ his enemies, fought with them: which fight was long doubtful, till
 “ such time as Gryffyth† encouraged his people with the remem-
 “ brance of the prowesse and worthie acts of the Ancient Britons,
 “ their forefathers; saying, that they were the same enemies, whose
 “ backes they had so often seen before; which doubled their strength
 “ and force; and so they pressed forwards, that their foes were com-
 “ pelled to forsake the field, and trust to their feete, where their
 “ handes prevailed not, and thought to have taken the towne for their
 “ defence. But Gryffyth and his men pursued them so hard, that
 “ they entered with them, and after a great slaughter, returned home
 “ with manie worthie prisoners, great triumph, and rich spoil, leav-
 “ ing nothing in the towne but blood and ashes, and the walles razed
 “ to the ground.”‡

Malmesbury ascribes this defeat to an impolitic order of Earl Ra-
 nulph, that the English should fight on horseback, which was contrary
 to their usual custom.§ The particular site of the battle is not known:

* Holinshed, 272.

† Mat. Paris, 422.

‡ Powell’s Chronicle.

§ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. f. 21.

but to revenge the disaster, Edward sent Harold, an officer of great courage, and a son of Earl Godwin, against the Britons. He marched a part of his army to Hereford, and "caused a great trench to be cast about the town, with a high rampire, strongly fortifying the gates of the same."* In the end, he concluded a treaty with the Britons; and Algar was pardoned, and restored to his honours.

A. D.
1066.

Edward died A. D. 1066; and Harold took possession of the throne, to the exclusion of Edgar Atheling, nephew of the Confessor. Receiving some provocation from the Britons, Harold again marched into Wales, and reduced them to great extremities, making an ordinance, that if any Briton was found armed on the English side of Offa's Dyke, his right hand should be cut off by the King's Officers.

Tosti, the elder brother of Harold, being in disgrace at Court, in consequence of some outrages of which he had been guilty, held a consultation at Hereford with his brother. Harold ordered an entertainment on the occasion; but Tosti contrived to murder all the attendants of Harold, and put their limbs into the vessels of liquor provided for the feast. For this horrible action, Tosti was immediately banished the kingdom. In the same year, being the first of his reign, William, Duke of Normandy, demanded the crown of England, and landing an army in Sussex, defeated and killed Harold at the battle of Hastings, and took possession of the throne.

Civilization was rather impeded than promoted in Britain, by the first Saxon invaders. Their original views probably extended no farther than the acquisition of plunder: but as their authority became

* Chronicle of Wales.

more permanent, they gradually introduced new regulations, some of which were salutary, and others severe.

In the code of laws made by Ethelbert, fifth Saxon King of Kent, about A. D. 640, and which, in all probability, became general afterwards, punishments by fine were prescribed for various offences. If any person injured another in an assembly of the people convoked by the king, he was to make double compensation to the party injured, and also pay fifty shillings to the king. If one free-man stole from another, he was to restore the amount of the theft three-fold, and pay heavily to the king. If any person violated the chastity of a female of the highest class in the king's household, he was to pay fifty shillings; for the same offence against one of the second class, twenty-five shillings; and against one of his menial servants, twelve shillings. If any one excited a riot or quarrel in the public road, he was fined six shillings, although no injury was sustained in consequence. The ordinary fine for murder, was one hundred shillings; but if it happened in a vill of the king's, fifty shillings more: and if the offence was committed by means of weapons, twenty shillings more were payable by him who furnished them.

Fines for personal injuries, were very minutely described: for cutting off ears, twelve shillings; for wounding or mutilating them, six; for depriving of sight, fifty; for injuring mouth or eye, twelve; for beating out any of the four front teeth, six shillings each; for the next, on either side, four shillings; for the next, three; and one shilling for every other: but if the pronunciation was affected, twelve shillings in addition; and if the jaw was broken, six more.*

* Hickes' Dissertatio, &c. 2 vols. folio, Oxford, 1703.

According to Sir Henry Spelman, the following were "the Doms which King Ethelbert established in the days of Augustin :

1. God's fee and church's fee, is a twelve-fold mulct.

The bishop's fee, an eleven-fold mulct.

The priest's, a nine-fold.

The deacon's, a six-fold.

The clerk's, a three-fold.

A monastery's peace, a two-fold.

A church's peace, a two-fold.*

By these were implied, the enjoyment of the service of God, and of other religious privileges, without molestation: he who robbed a church, paid twelve times the value of the thing stolen.

2. If the king call an assembly of the people, and any evil be sustained, the satisfaction is two-fold, and the fine to the king fifty shillings.

3. If, during the king's entertainment in any man's house, mischief be done there, the satisfaction is to be three-fold.

4. If a free-man rob the king, the forfeiture is nine-fold.

5. If a free-man rob a free-man, the satisfaction is three-fold, with a mulct, &c. to the king.

6. If a free-man lie with a free-man's wife, he is to submit to his *were-geld*,† and purchase another woman with his own money, and bring her to the husband, in the stead of the other."‡

* The principal breach of the church's peace, was violently to take away those who fled thither for sanctuary.

† The *were-geld* was a mulct proportioned to the rank and property of the offender. In Mercia, the common man's were-geld was two hundred and sixty-six *thrymsæ*: the thane's were-geld was six times as much as that of the common man; and the king's, six times as much as that of the thane's.

‡ Johnson's Ecclesiastical Laws. Octavo, London, 1720.

In the subsequent reign of Edric, a statute was introduced, which appears to form the basis of the law on that subject now in use: "If
 " a man die, and leave a widow and children, the latter shall be under
 " the government of their mother; and one of their paternal relations
 " shall have the superintendence and care of the property, until a
 " child attain the age of ten years." *Si vir moriatur, viventibus uxore
 et prole, jus est ut proles matrem sequatur, et uni suorum paternorum cog-
 natorum, voluntario fide jubeatur ejus bona servatum iri, donec decennis
 fuerit.**

The following is a table of the Anglo-Saxon money then in use:

8 Sticæ, vel 2 helflingi.....	constituerunt	1 Denarium sive penningum.
Penningus cum quadrante, vel duabus sticis, -----		1 Sceatam.
4 Penningi		1 Thrymsam.
5 Penningi, vel 4 sceatæ		1 Scyllingum.
6 Scyllingi, vel 30 penningi		1 Mancusam vel marcam.
10 Mancusæ, vel 60 scyllingi		1 Pundam.

One of their scyllingi was about equal to fifteen of our pence; and one of their pounds, to three pounds fifteen shillings of our money. The learned author, from whose work the greater part of the above remarks are taken, has also given representations of various coins used by the different Mercian kings.†

In the administration of justice, the several courts of tythings, hundreds, and counties, still prevailed according to the institution of Alfred: and by these means, wrongs were redressed, or offences punished, with facility, whilst all the parties remained in the local district to which they belonged. But no adequate provision seems to have been made in case of the flight of an offender into a different county, where his offences were not cognizable, and where, perhaps,

* Dr. Hickes, ut prius.

† Ex eodem.

the laws might in some degree vary from those of the province which he had left. It was, probably, to obviate these inconveniences, that the thanes and other great men procured as much as possible of their lands to be considered as part of that county in which they resided, notwithstanding other adjacent counties might intervene; otherwise it may be difficult to account for the number of detached portions beyond the general outline of this and other shires. The particular forms observed in administering justice, are detailed in the collections for the city of Hereford, in which will be found the whole proceedings in a trial before the county court, in the reign of Canute, the Dane.

The Saxons, as well as the Romans, assisted the progress of architecture in England, and are generally complimented as the authors of a particular style, the characteristic marks of which are as follow: the walls are very thick, and generally without buttresses; the arches within and without, and over the doors and windows, are semicircular, and supported by solid, or rather clumsy columns, with a kind of regular base and capital. They had neither spires nor pinnacles: in short, plainness and solidity constitute the striking features of this method of building.

Nevertheless, the architects of those days, deviated in many cases from this rule. Their arches were often ornamented with zig-zag lines; their capitals with carvings, foliage, and even animals; their massive columns decorated with small half columns united to them; and their surfaces adorned with spirals, squares, lozenge, net-work, and other figures, engraved, or in relievo. The semicircular arches between the nave and side-aisles of the west end of the cathedral church of Hereford, afford specimens of this kind of architecture in the ornamented state; and a variety of parochial churches in the county,

built before the reign of Henry II. exhibit the same style, in this and its plainer garb.

The period of the Danish monarchy was too short in duration, and too much agitated by wars, to have assisted the progress of civilization or improvement here, even if the Danes had been qualified for such purposes. Cruelty seems to have been their principal feature; and military entrenchments their almost only memorial.

The conqueror of Harold introduced many of the laws of Normandy into England, and governed principally by means of his army. He dispossessed many of the ancient proprietors of lands in favour of his own friends and followers, on condition of their holding them by *Knights' Service*; a tenure by which they were bound to render personal and other services in wars, according to the feudal system.

A. D.
1066.

The Ancient Britons knew no distinction between their several invaders: the same impatience was manifested, whether the Romans or Saxons, the Danes or the Normans, acquired the ascendancy. Nor did this circumstance alone affect the tranquillity of Herefordshire at this period; for Edric, surnamed *Silvaticus*, or the forester, (who was son of Alfrike, Earl of Mercia, and appears, by Domesday Book, to have had afterwards possessions on the north side of this county,) had not yet fully acknowledged the Norman authority, and availed himself of the temporary absence of the king, to take up arms. The garrison of the castle of Hereford, under Richard Fitzscrope and others, marched against him, and laid waste his lands in several expeditions, but sustained themselves a considerable loss from the resistance opposed to them. At length, Edric formed an alliance* with Blethyn

1067.

* Hume's Hist. of Eng. vol. i. p. 242. Hoveden, p. 450.

and Rywalhon, princes of Wales; in conjunction with whom, he revenged the affront, "ravaging the county as far as the bridge of Hereford, and returning with a marvellous great spoile."*

"The imperious character of William, afterwards prompted him to stretch his authority over the Normans themselves, beyond what the free genius of that victorious people could easily bear."† Amongst those who were disgusted by his conduct, was Roger, Earl of Hereford, son and heir of Fitz-Osborne, the great favourite of the King. The subject which particularly provoked his displeasure, was the want of consent on the part of William, to the marriage of his sister with Ralph de Guader, Earl of Norfolk. This led to an open insurrection, which was quelled by the King, and the most cruel punishments inflicted on several of the inferior actors; but the Earl of Hereford was only condemned to the forfeiture of his estate, and to imprisonment during pleasure.‡ "The Britons, also, unable to resist the power of William, were necessitated to pay a compensation for their incursions, and every thing was reduced to full tranquillity in the island."§

A. D.
1075.

This state of affairs gave William leisure to begin and finish an undertaking, which proves his extensive genius, and does honour to his memory. It was a general survey of all the lands in the kingdom, minutely distinguishing their nature and value. This monument, called DOMESDAY BOOK, is the most valuable piece of antiquity possessed by any nation, and is still preserved in the Exchequer.|| According to this record, which was begun by Commissioners appointed

* Chron. of Wales.

† Hume, vol. i. p. 263.

‡ Hume, ut prius.

§ Hume, 275.

|| Ex eod.

for that purpose, A. D. 1080, and finished in six years, the county of Hereford was thus divided.

A. D.
1080.

HUNDREDS.

Bremesse, Bromesais, or Bro- mesesce.	Ragetreu.
Cutethorn.	Stratford.
Cutestorne.	Stradel.
Dodingtret.	Stapel.
Dunre.	Stepleset.
Elsedune.	Sulcet.
Greitrew, or Grietewes.	Thornlau, or Tornelaus.
Hezetree.	Ulfei.
Lene.	Ulfegi, or Wlfagie.
Naisse.	Wermelau.
Plegeliet.	Wimundestreu.
Radelau.	Wimestrail, or Wimundskuil.

In addition to these, other districts are mentioned in Domesday, under the titles of

Finis Arcenfelde.

Terræ ad Leoffminstre.

Terræ in Valle Stradelie.

Manerium de Dodlegie & Manerium de Stane in Hereford: Port.

These several districts and hundreds, are stated to have contained the following places; and in opposite columns are added the modern appellations of as many of them as have been ascertained on this occasion, in order to form an index for easier reference to Domesday Book: the particulars of the survey will be found in these collections as the places severally occur.

IN FINE ARCENFELDE.

<i>Domesday Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>Ascis</i> -	Ash, near Bridstow.
<i>Baissan</i> -	Baysham.
<i>Cape</i> - -	King's Caple.
<i>Chipeete</i> -	Sheppon Hill.*
<i>Ekwoistone</i>	Helvistone Wood.†
<i>Hulla</i> † -	Howl Estate, in Walford.
<i>Mainavre</i>	Mainoaks.‡
<i>Penebecdoc</i>	Pengethley.

BREMESSE HUNDRED.

<i>Alwintune</i>	Alton Court, Walford.
<i>Brocoti</i> -	Brockhampton.
<i>Bruntune</i> -	Brampton (Abbots.)
<i>Calchebirge</i>	Castlebrook, in Walford.
<i>Chingeston</i>	Ingeston, near Ross.
<i>Clive</i> - -	Cleve, a tything in Ross.
<i>Edtune</i> -	Eaton, (Tregoz.)
<i>Lecce</i> - -	Leye, or Lea.
<i>Leideberge</i>	Ledbury.
<i>Lintone</i> -	Linton.
<i>Merchelai</i>	Marcle.
<i>Panchille</i> -	Puntshill, in Weston.
<i>Penebruge</i>	Pembridge (Castle.)§
<i>Rosse</i> -	Ross.
<i>Ruedene</i> -	Ruerdean, in Glocestersh.
<i>Stantune</i> -	Stanton, in ditto.
<i>Uptune</i> -	Upton (Bishop.)
<i>Waleaford</i>	Walford.
<i>Westune</i> -	Weston sub Penyard.
<i>Wiboldingtune</i>	Bollitree.
<i>Wiltone</i> -	Wilton.

CUTETHORN HUNDRED.

<i>Domesday Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>Burghill</i> -	Burghill.
<i>Cradenbille</i>	Credenhill.
<i>Hantune</i> -	Hampton (Bishop.)
<i>Holmere</i> -	Holmer.
<i>Hope</i> - -	Hope under Dinmore.
<i>Huntintune</i>	Huntingdon.
<i>Leode</i> -	Lyde (1.)
<i>Lude</i> - -	Lyde (2.)
<i>Ludeford</i> -	{ Longworth, anciently Longford.
<i>Lutelei</i> -	Lyttley.
<i>More</i> - -	Moore, near Hereford.
<i>Mortune</i> -	Morton (on Lug.)
<i>Peune</i> - -	Pyon.
<i>Pipe</i> - -	Pipe.
<i>Schellwich</i>	Shelwick.
<i>Stratone</i> -	Stretton (Sugwas.)
<i>Sucwessen</i>	Sugwas.
<i>Topeslage</i> -	Tupsley.
<i>Walintone</i>	Wellington.
<i>Werham</i> -	Warham.

CUTESTORNE HUNDRED.

<i>Aureton Castellaria.</i>	
<i>Clifford</i> -	Clifford.
<i>Ewyas</i> -	Ewyas.¶

DODINGTRET HUNDRED.

<i>Merlie</i> -	Marlow.
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DUNRE HUNDRED.

<i>Bertune</i> -	Burton, in Hom-Lacy.
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* Near Sellack. † In Harewood. ‡ Near Huntisham. § Near Llanrothall. || In Holmer.
¶ Other lands were annexed to these castles, but were not included in any hundred.

Godric Mafesone
"Hull" castle
supposed to be good
rich castle

Domesday Names. *Modern Names.*

Boningebope *Bullingham.*
Cleungre - *Clehonger.*
Cobewelle - *Cobhall.*
Dunre - *Dindor.*
Hamme - *Hom (Lacy.)*
Malselle - *Malfield.*
Moches - *Moccas.*
Retrowas - *Rotherwas.*
Webeton - *Webton.*

Spelford ELSEDUNE HUNDRED.

Ciccurdine - *Waste land so called.*
Curdeslege.
Dilven - *Dilwyn.*
Eardislege - *Eardisley.*
Elburgelega.
Elmelie - *Almeley.*
Hope - - *Hope.*
Leneballe - *Lyonsshall.*
Letune - *Letton.*
Mateurdine.
Matma.
Midewde. *Middeswood*
Ruiscop. - *Riscob.*
Titelegie - *Titely (1.)*
Walelege.
Wenetune - *Woonton.*
Westelet. *Weston*
Widfordestune *Winforton.*
Witenie - *Whitney.*
Willaveslege *Willersley.*

GREITREWES HUNDRED.

Chingeston. *Ingeston*
Dermentune *Dormington.*
Frome - *Frome, in Mordiford.*

Domesday Names. *Modern Names.*

Hintune.
Hope - - *Hope (Solers.)*
Lucordne - *Lugwardine.*
Maurdine - *Marden (part.)*
Poteslepe - *Putley.*

HEZETREE HUNDRED. +

Bernoldtune.
Birchelincope *Birchall.*
Boritune - *Burton.*
Boitune.
Bradelege - *Broadward.*
Bruntune. - *Brampton (Bryan.)*
Cascope - *Cascob.*
Camebop. *Comey hay op*
Cbenille - *Knill.*
Claterune.
Discote - *Discoyd.*
Hercope.
Hertune. *Hawthorn*
Hech.
Hesintune.
Lantune - *Lawtom.*
Lecwe.
Lege - - *Ley.*
Leine - *Eardisland.*
Lenbale - *Lenthal (1.)*
Lentebale - *Lenthal (2.)*
Lestret - *Street.*
Lidecot - *Lidecot, near Kingsland.*
Mildetune - *Milton.*
Ortune - *Orlton.*
Pelelei.
Querentune *Waste land so called.*
Radrenove *In Radnorshire.*

Domesday Names. *Modern Names.*

<i>Scepedune</i>	-	Shobdon.
<i>Standune</i>	-	Stanton on Arrow.
<i>Titelege</i>	-	Titley (2.)
<i>Westune</i>	-	Weston.
<i>Wigemore</i>	-	Wigmore.

LENE HUNDRED.

<i>Lene</i>	- -	Kingsland.
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NAISSE HUNDRED.

<i>Feccheba</i>	-	} In or near Worcester-
<i>Haloede</i>	-	
		shire.

PLEGELIET HUNDRED.

<i>Awenburie</i>	-	Avenbury.
<i>Bridenberie</i>	-	Bridenbury.
<i>Butrelei</i>	-	Butterley.
<i>Chetestor.</i>		
<i>Chipelai</i>	-	{ Now called Underley, in Wolfrelow.
<i>Colgre</i>	-	
		{ Colwall, or Cold Green in Bosbury.
<i>Colintune</i>	-	Collington.
<i>Frome</i>	-	Frome.
<i>Grenedene</i>	-	Grendon.
<i>Hanlei</i>	-	Hanley, in Worcestersh.
<i>Hopetune</i>	-	Hopton, in Avenbury.
<i>Leoffminstre</i>	-	Leominster.
<i>Merstune</i>	-	Marston.
<i>Sargeberie</i>	-	Sapey.
<i>Stanford</i>	-	(Bishop) Stanford.
<i>Stoches</i>	-	Stoke Prior.
<i>Tetestorpe</i>	-	Tedston.
<i>Ulfrelau</i>	-	Wolfrelow.
<i>Wigetune</i>	-	Wigton.

RADELAU HUNDRED.

Domesday Names. *Modern Names.*

<i>Archel.</i>		
<i>Brismefrum</i>	-	Frome (1.)
<i>Cuure</i>	-	Cowarn.
<i>Frome</i>	-	Frome (2.)
<i>Hide</i>	- -	Hide.
<i>Lede</i>	- -	Leddon, in Bp. Frome.
<i>Ledene</i>	-	Lidney, in Worcestersh.
<i>Lincunbe.</i>		
<i>Matma</i>	-	Mathern, in Worcestersh.
<i>Merchelai</i>	-	Marcle Parva.
<i>Muleslage.</i>		
<i>Muneslai</i>	-	Munsley.
<i>Nerefrum</i>	-	Frome (3.)
<i>Pichelsei</i>	-	Pixley.
<i>Sbeck</i>	-	Evesbach.
<i>Spertune</i>	-	Aspertun.
<i>Stratune</i>	-	Stretton (Grandison.)
<i>Stoches</i>	-	Stoke (Edith.)
<i>Tatintune</i>	-	Tarrington.
<i>Walesapeldor</i>	-	{ Walsophthorn estate, near Westhide.
<i>Westune</i>	-	
<i>Witewich</i>	-	Whitwick, in Stretton.

RAGETREU HUNDRED.

<i>Capel</i>	- -	How Caple.
<i>Capel fore</i>	-	Caple.
<i>Hope</i>	- -	Woolhope.

STRATFORD HUNDRED.

<i>Burlei</i>	-	Burleigh.
<i>Chabenore</i>	-	Chabnor Hills.
<i>Cleunge</i>	-	Clehonger (part.)
<i>Etune</i>	-	Eaton Bishop.

Domesday Names. *Modern Names.*

Feinhalle.

Medalagie *Madley.*

Moches - *Moccas (part.)*

Newtune - *Newton.*

Pionie - *Pyon.*

Pletune.

Prestetune *Preston.*

Stratford - *Stretford.*

Suenestune *Swanston.*

Tibrintune *Tibberton.*

Torcheston *Dorston.*

Webbelai - *Weobley.*

Wilehalle - *Winnall.*

STRADEL HUNDRED.

Terræ circa Por- }
tam Herefordiæ } *Lands near Hereford.*

STAPEL HUNDRED.

Brigge - *Bridge.*

Bromberge.

Malveshille *Mansel Lacy.*

Nortune - *Norton.*

Wormesleu *Wormesley.*

STEPLESET HUNDRED.

Brochbirie *Brobery.*

Bunesulle - *Bunshill.*

Buiford - *Byford.*

Cheneueustre *Chaunston.*

Edreshope *Hope.*

Lawesowe.

Malveselle *Mansel Gamage.*

Manitune *Monnington.*

Domesday Names. *Modern Names.*

Merstune - *Marston.*

Stantune - *Stanton on Wye.*

Stratune - *Stretton.*

Wormeslei *Wormesley (part.)*

SULCET HUNDRED.

Etone - *Eton.*

TORNELAUH HUNDRED.

Acle - *Ocle.*

Amburglege *Amberley.*

Bodenham *Bodenham.*

Bolelei - *Bowley.*

Bradford - *Bradfield.*

Dunninctune *Nunnington.*

Felton - *Felton.*

Fenne - *Fenn.*

Ferne - *Ferne.*

Mage.

Magene - *Rose Maund.*

Magga - *Maund Bryan.*

Maurdine *Marden.*

Nivetune - *Ivington.*

Prestune - *Preston Wynne.*

Sudtune - *Sutton.*

Tingeballe *Thinghill.*

Ullingwicke *Ullingswick.*

Widdingtune *Withington.*

ULFEI HUNDRED.

Alretune - *Orleton.*

Burestanestune *Burrington.*

Crofta - *Croft.*

Dodintune *Downton.*

Domesday Names. Modern Names.

<i>Edwardestune</i>	Aston.
<i>Elnodestune</i>	Elton.
<i>Frome</i> -	Frome.
<i>Hed.</i>	
<i>Huilect.</i>	
<i>Larpole</i> -	Yarpole (1.)
<i>Last</i> - -	Laysters (Chapel.)
<i>Pillesdune</i> -	Piddlestone.
<i>Posclenetune</i>	Bussalton.
<i>Recesford</i> -	Rochford.
<i>Ruecenore</i>	Risbury.
<i>Upeton</i> -	Upton.
<i>Weneton</i> -	Wonton (2.)

ULFEGEI HUNDRED.

<i>LutelonHereford</i>	Little Hereford.
<i>Westelet.</i>	
<i>Winetune</i> -	Winnington.

WERMELAU HUNDRED.

Domesday Names. Modern Names.

<i>Westwode,</i> <i>caput bujus</i> <i>manerii</i>	} Supposed to be Dew- church.

WIMUNDESTREU HUNDRED

<i>Astenofre.</i>	
<i>Bagebirie.</i>	
<i>Bosebirge</i> -	Bosbury.
<i>Colewelle</i> -	Colwall.
<i>Cottingtune</i>	Coddington.
<i>Credalie</i> -	Cradley.
<i>Hanlei</i> -	Hanley, in Worcesterfh.
<i>Mortune</i> -	Morton.

WIMESTRUIL HUNDRED.

<i>Bicretune</i>	Bickerton, in Marcle(2.)
<i>Merchelai</i>	Marcle (2.)

TERRE AD LEOFFMINSTRE.

<i>Alac.</i>		<i>Hamenes</i> -	Hamnash
<i>Brade.</i>		<i>Hantune</i> -	Hampton.
<i>Bradeford.</i>		<i>Lutelei</i> -	Lytton.
<i>Bromfelde</i> -	Brimfield.	<i>Larpol</i> -	Yarpole (2.)
<i>Butterlei</i> -	Butterley.	<i>Miceltune</i> -	Middleton.
<i>Dilge</i> - -	Dilwyn Solers.	<i>Nivetune</i> -	Newton.
<i>Eaton</i> -	Eaton	<i>Riseberie</i> -	Risbury.
<i>Fencote.</i>		<i>Sarnesfelde</i>	Sarnesfield.
<i>Forne.</i>		<i>Wapleton.</i>	
<i>Gadrenhope</i>	{ Gater Top, in Hope sub Dinmore.	<i>Wavertune</i>	Wharton.
		<i>Wigemore</i> -	Wigmore.

TERRÆ IN VALLE STRADELIE.

<i>Domesday Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>	<i>Domesday Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>Alcamestune.</i>		<i>Magga.</i>	
<i>Almundestune.</i>		<i>Manetune.</i>	
<i>Bacchetune</i>	Backton.	<i>Midewde</i>	Middle Wood.
<i>Becce</i> - -	Bache (Woodland.)	<i>Poscelenetune</i>	Poston.
<i>Beltron</i> -	Waste Lands so called.	<i>Wlvetune</i> -	Waste Lands
<i>Brockeurdie.</i>		<i>Wadetune.</i>	
<i>Harewde</i> -	A Wood so called	<i>Wilmestune</i>	Wilmastone.

MANERIUM DE DODELEGIE ET MANERIUM DE STANE,

Were situated near the castle of Ewias, on the borders of Wales: they consisted of ten hides, only one of which was under cultivation.

THE FOLLOWING WERE

THE PROPRIETORS OF THESE LANDS AND LORDSHIPS.

King William.	Albert of Lorraine.
The Bishop and Members of the Church of Hereford.	Alured of Merleberge.
The Members of the Church of Cormeiles, in Normandy.	Alured of Spain.
The Members of the Church of Lyre, in Normandy.	Ansfred of Cormeiles.
The Members of the Church of Gloucester.	Durand of Gloucester.
The Members of the Church of St. Guthlac.	Drogo, son of Pointz.
Nigel, the Physician.	Osborn, son of Richard.
Ralph de Toden.	Gilbert, son of Turol.
Ralph de Mortemer.	Ilbert, son of Turol.
Roger de Laci.	Herman de Dreues.
Roger de Mucelgros.	Hunfrid de Buiuile.
Robert Gernon.	Hugh Lasne.
Henry de Ferieres.	Urso de Abetoth.
William de Scohies.	Grifin.
William, son of Baderon.	Rayner.
William, son of the Norman.	Carbonel.
Turstin, son of Rolf.	The Wife of Ralph, the Chaplain.
	Stephen.
	Madoc, Edric and Elmer.

CHAP. III.

General Occurrences in Herefordshire after the Norman Conquest.—Knights' Fees assessed to the Aid imposed by Henry I. on the occasion of his Daughter's Marriage.—Knights, and their Armorial Bearings, in the Reign of Edward I.—Some Account of the Laws and Customs which prevailed in the Marches of Wales.—Lords Presidents of the Marches.—Return of Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen of Herefordshire, 12 Henry VI.—With General Occurrences to the end of the Reign of Henry VII.

A. D.
1087.

IN the first year of the reign of William Rufus, the son and successor of the Conqueror, the Normans and others rose against the king in various places, at the instigation of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, who held a chief appointment under the crown. He was joined by Roger, Lord Mortimer, of this county, and they were both besieged during six weeks in the castle of Pevensey, in Sussex; after which Odo consented to withdraw himself from England, and the king agreed to redress the grievances complained of, and restore the ancient liberties of his subjects. The Earls of Hereford and Shrewsbury were also engaged on the part of Odo, and, previous to this compromise, had laid

waste, with a considerable force, the greater part of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, advancing to the gates of the city of Worcester.

The Britons, at this period, were much divided amongst themselves; and one party contracted an alliance with the Normans, which terminated as a similar invitation had done in the time of the Saxons. For Robert Fitz-Hamon, with twelve knights and other gentlemen, who brought the Norman succours, finally divided the country of Morgannwg (Glamorganshire) amongst themselves—thus affording another example of the consequence of inviting a foreign nation to adjust political differences at home.

Others of the English or Norman nobility, induced by the success of their friends, “made sute to the king to grant them lands in “Wales,”* which he consented to, on condition of their doing homage, and swearing fealty to him, and holding them by the favourite tenure of Knights’ Service.† Amongst these were some of the Mortimers and Lacys; and in consequence of these grants, many castles were soon afterwards erected, in this and other counties on the borders of Wales, in order to secure the possessions thus acquired. To impede their construction, which threatened not only to create an effectual barrier against the Britons, but also to effect a farther curtailment of the territory they still enjoyed, the sons of two of their princes raised a formidable army, and committed great outrages in the counties of Chester, Salop, Worcester, and Hereford.

Under the feudal system, the king had a right to levy a territorial impost on the occasion of the marriage or betrothal of his eldest daugh-

* Powell’s Chronicle of Wales.

† The rite of homage, by the feudal customs, was, that the vassal should throw himself on his knees, should put his joined hands between those of his superior, and, in that posture, swear fealty to him.—Spelman, Du Cange, and Hume.

ter.* Henry I. availed himself of this custom, and the contribution was fixed at three shillings for every hide of land throughout the nation.† In consequence of which, the following returns were afterwards made from the barons and other great men of this county; and they afford considerable information as to the distribution of property at that time.

“ HEREFORD. IN WALLIA.

I. *Carta Episcopi Hereford. de militibus et feodis suis.*

Willielmus de Bello-campo facit ser-	}	1	rum militum et dimid: sed modo
vitium militis† - - -			negat inde servitium dimidi: militis.
Walterus de Clifford - - -		1	Sed hæc quatuor feoda militum et
Ricardus de Dunra - - -		1	dimidium, sunt de dominio epis-
Hugo de Dudeleia - - -		1	coporum et debent esse de eorum
Johannes de Biscopeston - - -		1	servitio - - - - - 2½
Rogerus de Poher - - -		1	Hugo de Hasela - - - - - 1
Rogerus de Morton - - -		1	Adam de Caples - - - - - 1
Præter hæc, tenet Hugo de Laci feo-			Hugo de Walford - - - - - 1
dum duorum militum, unde ipse			Radulphus Foliot, Radulphus Pere
etiam fecit totum servitium toto			et Radulphus, filius Ernaldi - 1
tempore Gileberti (Foliot) Epis-			Ainulphus de Estenouer, Hugo et Wil-
copi; sed modo negat inde servi-			lielmus, filii Germani, Johannes
tium unius militis - - -		2	et Willielmus de Alchruge, et God-
Margareta de Bohun tenuit feod. duo-			fridus Ruddoc - - - - - 1

II. *Carta Adæ de Port.*

Domino suo carissimo Henrico Regi Anglorum, Adam de Port, salutem et fidelia servitia: Sciatis, Domine delectissime, quod isti sunt militis mei de veteri Feoffamento:

Hugo de Laci - - - - -	1	Walterus de Avebury - - - - -	1
Radulphus de Baskerville - - - - -	1	Thomas del Franc - - - - -	1
Walterus de Freisne - - - - -	1	Rogerus filius Radulphi - - - - -	1

* Maud, or Matilda, Henry's daughter, was only eight years of age when she was betrothed to Charles V. Emperor of Germany.

† The number of hides of land was about 300,000: the sum, therefore, was 45,000*l.* at that time, which would be equal to at least 135,000*l.* of our present money.

‡ A knights' fee, in some cases, consisted of five hides; in others, of four only. The whole number of knights' fees was about 60,000.—Hume, &c.

Beatrix, quæ fuit uxor Rogeri de la		Willielmus de Mustiers	-	-	1
Folie	-	-	-	-	1
Michael filius Aluredi	-	-	-	-	1
Bartholomæus de la Hase	-	-	-	-	1
Ricus de la Folie	-	-	-	-	2
Henricus filius Geroldi	-	-	-	-	1
Fæmina quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Co-		Hugo de Valletort	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
lumbaria	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
	1	Gwerri de Marvini	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Ricus de Landa	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$
		Hugo Pincerna	-	-	$\frac{1}{5}$
		Ricus de Cormelies	-	-	$\frac{1}{5}$

Isti sunt milites de *novo* Feodamento, post mortem Regis Henrici.*

Robertus de Port	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Willielmus Grassus	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$
Odo de Arguges	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Aluredus del Freisne	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$

III. *Carta Baucleri (aliter Balderonis, aliter Baderonis,) de Monemuda.*

Domino suo Henrico Regi Anglorum, Bauclerus de Monemuda, salutem: Domine, audiui præceptum vestrum in consulatû Herefordiæ; scilicet quod nobis mandarem et per breve meum extra sigillum pendens, vobis notificarem, quot milites de veteri feodo, feodatos haberem. Ego, autem, precepto vestro obedire paratus, nomina eorum notavi, videlicet:

Thomas filius Pagani	-	-	-	2	Robertus filius Radulphi, et Ilfredus	
Ranulphus Brito	-	-	-	1	de Nuveham, et Iwein filius Andreae	1
Willielmus de Colevill	-	-	-	1	Willielmus de Marisco, et Galfridus	
Jordanus	-	-	-	1	de Coiteham, et Engelerus, et Wal-	
Hugo Forestarius	-	-	-	1	terus Marmion, et Hugo de Garth	1
Willielmus filius Roberti	-	-	-	1		

Ego vero, in obitum uxoris meæ, pro animâ ejus, dedi fratribus Hospitalis Jerusalem feodum 1 militis. Isti decem sunt de antiquo tenemento: de novis feodis nullum habeo. Præterea, de dominio meo, debeo vobis quinque apparare.

IV. *Carta Willielmi filii Reginaldi.*

Willielmus facit de dominio suo - - - 1

Itamolius de Balun, avus suus, feodatus fuit de veteri feoffamento ad servitium predicti militis, faciendum. Deficit ei *Cheverel*, quod est in precepto Domini Regis et honore de Bergaveni, unde deberet servitium suum Domino Regi, si ei placeret. De novo feoffamento, nullum feoffatum.

* All feoffments made before the death of Henry I. were styled *ancient* feoffments: and all subsequent to that period, *new* feoffments.

V. *Carta Hugonis de Laci.*

De antiquo Feodo de Domino suo Rege.

Robertus de Baskeville	-	-	5	Helyas de Sai	-	-	-	3
Ricardus de Escetot	-	-	3	quos recognoscit: duos autem dene-				
Rodlandus de Butfard	-	-	3	gat, a quibus prædictus Hugo non				
Godfredus de Gamages	-	-	2	potest habere servitium antequam				
Ricardus de Cormelies	-	-	2	dironati (diracionati) sint.				
Filius Rocelini Tirel	-	-	2	Willielmus de Furcis	-	-	-	2
Rogerus de Ebroicis	-	-	4	et in calumpnia a quo non habeo,				
Willielmus de Bakinton	-	-	4	nec unquam habui servitium.				
Radland de Munesleia	-	-	3	Philippus de Sirnefelde, in calumpnia	-	-	-	1½
Feoda de Cuilavilla	-	-	3	Walterus del Mans	-	-	-	1
Feoda Walteri de Ebroicis	-	-	3	Willielmus filius Michaelis	-	-	-	¼
Willielmus de Lega	-	-	3	Rogerus de Ewias	-	-	-	1
Nicholaus de Hungerford	-	-	4					

De novo Feodo post mortem Henrici Regis.

Herebertus de Castellis	-	-	2	Rogerus filius Odonis	-	-	-	1
Rogerus de Eschetot	-	-	1	Feod. de Cauleton	-	-	-	½
Willielmus de Hopeton	-	-	1					

Ricardus Brito tenet de dominio predicti Hugonis 100 solidatas terræ; sed servitium nunquam fuit statutum, et tamen vere ejus est.

Radulphus de Richetot, similiter: Adam de Putipo, similiter: Anchitel de Eschetot, similiter: Filius Gerardi de Machne, similiter: Rogerus de Scorchbof, similiter, et Bartholomæus.

Ricardus Brito et illi qui post ipsum sunt nominati, tenent de Domino Hugone, sine servitio aliquo quod eis statutum sit. Nullus istorum tenet plus quam 100 solidatas terræ, præter Bartholomæum, qui tenet 6 libratas.

Quidam de istis sunt mecum residentes, et invenio eis necessaria: et quidam sunt in domibus meis in Walliâ, et invenio eis necessaria.

Aluredus de Fraxino tenet 1 virgatam.

Sciat Dominus Rex quod hîc nômîno omnes milites qui de me tenent in Angliâ, sive parvum sive magnum, unde memor sim. Et feodum 1 militis de feodo antiquo quod oblitus sum, feodum Willielmi de Purchopa, quod tenet Hugo de Longocampo in Maritagio.

VI. *Carta Hugonis, filii Willielmi Forestarii.*

De feodo Eutropi, filii Heinganni	-	¼	Super Dominium	-	-	-	1
De feodo Hugonis filii Walding	-	¼	De novo feoffamento, nullum.				

VII. *Carta Ricardi de Candos*.*

Petrus de Stoches	-	-	-	1	Willielmus de Haiâ	-	-	-	1½
Willielmus de Drocis	-	-	-	2	Ricardus Talebot	-	-	-	½
Gilebertus Marescallus	-	-	-	1	Philippus Alis	-	-	-	½
Nicholaus de Champflors	-	-	-	1½	Rogerus de Burchull tenet	-	-	-	½
Adam de Beginden ten: dum vixit;	1	½			quod Nigellus de Hivitione, tenuit.				
et habeo hæredem et terram in manu meâ.									

Petrus de Stoches tenet 1 feodum militis de novo feoffamento: Roger de Candos 2 et Hugo de Candos 1 de meo dominio, et de novo feoffamento. Pater meus dedit apud Lantoniam feoda 2 militum in elemosynam, scilicet, Felilege et Kencestre: Radulphus Tornai dimid. militis, ad regale servitium; et ad meum servitium militem plenarium in custu meo in exercitû et Chevalchiâ (equitatû) et in custodiâ.

Dominus Rex mandavit mihi quod ego concederem Dominis Hospitalis (Jerusalem) feod. dimid. militis, quod tenet Ricardus de la Martre, salvo servitio meo; et concessi pro amore illius.---Valete.

VIII. *Carta Ricardi Cormeilles*.

Ricardus de Solariis	-	-	-	3	De novo Feoffamento.				
Walterus fil. Hinganni	-	-	-	1	Alexander de Cormeilles frater meus,				
Ricardus de Scettot	-	-	-	1	de meo dominio	-	-	-	1
Robertus filius Willielmi, et Willielmus de Coleburne	-	-	-	1	Et ego de dominio meo	-	-	-	3

IX. *Carta Roberti d' Ewias*.

Rualdus	-	-	-	-	5	Willielmus de Chemmett	-	-	1
Godefridus Escudor (Scudamore)	-	-	-	-	4	Godefridus de Maninton de feodo Castell. de Wias	-	-	1
Adam de Celigorde	-	-	-	-	1	Ricus de Carleville	-	-	1
Lucas de Tidrinton	-	-	-	-	1	Rogerus de Pantonia	-	-	1
Osmundus de Sumerford	-	-	-	-	1	De novo Feodo.			
Neeldus de Mordon	-	-	-	-	1	Godefridus de Fifonte	-	-	1
Morel de Heddendon	-	-	-	-	1	Willielmus Torellus de Pencumbia	-	-	2
De Cliniâ, quam Rogerus de Wias (Ewyas) tenet	-	-	-	-	1				

* Dugdale styles him *Robert* de Candos. Baron. vol. i. f. 502.

Robertus de Mortuomari tenet 23 feoda in honore Castelli: Ricardus, cum filio Hugonis de Sayhede, Osberti filii Hugonis.

Henricus de Longo campo tenet Wilton per 1 feod.

Gilebertus Thalboch (Talbot) 1 feod. in Lintone.

Willielmus Marescallus 2 de Castello Goderici (Goodrich.)

Eustacius Pancevot $\frac{1}{4}$ partem, de Henrico de Novo Mercato (Newmarch.)*

A. D.
1108.

In order to repress the incursions of the Britons, Henry settled a party of Flemings in Pembrokeshire;† and to this day the language, customs, and manners, of that district vary considerably from those of their neighbours. The Welsh Chronicles record the event with a natural jealousy: “In the year 1108, the rage of the sea did overflow
“ and drown a great part of the low countrie of Flanders, in such sort
“ that the inhabitants were driven to seeke themselves other dwelling
“ places; who came to King Henry, and desired him to give them
“ some void place to remain in: who, being verie liberall of that which
“ was not his owne, gave them the land of *Ros* in West Wales or Dy-
“ net, where Pembroke, Haverford, and Tenby, are now built; and
“ there they remain to this day, as may well be perceived by their
“ speach and conditions farre differing from the rest of the countrie.”‡

1136.

Hostile incursions, however, were still made by the Britons as often as circumstances afforded them a probability of success; but no event took place which immediately affected this county, until the dispute between Stephen and Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I. for the crown of England. On that occasion, Geoffrey de Talebot and Robert, Earl of Gloucester, who had large possessions here, declared in favour

* The whole of these returns (certificationes) are extracted from the “*Liber niger Scaccarii*,” as published by Mr. Hearne. Oxford, 2 vols. octavo, 1728.

† Hume.

‡ Powell's Chronicles of Wales. Holinshed.

of the Empress. Talebot retired to Hereford, but soon quitted it; and the castle of Weobley, which had been garrisoned against Stephen, was reduced by him, and totally demolished. Stephen afterwards invested the city of Hereford; but as no details of a siege at that time have been met with, he was probably obliged to withdraw his forces, in order to attend to subjects of greater urgency. During Maud's prosperity, Milo, one of her chief favourites, was advanced to the Earldom of Hereford, and other honours. This county, with those on the Severn, remained firm in their adherence to her cause; but she was finally obliged to abandon her claim in favour of Stephen.

A. D.
1139.

One of the first acts of Henry II. was the demolition of various castles throughout his dominions. This measure was strongly opposed by Hugh Mortimer and Milo, son of Roger Earl of Gloucester: but the approach of the king and an army obliged them to submit.* On this occasion, Mortimer delivered the castles of Wigmore and Brugge into the king's hands. Soon after, the incursions of the Britons provoked Henry to retaliate on them in person: he found great difficulties, and was even brought into some danger, from the natural fastnesses of the country. His vanguard, being engaged in a narrow pass, was put to rout. Henry de Essex, the Hereditary Standard Bearer, seized with a panic, threw down the standard, took to flight, and exclaimed that the king was slain: and had not Henry appeared immediately, and led on his troops with great spirit, the consequences might have been fatal to the whole army. For this misbehaviour, Essex was afterwards accused of felony by Robert de Montford; was vanquished in single combat; his estate was confiscated, and he himself thrust into a con-

1154.

1158.

* Hume, vol. i. p. 372.

vent. These events were followed by the submission of the Britons, which procured them an accommodation with England.*

In this reign, a new style of architecture was introduced into England, in exclusion of the Saxon or Norman mode; and it has prevailed in most of the churches erected since that period: its peculiar characteristics are the small clustered pillars, and pointed arches formed by the segment of two intersecting circles: the more general marks, are numerous and prominent buttresses, pinnacles, and lofty spires; large and ramified windows; ornamental niches or canopies; sculptured saints; delicate lace-work in fretted roofs; and profusion of ornament over the whole building.† The origin of this style is much disputed.

A. D.
1189.

Crusading, also, was at this time in great repute; and many of the nobles and others were excited by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, to take the cross, and vow the voyage against the Saracens. Amongst those who were actuated by this extraordinary zeal, were Bartholomew Mortimer and Roger de Laci, of this county; and they attended Richard I. on that occasion.

1215.

The most memorable occurrence in the reign of John was, the Great Charter of privileges to his subjects, which he signed in Runnymede, near Egham, in Surrey. Giles de Bruse was then Bishop of Hereford, and a great warrior; but, what is infinitely more to his honour, he took an active part in procuring the Magna Charta. When Prince Louis of

1216.

France landed in England, the King retired to Hereford, and endeavoured to procure assistance; but weakness and tyranny, which were the features of his reign, were ill adapted to conciliate adherents.

* Mat. Paris, p. 70. Hume 377.

† Bentham, Grose, Milner, Dallaway.

In the time of Henry III. the Earl of Pembroke, who was then Earl Marshall, joined with the barons and others in complaints against the king. Their proscription followed, and Hereford was selected as their place of rendezvous. Henry marched against them, but found this county so much impoverished from the continual devastation it had undergone, that he was obliged to retreat to Gloucester for want of sustenance. The difference was afterwards adjusted, by the submission of the king to certain regulations which the barons required in the government.

In this reign, Peter Corbet, afterwards a baron of the realm, was enjoined "to use all possible means for the killing and destroying
" wolves, in all forests, parks, and other places, in the counties of
" Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop and Stafford: and all the
" king's liege people were required to assist in ridding the country of
" those noxious beasts." A French writer observed, from this temporary regulation, that it was a custom in England, when a man had committed a crime, to give him the liberty of redeeming his life, or commuting his punishment, by bringing in the heads of a certain number of wolves, in proportion to the nature of his offence.*

A. D.
1238.

Predatory incursions were still continued between the Britons and English; and when the barons, under the Earl of Leicester, rose against Henry, Humphrey de Bohun, High Constable; Roger Bigod, Earl Marshall; and the Earls of Gloucester and Warwick—men, who by their family and possessions stood in the first rank of the English nobility,† joined the confederacy against the king. Llewelin, Prince of Wales, collected all the force of his principality in their favour, and invaded England with an army of 30,000 men.‡ He ravaged the lands

* MS. Rev. Mr. Podmore.

† Hume, vol. ii. p. 182.

‡ Hume, vol. ii. p. 147.

of Roger de Mortimer, and of all the barons who adhered to the crown; he committed similar depredations on Prince Edward's territories: every place where his irregular troops appeared, was laid waste with fire and sword; and although Mortimer, a gallant and expert soldier, made stout resistance, it was found necessary that the prince himself should lead the army against this formidable invader. Edward repulsed Llewelin, and obliged him to take shelter in the mountains of North Wales. But the hostile proceedings of the Britons, was the
A. D.
1263. signal for Leicester and his friends to rise in arms. They began by seizing the person of the Bishop of Hereford, a prelate obnoxious to all the inferior clergy, on account of his devoted attachment to the court of Rome.

In the following year, Roger de Mortimer again provoked the resentment of the barons; and his estates were again laid waste by Simon and Henry de Montfort, assisted by the Prince of Wales. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, also joined the barons, and had a principal
1264. command in the great battle of Lewes, in Sussex, where Henry and his son Edward were made prisoners. The prince was conducted to Hereford, and left there in custody, by the confederate armies of Leicester and the Britons; but effecting his escape, he gained a complete victory over the barons at Evesham, and released his father.

The independence of the Britons was now drawing to a close, and they were constrained to make peace with Henry, on condition that their Prince Llewelin, and his successors, should hold the principality of Wales of the King of England and his successors; and that all barons in Wales should hold their baronies and lands of Llewelin and his successors *in capite*, and do homage and fealty to Llewelin, who should do homage for the whole to the King of England. It may be imagined, that this was not done without extreme reluctance on the

part of the Britons: but their humiliation was not yet completed; for Edward I. afterwards invaded them with an army too powerful to be resisted with success; and after the death of Llewelin, who was slain in battle by Mortimer, all Wales was reduced in subjection to the crown of England. The only attempt to recover their independence was made seven years afterwards, by Mael Gwyn Vychan; and it terminated in his imprisonment and death at Hereford. As an example of terror to his countrymen, he was dragged to the place of execution at the tails of horses, and hanged with two of his accomplices.

A.D.
1283.

Still, however, the animosity of the Britons was occasionally manifested in predatory excursions; and Edward found it necessary to give directions for raising a body of foot in Herefordshire, to check the spirit of this petty warfare. The order was dated from Worcester, the 24th of November, 1295.*

NAMES AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS

OF THE

KNIGHTS OF THE COUNTY OF HEREFORD,

WHO SERVED IN THE WARS OF EDWARD I. †

- “ Sir Henri de Boun; *les armes de Hereford; a les coties de argent.*
 Sir Edmond de Boun; *one la bende endente de argent, e de goules.*
 Sir Gilberd de Boun; *les armes de Hereford; a iii escallops de goules in la bende.*
 Sir Ounfrei de Boun; *meisme les armes de la bende de ermyne.*
 Sir Peres Corbet; *de or a un corbyn de sable.*
 Sir Thomas Corbet; *de or a iii corbins de sable.*
 Sir Richard de Caple; *de argent a un cheveron e iii rondels de goules.*
 Sir Thomas de Ferrers; *verree de or e de goules, a du baston de azure.*
 Sir Huge de Frenes; *de argent et de azure les bendes endentes.*
 Sir Walter de Frenes; *de goules a ii bendes endentes d'or e de azure, le un en le autre goules.*

* Ayloffe's Ancient Charters, 4to. London, 1774.

† Extracted from “Nomina Nobilium, Equitumque sub Edwardo primo Rege, Militantium,” &c. Edidit. Edw. Rowe Mores, 4to, Oxford, 1748.

Sir John de Lacy; *de or a une fesse de goules.*

Sir John de Mortymer; *les armes de Mortymer, en la escuchon un sautour de goules.*

Sir Roger de Mortymer; *en le escuchon un lion de pourpre.*

Sir Henri de Mortymer; *barre de or e de goules, le chef palee les armes geroune, a un escuchon d'argent.*

Sir John de St. Owen; *de goules a un crois de argent en l'un quarter un escuchon de Gloucester.*

Sir John de Penbruge; *meisme les armes, en la bende iii moles de argent.*

Sir Henry de Penbruge; *barre de or e de azure a un bende de goules.*

Sir William Ponseyne; *quartile de argent et de azure en l'un quarter de argent un lion de goules.*

Sir John de Sibbetune; *de or a une egle de vert a une baston goboune de argent e de goules.*

Sir Roger Tyrell; *de azure a un lion de argent e la bordure endente de or."*

An antient MS. adds the following to those above recited :*

" Sir John de Basingborn; *geron d' or et de gules.*

Sir Hugh de Biblesworth; *d'azure iii aigles d'or.*

Sir Richard de Catesbury; *de gules a un fess verry d'or e d'azure e iii testes de cheuereux d'argent.*

Sir Roger de Chaundos; *or lion ramp. gules, a la queue fourchüe.*

Sir John Fitzsymon; *d'azure iii aigles d'or, a un quartier de ermine.*

Sir Hugh Godard; *ermine un ervin fleurée de sable.*

Sir Walter Huntingfield; *de gules a un bande d'argent a iii lyonceaux de sable.*

Sir Robert Kendall; *d'argent a un bande de vert: a un labell de gules.*

Sir John de la Lee; *d'argent a un croix checkie d'or e d'azure.*

Sir William de Mouchensy; *burlee d'argent e d'azure.*

Sir Ralph de Mouchensy; *meisme les armes a un labell de gules.*

Sir Robert Milkeley; *de gules a iii chevrons d'argent.*

Sir Lewis de la Pole; *or a lion ramp: gu: over all a bendlet sable.*

Sir John de Somery; *quarterlie d'or et d'azure a un bande de gules.*

Sir Thomas de Terris; *vaire d'or et de gules a un baston.*

Sir Richard de Welles; *d'or, a iii paus de gules, a un quartier d'un d'argent un molet de sable."*

* Penes T. P. Symonds, Esq. M. P. for the city of Hereford.

THE FOLLOWING

*GENTLEMEN OF THIS COUNTY, WERE ALSO KNIGHTED,*A.D.
1306.

With many others, in the thirty-fourth Year of the same Reign.*

John de Chaundos.
 Roger de Chaundos.
 Thomas Corbet.
 Roger, his son.
 William de Freigne.
 Walter Hakelut.
 John de Lacy.
 Robert de Lacy.
 John de Lyngeyne.
 Thomas de Lucy.
 William de Lucy.
 William Marmyon.
 Robert de la Mare.

Henry le Moigne.
 Roger de Mortuomari.
 Roger, his son.
 John de Penbrugge.
 Alan Plocknet.
 Roger Pychard.
 John Pycard.
 Walter de Scydemore.
 John de Twyford.
 Adam Walran.
 Eustacius de Whyteneye.
 AND
 Thomas de Zedefen.

The Norman nobles and others, who settled on the borders of Wales, acquired the name of *Lords Marchers*, and were styled *Marchiones Walliæ*, in the Red-Book of the Exchequer, long before the title of Marquis (which was introduced in the reign of Richard II.) had any precedence amongst the nobility of England. They were generally barons who sat in Parliament; and there was also a Lord Warden of the Marches, whose jurisdiction appears to have resembled that of our Lord Lieutenants: "15 Johan: Rex omnibus ballivis com: Stafford: " Salop: &c. sciatis quod commissimus dilecto et fideli nostro Jo- " hanni Marescallo, Marchiam nostram Walliæ custodiend: quamdiu " nobis placuerit, et ideo vobis mandamus roganti quatenus consilium

* Ashmole's Garter, p. 38, &c.

“ et auxilium vestrum, eidem Johanni diligentè impendeatis, ad marchiam nostram custodiendam,” &c.*

In the reign of Henry III. Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, had the custody of the Marches committed to him. The Lords Marchers, of whom were the Mortimers, Cliffords, Turbervilles, and others of this county, had particular laws in their baronies; and all suits between their tenants, were commenced and concluded before them: but if a question arose concerning the barony itself, or the title to it, the cause was referred to the cognizance of the king's courts.† Their authority was not held under a formal grant from the crown, but was rather connived at by the prince, and arose, as a wise and necessary measure, out of their particular situations.‡ Nor could their privileges be fixed to any determinate precinct, as their possessions varied in extent at different periods, and under different circumstances. The Lords were entitled to the goods and chattels of all their tenants who died intestate; and a Lord Marcher, under pretence of that custom, having seized on the goods of William de Hastings, *chevalier*, who held of the crown *in capite*, the king directed his writ to the sheriff of Herefordshire, commanding him to summon Thomas de Aston, William de Frome, and David ap Howel, “to inquire into the matter, and certify “ the same.”§ The Lords Marchers claimed a right of finding silver spears to support the canopy, on all coronations; and they exercised that privilege at the coronation of Eleanor, queen of Henry III.

* MS. Rev. Mr. Podmore.

† The king's writs issuing out of the courts at Westminster did not extend to any part of Wales, excepting Pembrokeshire, where the Flemings were settled.

‡ Warrington's History of Wales.—Account of Ludlow Castle, 1794.

§ MS. Rev. Mr. Podmore.

When powerful efforts were made to reduce the Britons, the Lords Marchers viewed them with a degree of jealousy; they foresaw that the complete subjugation of Wales would lead to a curtailment of their own authority, and, therefore, they did not always co-operate sincerely with the crown on these occasions. This particularly appeared when the last Prince of Wales was subdued by Edward I.: for after the death of Llewelin, "a note was found concealed in his sleeve, couched " in obscure terms, and with feigned names, from which it might be " plainly gathered, that several noblemen on the borders of Wales " were not well pleased with the king's proceedings."* But having fully succeeded in his design, Edward divided Wales into counties, and introduced many of our English laws and customs throughout the principality.

The Marches not being included in this division, became afterwards the scene of much irregularity and outrage. A court of judicature was, therefore, instituted for that particular district; and several noblemen and others successively resided at Ludlow Castle, in Shropshire, as Lords President of the Marches, in all the splendour of royalty, until the dissolution of the court by act of parliament in the first year of the reign of William and Mary. The preamble to the act stated, that the powers of the Lords President had been much abused, and that the institution " had become a great grievance to the subject."† Amongst these grievances, were the mal-practices of the attornies and inferior officers of the court, "whereby," as the record states, "justice had lacked due " execution, and the inhabitants had been sundry ways most grievously " vexed and molested, as also by long delays of suits, and new exactions

* MS. Rev. Mr. Podmore. The original is now in the Tower of London.

† Historical Account of Ludlow Castle, by Mr. W. Hodges. 8vo. Ludlow, 1794.

“ of fees, greatly impoverished, so that the court, which was in the be-
 “ ginning erected for the ease and relief of the inhabitants, was become
 “ to them, through such abuses, most grievous and intolerable.”*

The superior members of the court were, a lord president, a vice-president, a chief justice, and council, among whom were many of the nobility resident in the several counties bordering on the Marches: subordinate officers were, a clerk of the council, clerk of the signet, keeper of the castle, gentleman porter, serjeants at arms, messengers, and a variety of others. The following appear to have been

LORDS PRESIDENT OF THE MARCHES.

- A. D. 1469 John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester.‡
 1482 Edward, Prince of Wales.†
 1502 William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln.§
 1513 Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.
 1525 John Vesey, Bishop of Exeter.
 1535 Rowland Lee, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.
 1543 Richard Sampson, Bishop of Chester.
 1549 John Dudley, Earl of Warwick.
 1551 Sir William Herbert, Knight of the Garter.
 1553 Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York and Chancellor of England.
 Thomas Young, Archbishop of York.
 1555 Sir William Herbert, re-appointed.
 1556 Gilbert Bourne, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

* Historical Account of Ludlow Castle.

‡ “ John, Bishop of Worcester, (as appeareth by records of the Town-hall of Shrewsburie, bearing date the 10th of April, 18 Edward IV.) was President of the Lord Prince’s Council of the Marches of Wales, who, together with the Lord Anthony Rivers, uncle and governor to the said Prince, sate in the Town-hall aforesaid, and made certain ordinances for the weale and tranquillity of the said towne.”—Powell’s Chron. of Wales.

† “ Edward, Prince of Wales, at the time of his father’s death, resided in the castle of Ludlow, in hopes that the influence of his presence might overawe the Welsh, and restore the tranquillity of that country, which had been disturbed by some late commotions.” Hume, vol. iii. p. 268.

§ “ He had with him divers expert and wise counsellors; amongst others, Sir Richard Crofts.”—Powell’s Chron. Godwin, “ de Præsulibus,” styles him the first President of Wales—“ *primus Walliæ præses*”—p. 360. Perhaps he was the first who was formally appointed to the office.

1559 Sir John Williams, Lord Williams of Thame in Oxfordshire.

1560 Sir Henry Sidney, Knight.

1577 John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury.*

1580 Sir Henry Sidney, Knight, re-appointed.

1587 Henry, Earl of Pembroke.

1602 Edward, Lord Zouch.

1610 Ralph, Lord Eure.

Sir John Egerton, afterwards Earl of Bridgewater.

William, Earl of Northampton.

Prince Rupert.

1669 Richard, Lord Vaughan, Earl of Carberry.

1673 Henry, Marquis of Worcester.

1684 Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

Sir John Bridgeman.

1688 Charles, Earl of Macclesfield.

Edward I. dying, was succeeded by his son (Edward II.) who, being born at Caernarvon, was entitled *Prince of Wales*, in order to reconcile the Britons to the English authority. Through the intrigues of his queen, he was compelled to seek safety in Wales: but she advanced with an army to Hereford, and dispatched the Earl of Leicester, some Welsh nobles, and a body of Marchers, in pursuit of him; and the unfortunate prince was taken prisoner in the castle of Llanstephan, in Carmarthenshire. From thence he was conveyed to Ledbury, in this county, and finally to Berkeley Castle, in Gloucestershire, where he was horribly murdered, the 21st of September, 1327.†

A. D.
1307.

1326.

1327.

With Edward were taken his favourite Hugh de Spenser, Baldoc, and Reding: they were conducted to Hereford, where three of the king's friends had already been beheaded. De Spenser was arraigned before the same judges who had condemned his father, and underwent

* Archbishop Whitgift was appointed during Sir Henry Sidney's Viceroyship in Ireland; and remained President from September 1577, to March 1580. Godwin de Præsulibus, p. 223.

† Hume, vol. ii. 357.

the same sentence with much fortitude. His head was sent to London, and the citizens received it with brutal triumph, and fixed it on the bridge. The Bishop of Hereford, who took a violent part in the politics of these times, against the king, claimed Robert de Baldoc as an ecclesiastic; and sending him to his palace in London, he was dragged to Newgate by the populace, and died there from the treatment which he had received.

A. D.
1346.

In the following reign of Edward III. was fought the great battle of Crecy, in France. On that memorable occasion, Lord Mortimer, of Wigmore, having obtained a reversal of the sentence against his father, was one of the nobles who attended immediately on the person of the king. Bryan Harley, also, son of Sir Robert Harley, by Margaret, eldest daughter of Bryan de Brampton, distinguished himself so much in the wars of this period against the French, that he received the honour of knighthood from this monarch; and Edward, the Black Prince, recommended him to his father, to be chosen a knight of the garter; but he did not live to enjoy that distinction. It is probable that he, also, was an attendant of the prince in this battle, and that he was selected as one of the first knights of the garter, as that order was instituted only three years after the victory at Crecy, and was chiefly composed* of those who had signalized themselves on that occasion. John Chaundos was one of the twenty-five original knights,† “a most famous warrior of that time, and the constant attendant of Edward III. in all his military enterprizes.”‡ Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Constable of England; Sir Richard Penbruge, and Sir Guy de Bryan, were also invested with this order by its founder.§

* Notes on Philips's Cider, by Charles Dunster, A. M. 8vo. 1791.

† Ashmoles's Garter.

‡ Dunster's Philips's Cider, Notes, p. 61.

§ Ashmole's Garter.

A. D.
1347.

“ Hereafter followeth the Names and Armes of the principal Capitaines, as well of Noblemen as of Knights,” &c. (connected with this county,) “ that were with the victorious Prince, King Edward III. at the asciege of Callis, the twentieth yeare of his reigne:*

Richard, Lord Talbot, Steward of the King's House. Arms— <i>Gules, a lion ramp. within a bordure engrailed, or.</i>	Commanded	1 Baronet. 14 Knights. 92 Esquires. 82 Archers.
Sir Morris Barkly, Knight. Arms— <i>Gules, a chev. between 10 cross. patee arg.</i>	Commanded	1 Baronet. 6 Knights. 32 Esquires. 29 Archers, on horse. 2 Archers, on foot.
Sir Roger Le Strange. Arms— <i>Gules, two lions passant, arg.</i>	Commanded	1 Baronet. 1 Knight. 5 Esquires. 7 Archers, on foot.
Sir Gilbert Turberville. Arms— <i>Checky, or and gules, a fesse erm.</i>	Commanded	1 Knight. 8 Esquires. 8 Archers, on horse.
Sir Richard Stapleton. Arms— <i>Argent, a lion ramp. sable.</i>	Commanded	1 Knight. 3 Esquires. 4 Archers.
Sir John Barkley. Arms— <i>Gules, a chevron between 10 cinquefoils, arg.</i>	Commanded	1 Knight. 3 Esquires. 4 Archers.
Sir John Hopton (or Hampton.) Arms— <i>Argent, a fesse checky, or and azure, between 6 martlets, gules.</i>	Commanded	1 Knight. 2 Esquires. 3 Archers.
Sir Guy de Bryan. Arms— <i>Azure, 3 pyles in point, or.</i>	Commanded	1 Knight. 6 Esquires. 6 Archers.
Sir William Granson. Arms— <i>Pales of 6, argent and azure, on a bend, gules, 3 eagles displayed, or.</i>	Commanded	2 Knights. 7 Esquires. 8 Archers.
Sir William Marmyon. Arms— <i>Vairy, a fesse, gules, and label of 3, or.</i>	Commanded	1 Knight. 4 Esquires. 5 Archers.”

* “ Nomina, &c. Nobilium Equitumque sub Edwardo primo Rege, Militantium, &c.”—Edidit Edw. Rowe Mores, Oxford, 4to. 1748.

A. D.
1401.

It does not appear that the county of Hereford was disturbed during this and the succeeding reign of Richard II.: but in the time of Henry IV. Owen Glendour, the friend and partizan of Richard, and a descendant of the ancient princes of Wales, became obnoxious to the crown, from his former connection; and Reginald, Lord Grey, of Ruthyn, who enjoyed a large fortune in the Marches, deemed the opportunity favourable for oppressing his neighbour, and taking possession of his estate. Glendour, provoked at the injustice, and still more at the indignity, recovered possession by the sword. Henry sent assistance to Grey; the Britons took part with Glendour. A troublesome and tedious war was kindled, which Glendour long sustained by his valour and activity, aided by the natural strength of the country, and the untamed spirit of its inhabitants.*

As Glendour committed devastations promiscuously on all the English, he infested the estate of the Earl of Marche; and Sir Edmund Mortimer, uncle to that nobleman, led out the retainers of the family, and gave him battle: but Mortimer's troops were routed, and he was made prisoner.† At the same time the Earl himself, who had been allowed to retire to his castle of Wigmore, and who, although a mere boy, took the field with his followers, fell also into Glendour's hands, and was carried into Wales; where Henry, who equally hated and dreaded all the family of Marche, permitted him to remain in captivity. The battle with Sir Edmund is thus noticed by Shakespeare:

----- "Athwart there came
A post from Wales, laden with heavy news;
Whose worst was, that the noble Mortimer,
Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight
Against the irregular and wild Glendour,
Was by the rude hands of that Welshman taken."‡

* Hume, vol. iii. p. 67.

† Dugdale, vol. i. p. 150.

‡ Shakespeare, Henry IV.

During the engagement, Glendour himself is supposed to have disarmed and taken Mortimer, after a personal combat of great bravery :

“ When on the rapid *Severn*'s* sedgy bank,
He did confound the best part of an hour,
In changing hardiment with great Glendour :
Three times they breath'd, and three times did they drink
Upon agreement, of sweet *Severn*'s flood ;—
Who, then affrighted with their deadly looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
Blood-stained with these valiant combatants.”†

Whilst in confinement, Mortimer found that the king took no measures for his enlargement; and indignant at this neglect, he was easily prevailed on to join the Earl of Northumberland in a league with Glendour; but Henry defeated the army of the Earl, near Shrewsbury, before he could join his confederates. Sir Hugh Mortimer was amongst the slain on the part of the king; and subsequent exertions terminated in the defeat of Glendour, and the death of Northumberland, who was slain in battle.

A. D.
1403.

1407.

During this dispute, Richard de Lingein, who seems to have commanded, or, at least, levied the provincial troops of Herefordshire in the service of the king, granted a warrant to Janin de Brompton, empowering him to buy and sell cattle and sheep in this county and the Marches adjoining, for his own use and profit, without affording relief to the rebels of Wales.—“ Richard de Lingein empowrt di suth co-

* Every circumstance seems to point out that this battle took place in the vicinity of Wigmore; but it is observable, that Shakespeare in this instance, and Milton in another (as will be shewn in the introduction to the *Hundred of Webtree*), speak of the *Severn* as a Herefordshire river, although it neither intersects, nor even bounds, this county in any direction. The circumstance may, perhaps, be thus accounted for. The *Severn* is the principal river in this part of England, and finally receives the *Wye*, *Lugg*, *Teme*, *Arrow*, *Frome*, and most, if not all the inferior streams; so that the whole of these may (at least, in the imagination of a poet) be deemed as merely so many branches of the *Severn*.

† Shakespeare's *Henry IV*.

“ mission nostre dont le Seigneur le Prince deins le compte de Here-
 “ ford et le Marches adjoynant a toutz y ceux qui cestes lettres verront
 “ ou orrant, salut. Sachez moy aver grante a un Janin de Brompton,
 “ loyal et liege home nostre Seigneur le Roy et a ses servants de vendre
 “ et acheter bestes et berbez deins la compte de Hereford et le Marche
 “ adjoynant, sans empechement ou arreste de nulluy come loyal et
 “ liege hommes a son propre use et encrease, sans refreshment des
 “ rebells de Gales, et ce'st ma lettre serra son garrant.

“ En tesmoygnance de quele chose a y ceste J'ay mis mon seale:
 “ Don a Lemestre le xi. jour de Julet, le iv ann. de regn. le Roi Henry
 “ le Quarte.”*

Glendour's cause was now become hopeless; and he was reduced to great difficulties in avoiding his enemies. Some accounts suppose him to have perished from want in the forest of Haywood, near Hereford; and others represent him to have died at the house of one of his sons-in-law, Scudamore or Monnington. His conduct had much incensed the king; and although the war could not be considered as a national dispute, he was induced to enact the severest statutes against the Britons, as Glendour's army had been principally composed of that people. These laws remained in force until the reign of Henry VII. when a charter of liberties was granted to the Britons, in return for the assistance they afforded to the king in the great battle of Bosworth Field.†

A. D.
1413.

Henry IV. died in the year 1413, and no public events occurred in the reign of his successor (Henry V.) by which this county was locally affected. But the great battle of Agincourt, in France, like that of Crecy, afforded an opportunity to some of the descendants of the Silures, to

1415.

* Blount's MS. A Note in the MS. adds—“*ex ipso Autogr. penes me.*”

† Powell's Chron. of Wales.

prove that the spirit of their ancestors had not degenerated. Sir John de Cornewall, Knight of the Garter, and afterwards created Lord Fanhope, had a principal command at Agincourt, and particularly distinguished himself by taking prisoner Louis de Bourbon, Count of Vendôme. "One of the ancient family of Hackluit," of Eaton, near Leominster, was also present at this battle, and "had St. George, a nobleman of France, to his prisoner."* This was probably Sir Leonard Hackluit, Knight, who was sheriff of this county, 2 Henry IV. and bore arms, gules, three battle axes, or.† Sir Rowland Leinthall, who was Yeoman of the Robes to Henry V. "tooke many prisoners at Agincourt, by which preye he beganne the new building of Hampton-Court,"‡ in Herefordshire. Sir John de Brugge also served on the same occasion: he was of Brugge Solers, in this county; was appointed sheriff, 4th Henry V. and chosen member of parliament for this shire in the eighth year of the same reign. Sir Roger Vaughan, Knight, father of Watkyn Vaughan, of Bredwardine, was also present: he married Gladis, daughter of the renowned Silurean, Sir David Gam, Knight, whose memorable report to the king, after reconnoitring the forces of the enemy, is related by most of our historians.§ In the heat of the battle, when the person of the king was in danger, he charged the enemy so furiously with his party, that they immediately gave ground; but Sir David himself, with his son-in-law, Roger Vaughan, and his kinsman Walter Llwyd, of Brecknock, were mortally wounded; in which condition, without hopes of recovery, they were all knighted by the king, and soon after died in the field of battle.||

* Leland's Itinerary.

† Fuller's Worthies, fol. 44.

‡ Leland's Itinerary.

§ "There are enough to be killed, enough to be taken, and enough to run away."

|| Dunster's edition of Philips's Cider, Note, p. 64.

Thus the compliment of Philips was amply deserved; and Henry himself, being born at Monmouth, is justly included in it:

----- " Where shall we find
Men more undaunted for their country's weal,
More prodigal of life? In ancient days
The Roman legions and great Cæsar found
Our fathers no mean foes; and Cressy's plains
And Agincourt, deep-ting'd with blood, confess
What the *Silures*' vigour, unwithstood,
Could do in rigid fight."*

A. D.
1433.

In the subsequent reign of Henry VI. Sir John Talbot was esteemed one of the most renowned generals of the age.† In the twelfth year of the same king, commissioners were appointed to return, on their oaths, lists of all the principal inhabitants of this and other counties. The following names, alphabetically arranged for easier reference, composed the return from Herefordshire.‡

COMMISSIONERS.

Thomas Spofford, Bishop of Hereford.

James de Audley.

John Scudamore, Chevalier,

John Russell,

} Knights of the Shire.

Lord Grey, of Wilton.

KNIGHTS.

John Baskerville.

Ralph de la Bere.

Walter Lucy.

Rowland Leinthall.

AND

Robert Whitney.

* Philips's Cider, lib. 1. l. 585, &c.

† Hume, vol. iii. p. 125, 149.

‡ Fuller's Worthies, fol. 42.

ESQUIRES.

John Aberhale.
 John Barre.
 Thomas Bromwich, sen.
 Thomas Bromwich, jun.
 John Brugge.
 William Byriton.
 Roger Bodenham.
 Ralph Baskerville.
 William Cricketot.
 William Croft.
 Thomas Donton.
 John Dansey.
 John de la Bere.
 William de la Bere.
 John Deverose.
 Richard Deverose.
 Richard de la Mare.
 John Dumbleton.
 Henry ap Griffith.
 Walter Hackluit.
 Willam Hereford.
 Richard Habberhale.
 Thomas de la Hay.

Thomas de Lastay.
 John Merbury.
 John Melborn.
 Hugh Mortimer.
 Hugh Monyngton.
 John Monyngton.
 Walter Monyngton.
 Henry Oldcastle.
 Richard ap Harry.
 Thomas Parker.
 John Scudamore.
 John Stapleton.
 Henry Slake.
 John Scellwich.
 Walter ap Rosser Vaughan.
 Richard Wigmore.
 Richard Walwayn.
 Malcolm Walwayn, de Mayde.
 William Walwayn, de Longford.
 Nicholas Walwayn.
 Thomas Walwayne, de Stoke.

AND

R. Walwayn, de Lugwardyn.

GENTLEMEN.

John Alton.
 Roger Admondesham.
 John Arundel.
 Thomas Arundel.
 Richard Barbour.
 John Bevere.
 William Blanchard.
 John Bluwet.
 Robert Bromwich.

William Bromwich.
 Walter Bradford.
 John Bradford.
 Thomas Bradwardyn.
 Geo. Braynton, Mayor of Hereford.
 John Brown.
 John Brugge, de Rosse.
 Thomas Brugge, de Ley.
 Thomas Brugge, de Brugge.

Thomas Brugge, de Yuenton.
 Thomas Bruyn.
 Henry Cachepolle.
 William Carwardine.
 John Chabenore.
 William Chamberleyn.
 Henry Chippenham.
 Thomas Choppynham.
 Hugh Clerk.
 John Collier.
 Roger Collyng.
 Richard Cockes.
 Hugh Cola.
 John Comyn.
 Henry Comyn.
 Thomas Combe.
 Richard de lay Hay.
 Thomas Dovile.
 John Dudley.
 John Elynner.
 Roger Erlyche.
 James Everard.
 Thomas Everard.
 John de Ey.
 John Fulk, (Draper.)
 John Fuister.
 Richard Gambdon.
 William Garnons.
 William Gerard.
 Edmund Gomond.
 John Goure.
 William Gray.
 John Green.
 Richard Green.
 William Hackluit.

Hugh Hackluit.
 Egidius Hackluit.
 Thomas Hall.
 Thomas Harlowe.
 John Harper.
 Hugh Hergest.
 John Hayward, de Bodenham.
 Thomas Horsenet.
 Thomas Hore.
 Richard Houghton.
 John Hunt, de Snodhull.
 William Huntingdon.
 Thomas Knobelle.
 William Lanke.
 William ap Thomas ap Lank.
 Richard Leon.
 Thomas Lightfoot.
 Thomas Loveday.
 John Luntelye.
 Philip Lyngeyn.
 John Mey.
 Walter Mibbe.
 William Monyngton.
 Thomas Morton.
 John Mortimer, de Bromyard.
 Thomas Myntrych.
 James Orchard.
 John Orchard.
 John Panton, jun.
 Thomas Petit.
 Richard Pratt.
 Robert Priour.
 John Pu.
 Walter Puy.
 John Pychard.

William Rafes.	John de Wall.
John Ragon.	John Waldboet.
Richard Rovenhall.	Walter Walker.
Richard Russell.	John Walker.
John Salisbury.	William Walweyn, de Bickerton.
William Shebrond.	Hugh Warton.
John Sherer.	John Watts.
John Sheref.	Robert Watteis, de Bedingwey.
Milo Sculle.	John Wellington.
William Smethcote.	Henry White.
John Smith.	Howel ap Howel ap Wilmiston.
William Smith, de Tiberton.	Richard Windesley.
Thomas Smith, de Weobley.	John Winter.
John ap Thomas, de Dorston.	John Wiston.
Galfred ap Thomas.	John Wollrich.
Thomas Tomkins.	Robert Wych, de Ludwardyn.
Richard Trevays.	Richard Wynne.
John Upton.	AND
Richard Upton.	John Young.
Thomas Verbum.	

When the unfortunate contest commenced between the houses of York and Lancaster, this county did not long escape the general agitation. The death of the Duke of York, who first avowed and supported his title to the throne of England, was so far from dispiriting his son, the Earl of Marche, that it seemed rather to have the effect of redoubling his exertions. The army of Henry, or rather of Margaret, his queen, was separated in two divisions: the one, under Margaret herself, proceeded towards London; and the other, under the Earls of Pembroke and Ormond, was detached to oppose the new Duke of York, who was in Wales with a force of twenty thousand men. Advancing into this county, the Earl met them on Candlemas-eve, A. D. 1461, and routed them with great slaughter.

A. D.
1452.

1460.

1461.

This battle was fought in the parish of Kingsland, about four miles south from Wigmore, the seat of the Mortimers. The loss of the Earls amounted to near four thousand men.* The immediate site is called Mortimer's-Cross; and is a narrow vale intersected by a brook. Owen Tudor, husband of Catherine of France, and step-father of Henry, was taken prisoner, and afterwards beheaded at Hereford, with nine other officers.

A concise account of this battle, and of an extraordinary circumstance which is stated to have attended it, is thus given by Speed:—
 “ On the verge of this shire, but between Ludlow and Little Hereford,
 “ a great battail was fought by Jasper, Earle of Pembroke, and James
 “ Butler, Earle of Ormond and Wiltshire, against the Earle of Marche;
 “ in which three thousand and eight hundred men were slaine. The
 “ two Earles fled, but Owen Teuther was taken and beheaded. This
 “ field was fought upon the daye of the Virgin Mary's purification,
 “ in Anno 1461: wherein before the battail was strok, appeared vi-
 “ sibly in the firmament three sunnes, which, after a while, joined
 “ altogether, and became as before: for which cause (as some have
 “ thought) Edward afterwards gave the sunne in his full brightness for
 “ his badge and cognizance.”†

This marvellous circumstance is also noticed by other writers:—
 “ On this occasion, three suns appeared together in the firmament;
 “ such a triple sun (one real, and two representations) was seen in
 “ heaven a little before the Roman empire was rent between three
 “ competitors, Galba, Otho, and Vitellius: as also since, when the
 “ kingdom of Hungary was cantoned between John Vaywode, Fer-

* Hume, vol. iii. p. 211.

† Speed's Map of Herefordshire, A. D. 1610.

“ dinand (afterwards Emperor), and the Great Turk : such meteors
 “ being sometimes prognostics of so many several pretenders at once
 “ to the same sovereignty.”*

Drayton, also, in his *Miseries of Queen Margarite*, has not omitted to relate this circumstance :

“ Edward of Marche, the Duke his father slaine,
 Succeeding him whilst things thus badly sort,
 Gathering an army, but yet all in vaine,
 To ayde his father, for he came too short,
 Hearing that Pembroke, with a warlike train,
 Was coming towards him---touch'd with the report---
 His valiant Marchers for the field prepares,
 To meet the Earle, if to approach he dares.

Jasper, by birth half-brother to the king,
 On bright Queen Katerine got by Owen Tether,
 Whom Henry's love did to this Earldom bring,
 And as from Wales descended, sent him hither,
 And of South Wales gave him the governing ;
 Where, in short time, he got an host together,
 Cleaving to Henry, who did him prefer
 As an Ayle to the house of Lancaster.

Upon their march, when as they lastly met,
 Neere to the Cross that *Mortimer* is nam'd,
 Where they in order their battalions sett,
 The Duke and Earl, with equal rage inflam'd,
 With angry eyes, they one the other threat ;
 Their deadly arrows at each other aym'd,
 And there a fierce and deadly fight begin---
 A bloodier battle yet there had not bin.

The Earl of Ormond, an associate then
 With this young Tudor for the king that stood,
 Came in the van-guard with his Irishmen,
 With darts and skains : those of the British blood,

* Fuller's Worthies, fol. 34.

With shafts and greaves, them seconding again,
 And as they fall still make their places good,
 That it amaz'd the Marchers to behold
 Men so ill arm'd, upon their bowes so bold.

Now the Welsh and Irish so their weapons weel'd,
 As tho' themselves they conquerors meant to call.
 Then are the Marchers masters of the field,
 With their brown bills, the Welshmen so they mall.
 Now the one, now the other likely were to yeeld;
 These like to fly, then those were like to fall;
 Until at length, as fortune pleas'd to guide,
 'The conquest turn'd upon the Yorkists' side.

Three suns were seen that instant to appeare,
 Which soone again shut up themselves in one,
 Ready to buckle as the armies were:
 Which this brave Duke took to himself alone,
 His drooping hopes which somewhat seem'd to cheer,
 By his mishaps, neare lately overthrowne.
 So that thereby encouraging his men
 Once more he sets the white rose up agen.

Pembroke and Ormond save themselves by flight:
 Four thousand soldiers of both armies dead;
 But the great loss on the Lancastrians light:
 So ill the friends of poore King Henry sped,
 Where Owen Tudor taken in the flight,
 This young Earl's father by Queen Katherine's bed,
 At Hereford, not farre away from thence,
 Where others with him dyde for their offence."

The Duke of York, after successfully encountering other opposition, was crowned at Westminster, with the title of Edward IV.; and although the troubles of the kingdom were not terminated by that event, Herefordshire was made no more the immediate scene of contention. The subsequent battles of Toton, Barnet, and Tewkesbury, almost extinguished the hopes of the Lancastrians; and, with the exception of a short interval, enabled Edward to retain that crown which he acquired by his valour, and to which he was entitled by

blood. He died A. D. 1483; and Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was invested with the office of Protector, during the minority of Edward, Prince of Wales. His murder of his nephews, and his usurpation of the crown, are well known. A. D.
1483.

The union of the adverse houses of York and Lancaster was suggested in this reign: affording the means of displacing the tyrant, and holding forth a prospect of repose after so many bloody and destructive scenes, the idea was generally acceptable. Dr. Lewis, a Welsh physician, carried the proposals to the Queen Dowager, in the sanctuary to which she had retreated; and Reginald Bray, Steward to the Countess of Richmond, the head of the Lancastrians, opened the project of such an union to that lady.* The Duke of Buckingham took up arms in Wales against Richard, and gave the signal to his accomplices for a general insurrection. But at that time there fell such heavy rains, that the Severn, with the other rivers, swelled to a height which rendered them impassable, and prevented the junction of the confederates. His army deserted in great numbers, and Buckingham was obliged to seek refuge in the house of Bannister, an old servant in his family: but being discovered in his retreat, he was brought to the king at Salisbury, and instantly executed, according to the summary method practised in that age. 1483.

In the following year, the Earl of Richmond (Henry Tudor,) landed at Milford-haven: advancing towards Shrewsbury, Sir Gilbert Talbot joined him with all the vassals and retainers of his family: and every day brought him some new re-inforcement. Richard took measures to oppose him; and the rivals at length approached each other at Bosworth, near Leicester, where the king was defeated and killed. The 1485.

* Hume, vol. iii. p. 288.

A. D.
1486.

earl took possession of the crown with the title of Henry VII. To exalt the Lancastrian party, and to depress the adherents of the house of York, were the favourite pursuits of his reign: he deferred the proposed alliance with the Princess Elizabeth, as long as he dared, and “to the last, the malignant ideas of faction prevailed in his sullen mind, over all the sentiments of conjugal tenderness.”*

1487.

After the great battle of Stoke, near Newark, James Baskerville, John Mortimer, and Richard de la Bere, all of this county, were made knights banneret on the field, in reward of their valour; and it is justly observed by Fuller, that “it doth not sound a little to the honour of Herefordshire, that amongst the thirteen then bannereted in the king’s army, three fall out to be her natives.”†

1509.

The subsequent period of this reign was involved in no events in which this county was particularly interested; and Henry died in the year 1509.

* Hume.

† Fuller’s Worthies, fol. 46. Stow’s Chronicle states, that they were bannereted at the Tower of London, when Jasper was created Duke of Bedford; but Selden, in his “Titles of Honour,” assigns the more probable time and place mentioned above.

CHAP. IV.

General Occurrences continued from the beginning of the Reign of Henry VIII. to the present time; including the Incorporation of the Marches with the adjacent Counties.—Lists of those in the Commission of the Peace for Herefordshire, Anno 43 Elizabeth.—Account of Ship-money levied by Charles I. on the several Parishes, &c. of this County.—Sheriff's Letter accompanying the Return.—Proceedings in the Civil Wars.—List of Nobility and principal Gentry in the Reign of Charles II.—Revolution.—And Names of those in Commission of the Peace, A. D. 1800.

THE contending titles of York and Lancaster were now fully united in the person of Henry VIII. : the discontinuance also of national wars had led to a friendly intercourse between the English and Welsh, and national animosities were happily subsiding; but the tract called the Marches, still formed a barrier and distinction between them, equally impolitic and unnecessary.

“ Divers laws were enacted against perjuries, murders, and felonies,
 “ in Wales; passage over Severne also at unlawfull times was prohibited,
 “ and clerkes convict in Wales were not to be released till they found

A. D.
1509.

“ sureties for their good abearing. Notwithstanding which, the yeare
 “ following, upon mature deliberation, Wales was united and incor-
 “ porated totally under the crown of England; it being thought better
 “ to adopt that people into the same form of government with the
 “ English, than by keeping them under more severe and strict laws
 “ than others in the island were subject unto, to hazard the alienating
 “ of their affections.”*

A. D.
1535.

This incorporation took place by act of parliament, 27th Henry VIII. and Herefordshire thus acquired, or rather recovered, a considerable extent of territory. Wigmore, Stepleton, and Loharneis, on the north side of the county, were appointed to constitute the hundred of Wigmore. On the west, Ewyas-Lacy was formed into the hundred of that name. Huntingdon, Clifford, Winforton, Eardisley, and Whitney, composed the hundred of Huntingdon; and Ewyas-Harold was united with that of Webtree.† The words of the act are as follow:—“The lordships,
 “ towns, parishes, commotes, hundreds and cantreds of Ewyas-Lacy,
 “ Ewyas-Harold, Clifford, Wynforton, Yerdlesley, Huntingdon, Whyt-
 “ ney, Wygmore, Logharneys, and Stepulton (hitherto accounted in
 “ the Marches of Wales,) are united, with all their honours, lordships,
 “ castles, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with the
 “ county of Hereford, and shall be, no wise, otherwise privileged;
 “ nor have other liberty, franchise, or privilege, but as hundreds
 “ united and annexed to the said county of Hereford, and as other
 “ hundreds be, within the said county.”‡

* Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII. fol. 381.

† The greater part, if not the whole, of these districts, were included in Herefordshire at the time of the Norman conquest: but the whole frontier of this county towards Wales, as has been before remarked, frequently varied with the circumstances of the times.

‡ 27 Hen. VIII. cap. 26, A. D. 1535.

In addition to this measure, the privilege of sending representatives to the English parliament, was extended to Wales; and the administration of the just and equal laws of England, was generally introduced throughout that country.

In the progress of the ecclesiastical reformation which distinguishes this reign, an act of parliament was passed, by which “three hundred
“ and seventy-six monasteries were suppressed, and their revenues,
“ amounting to thirty-two thousand pounds a year, were granted to the
“ king, besides their goods, chattels, and plate, computed at an hundred thousand pounds more.”* This was termed the suppression of the *lesser monasteries*, as it affected those establishments only which had annual incomes less than 200 *l.*; but soon after, a similar measure was extended towards the *greater monasteries*, and the whole number suppressed was six hundred and forty-five—of which, twenty-eight had abbots who enjoyed seats in parliament. Ninety colleges were also demolished, and two thousand three hundred and seventy-four chantries and free chapels. The revenues of the whole were applied to the use of the crown, and amounted to one hundred and sixty-one thousand one hundred pounds.† However necessary this abolition might be in securing the great work of the reformation, and in setting some bounds to ecclesiastical influence and power, it cannot be denied that the avarice and ambition of the king appear to have been equally consulted and gratified on the occasion.

A. D.
1536.

1538.

The monastic institutions of this county were twenty-one in number, and thus situated:

Aconbury,	Dore,	Ledbury,	Titley,
Barton,	Ewyas,	Leominster,	Wigmore,
Clifford,	Flanesford,	Lymebrook,	AND
Crasswall,	Hereford,(4)	Monkland,	Wormesley.
Dewlas,	Kilpec,	Shobdon,	

* Hume, vol. iv. p. 150.

† Lord Herbert, Camden, Speed, and Hume.

1547. After the death of Henry, the reigns of Edward VI. Mary, Elizabeth, and James, afforded some respite from the agitation which Herefordshire had so frequently experienced. Many of the families of this county espoused the cause of Mary: some instances of her cruel persecution of the protestants unhappily occurred here, and some hostilities took place between the contending parties; but no general events are recorded of sufficient importance to require a detailed account.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, with the usual officers of state, composed the Commission of the Peace for this county:*

William, Lord Chandos.	Richard Corbett.
Herbert Westfaling, Bishop of Hereford.	Herbert Crofts.
Sir Thomas Coningsby, knt.	Richard Crofts.
Sir John Harrington, knt.	Thomas Coningsby.
Sir William Hubert, (of Swansea,) knt.	William Dauntsey.
Sir Henry Poole, knt.	Paul de la Hay.
Sir James Scudamore, knt.	Richard Davis.
Sir Thomas Throgmorton, knt.	James Garnons.
Sir Henry Townsend, knt.	Nicholas Garnons.
Sir Thomas Walmesley, knt.	Thomas Harley.
Sir Peter Warberton, knt.	Thomas Jones.
Richard Atkins.	Charles Langford, Dean of Hereford.
Francis Beavan, L. L. D.	William Leighton.
John Berrington.	Francis Lovell.
John Blount.	Anthony Pembridge.
Francis Blount.	Thomas Peniston.
Roger Bodenham.	William Rudhall.
Richard Broughton.	Richard Tompkins.
Thomas Cornewall.	Rowland Vaughan.
Thomas Cornewall, jun.	Henry Vaughan.
	Roger Vaughan, (of Cliro.)
	Eustace Whitney.

* Extracted from MS. penes T. P. Symonds, Esq. M.P. for Hereford.

The tranquillity of Herefordshire, and of the nation at large, was next interrupted by the unfortunate dissensions between Charles I. and the Parliament. The greater number of the principal families of this county engaged on the part of the king; whilst on the side of parliament were those of Harley, Birch, Hereford, Westfaling, Seaborne, Hardwicke, &c. The general bias was towards the royal cause; and even in the expressly illegal act of raising money (for the navy) without consent of parliament, the sheriff seems to have acted with all the zeal in his power, and the case appears to have required it. The following is a copy of his letter to the Privy Council, accompanying the annexed return :

“ According to the commands of your Lordships’ letters, dated the 9th of October, I have here inclosed sent your Lordships a true Certificate of the several sums set upon each parish in general within this county of Hereford, for the Shipping Money; the which, as I find it a heavy service, so I can do no less than inform your Lordships, that so great a sum in so small and so poor a shire cannot be raised but with much difficulty. Humbly beseeching your Lordships not to take it ill, that I do inform you, that I believe, for so small a circuit of ground as this shire contains, there are not in this kingdom a greater number of poor people, having no commodity amongst us for the raising of money, but some small quantities of fine wooles, which is now decayed for divers years past, by the importation and use (as is conceived) of Spanish wooles into this kingdom. My certificate had been sooner sent to your Lordships, but that the writ of discharge to the former sheriff was mistaken, which inforced me to send both to the office in London where the commissions of sheriffs are taken forth, and to my Lord Keeper to have it certified; which (as your Lordships know,) did cost some time and trouble. Exactly to certify a part the clergy’s assessments for their ecclesiastical possessions, and temporal and personal estates, I have expressly in my several warrants required of all the chief and petty constables; some of them notwithstanding having omitted it in their assessments, I cannot for the present return to your Lordships so exact a Certificate therein as your Lordships require; but I gave (as your Lordships directed) express charge by my warrants, that a due respect should be borne both to their persons and calling, not suffering any inequality or pressures to be put upon them, as surely there hath not been, but as my judgment could guide me. I most humbly crave of your Lordships a favourable construction of my endeavours in this his Majesty’s service, wherein (God willing) my utmost care and pains shall not be wanting. Praying that the success may be answerable, in all humbleness I remain

“ Your Lordships’ at command,

“ Feb. 1, 1636.

“ ROGER VAUGHAN.”

“ To the Rt. Hon. the Lords of his Majesty’s Most Hon. Privy Council.”

"A Certificate of the several Sums of Money set upon every Parish" or Township "in general within the County of Hereford, for the furnishing of One Ship, of Three Hundred and Fifty Tons, for the Safeguard of the Seas, and Defence of the Realm."*

BROXASH HUNDRED.				EWIAS LACY HUNDRED.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Marden	-	-	31 10 0	Longtown	-	-	24 0 0
Withington	-	-	31 10 0	Lanveyno	-	-	19 0 0
Bodenham	-	-	31 10 0	Llancillo	-	-	19 5 0
Cowarne	-	-	31 10 0	Rawlstone	-	-	19 5 0
Pencombe	-	-	23 6 8	Walterstone	-	-	19 5 0
Stoke Lacie	-	-	23 6 8	Michaelchurch Escley	-	-	20 3 9
Sutton	-	-	23 6 8	Newton	-	-	19 5 0
Ullingswicke	-	-	18 18 0	Craswald	-	-	19 5 0
Ocle Pichard	-	-	18 18 0	Cusop	-	-	9 0 0
Felton	-	-	17 0 0				
Bromyard	-	-	12 10 0	Total	149	3	9
Linton	-	-	11 3 0				
Norton	-	-	11 5 6	GREYTREE HUNDRED.			
Winslow	-	-	11 5 6	Much Marcle	-	-	41 14 0
Grendon Epi.	-	-	9 10 0	Yatton	-	-	20 5 6
Wagton	-	-	5 18 0	Fownehope	-	-	20 9 4
Stanford Epi.	-	-	8 11 6	Mordiford	-	-	20 9 4
Stanford Regis	-	-	6 13 0	Frome	-	-	20 9 4
Whitborne	-	-	18 13 0	Dormington	-	-	23 6 6
Avenbury	-	-	16 7 4	Woolhope	-	-	12 7 0
Hopton Sollers	-	-	2 8 0	Brockhampton	-	-	11 4 0
Bridenburie	-	-	10 3 0	Eaton Tregos	-	-	10 5 0
Wigton	-	-	10 3 0	Howcaple	-	-	10 5 0
Sapie Pirrie	-	-	10 3 0	Putley	-	-	32 1 0
Hide	-	-	10 3 0	Sollers Hope	-	-	21 0 0
Wolverlow	-	-	9 13 0	Ross and Forren	-	-	21 0 0
Collington	-	-	9 13 0	Weston	-	-	10 1 9
Hampton	-	-	10 3 0	Walford	-	-	12 4 0
Harton	-	-	10 3 0	Hope Mansell	-	-	21 0 0
Thornburie	-	-	6 3 0	Brompton	-	-	21 0 0
Rowden	-	-	3 3 0	Linton	-	-	10 0 0
Tedston Delamere	-	-	3 3 0	Lea	-	-	21 0 0
Tedston Wafer	-	-	3 3 0	Upton	-	-	10 0 0
Stoke Blisse	-	-	3 3 0	Aston	-	-	298 3 1
Total	417	11	10	Total	298	3	1

* Copied from an Account of Ship Money in the Paper Office—Sept. 23, 1765.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

105

GRYMSWORTH HUNDRED. £. s. d.

Stanton	-	-	-	20	15	7
Norton	-	-	-	20	15	7
Yazor	-	-	-	19	6	9
Mancell Lacie	-	-	-	17	17	0
Bishopstone	-	-	-	11	8	5
Mancell Gamedge	-	-	-	11	8	5
Bridge	-	-	-	11	8	5
Byford	-	-	-	11	8	4
Kenchester	-	-	-	9	3	9
Monington	-	-	-	7	0	0
Broberie	-	-	-	3	0	0
Canon Pewn	-	-	-	26	7	0
Wellington	-	-	-	24	11	9
Dynmore	-	-	-			
Burghill	-	-	-	24	11	9
Tillington	-	-	-			
Holmer	-	-	-	13	0	9
Shelwicke	-	-	-			
Pipe	-	-	-	11	12	10½
Lide	-	-	-			
Breynton	-	-	-	7	5	9
Stretton	-	-	-	5	6	9
Credenhill	-	-	-	10	3	0
Brinsop	-	-	-	8	14	11
Wormesley	-	-	-	4	17	1½
Morton	-	-	-	8	4	6
Hampton	-	-	-	24	11	9
Tupsley	-	-	-			
Total				313	0	2

HUNTINGTON HUNDRED.

Clifford	-	-	-	50	10	8
Winferton	-	-	-	18	15	0
Whitney	-	-	-	9	0	0
Kington	-	-	-	34	0	0
Eardisley	-	-	-	28	13	0
Brille	-	-	-	28	0	0
Huntington	-	-	-	10	0	0
Total				178	18	8

RADLOW HUNDRED. £. s. d.

Ledbury	-	-	-	61	7	4
Bosbury	-	-	-	40	17	7
Frome Epi.	-	-	-	31	17	8
Cradley	-	-	-	31	14	8
Castle Froome	-	-	-	19	7	7½
Colwall	-	-	-	20	2	6
Eastnor	-	-	-	16	7	3
Evisbatch	-	-	-	10	4	9
Coddington	-	-	-	6	6	9
Donnington	-	-	-	5	19	10½
Morton Jeffreys	-	-	-	6	6	0
Stoke Edith	-	-	-	16	7	3
Weston	-	-	-	11	3	1½
Lugwardine	-	-	-	19	6	9½
Stretton	-	-	-	12	4	9½
Munslow	-	-	-	8	0	1½
Aylton	-	-	-	8	1	0
Taddington	-	-	-	18	19	0
Park	-	-	-	8	3	7½
Pixley	-	-	-			
Canon Frome	-	-	-	8	15	0
Westhide	-	-	-	11	3	1½
Yarkle	-	-	-	18	19	9
Ashperton	-	-	-	14	0	0
Little Markle	-	-	-	11	16	3
Total				417	11	10

STRETTFORD HUNDRED.

Pembridge	-	-	-	41	0	0
Kingsland	-	-	-	41	0	0
Munckland	-	-	-	13	8	3
Shobdon	-	-	-	25	7	0
Conop	-	-	-			
Lye	-	-	-	25	7	0
Eardesland	-	-	-			
Stanton	-	-	-	5	18	9½
Stoke Lower	-	-	-			
Stretford	-	-	-	4	9	3
Dylwyn	-	-	-	31	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Almelie - - - -	28	0	0
Lyonsshall - - - -	26	2	9
Weobley - - - -	21	17	8
Kinnersley - - - }	21	0	0
Letton - - - - }			
King's Pewne - - - -	21	0	0
Byrley - - - -	7	10	0
Total	313	0	8

WEBTREE HUNDRED.

Kingstone - - - -	9	6	2
Allensmore - - - -	10	0	8½
Eaton Epi. - - - -	10	0	8½
Cleonger - - - -	10	0	8½
Home Lacie - - - -	10	0	8½
Thrupton - - - -	4	5	0½
Callow - - - - }	4	5	0½
Twiford - - - - }			
Lower Bullingham - - - -	5	14	0
Didley - - - - }	5	14	0
Grafton - - - - }			
Wormebridge - - - -	5	14	0
Upper Bullingham - - - -	5	14	0
Kenderchurch - - - }	5	14	0
Howton - - - - }			
Madley - - - -	23	1	0
Kenchurch - - - -	14	18	3
Dinder - - - - }	10	0	8
Rotheras - - - - }			
Bredwardine - - - -	13	10	6
Dorston - - - -	11	3	8
Mockas - - - -	5	19	3
Blackmere - - - -	5	19	3
Prestone - - - -	16	8	0
Tybertone - - - -	7	0	1
Peterchurch - - - -	19	8	5
Vowchurch - - - -	14	18	3
Turnastone - - - -	2	14	0
Doore - - - -	20	7	11

	£.	s.	d.
Ewias Harold - - - -	6	14	3
Bacton - - - -	4	17	9
Dules - - - -	4	17	9
Total	268	8	1

WIGMORE HUNDRED.

Brompton Brian - - - -	8	4	6
Pedwardine - - - - }	8	4	6
Burford - - - - }			
Lingen - - - - }	9	18	4
Lymbrooke - - - - }			
Leintwardine - - - -	7	10	6
Kington - - - -	6	14	4
Whitton - - - - }	7	9	8
Tripleton - - - - }			
Marlow - - - - }	3	4	10
The Wood - - - - }			
Adforton - - - -	10	11	9
Walford - - - -	5	19	5
Bugton - - - - }	5	19	5
Coxhall - - - - }			
Letton - - - - }	7	9	7
Newton - - - - }			
Aymestree - - - - }	5	19	10
Shoreley - - - - }			
Yetton - - - -	6	7	4
Nether Ley - - - -	3	10	5
Leinthall Earls - - - -	6	7	4
Wigmore - - - -	7	8	9
Leinthall Starkes - - - -	9	19	3
Aston - - - - }	8	18	6
Dowton - - - - }			
Burrington - - - -	6	0	9
Elton - - - - }	7	8	9
Patchfield - - - - }			
Tytle - - - -	13	0	0
Combe - - - - }	13	0	0
Biton - - - - }			
Mowle - - - - }	13	0	0
Wapleseves - - - - }			

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

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	£.	s.	d.
Rodd - - - }			
Nash - - - }	13	0	0
Brampton - - }			
Over Kinsham - }	9	8	0
Nether Kinsham - }			
Stepleton - - }	9	8	0
Frog-street - - }			
Wille - - - }	9	8	0
Knill - - - }	8	0	0
Harton - - - }			
Litton - - - }	7	14	6
Cascob - - - }			
Total	239	6	3

WOLPHEY HUNDRED.

Kimbolton - - -	27	10	1½
Eye Parish - - -	27	10	1½
Brimell - - -	17	2	1½
Little Hereford - -	17	2	1½
Mydleton - - -	17	5	3
Lasters - - - }			
Whyle - - - }	17	8	3
Upton - - - }			
Orleton - - -	16	7	8½
Eiton - - - }	12	13	9½
Lucton - - - }			
Stagbatch - - - }	14	13	1½
Cherlstreet - - - }			
Rochford - - -	6	13	0½
Farlow - - -	2	14	0½
Ricard's Castle - -	5	12	7½
Crofte - - -	4	7	0½
Ludford - - -	2	14	0½
Yarpole - - - }	15	13	0
Bircher - - - }			
Little Dylwyn - - }			
Soller's Dylwyn - - }	17	10	0
Home Dewall - - }			
Luntley - - - }			

	£.	s.	d.
Sarnsfield - - -	9	10	0
Newchurch - - -	10	8	0
Ivington - - -	19	9	0
Hidehill - - - }			
Wyntercot - - - }	10	14	0
Warton - - - }			
Newton - - - }	15	16	0
Eaton - - - }			
Henor - - - }	13	15	0
Stretford - - - }			
Hope - - - }			
Hampton - - - }	12	8	0
Winslow - - - }			
Edwyn Raphe - - -	13	0	0
Hatfield - - - }			
Docklow - - - }	19	0	0
Stoke - - - }			
Wigton - - - }	19	10	0
Risburie - - - }			
Humber - - - }			
Risburie - - - }	7	10	0
Psritleton - - - }			
Total	373	16	10

WORMLOW HUNDRED.

Garway - - -	14	8	9
St. Waynards - - -	16	12	6
Goodrich - - -	17	17	0
Bridstow - - -	14	0	0
Langarran - - -	21	11	4
Pencoyd - - -	5	12	0
Whitchurch - - - }			
Ganerew - - - }	9	16	0
Pitstow - - -	6	12	2½
Tretier - - - }			
Michelchurch - - - }	6	13	10½
Marstow - - -	5	4	1½
Lanrothall - - -	5	4	1½
Welsh Newton - - -	4	9	3

	£.	s.	D.			£.	s.	D.
Kilpecke - - - }					Little Birch - - }			
Trevill - - - }	11	11	3		Acorneburie - - }	12	16	0
Lanhithegg - - }					Little Dewchurch - }			
Orcope - - - -	8	9	9		Sellecke - - - }	11	18	0
Much Dewchurch - - -	20	6	0		Foye - - - - }			
Much Birch - - - -	8	9	9		Ballingham - - }	10	14	4½
Lanwarne - - - -	15	4	7½		Bolstone - - - }			
Landinabo - - - }	7	0	0		Dewshall - - - -	4	4	0
Harewood - - - }								
Hentland - - - -	17	4	9		Total	268	8	2
King's Caple - - - -	12	8	6					

Your Lordships may be pleased to be further certified, that the city of Hereford is assessed at 220*l.* and the borough of Leominster at 44*l.*

ROGER VAUGHAN, *Sheriff of Herefordshire.*

(Indorsed)—*Received the 6th Feb. 1636.*

The arbitrary conduct of Charles on this occasion, was followed by proceedings equally unconstitutional. His opponents, on the other hand, in various ways provoked him to extremities, and his situation became daily more difficult and critical. Neither party manifested a disposition to concede: the parliamentary leaders were exorbitant in their demands, and they probably considered, that before reconciliation was sincerely attempted, the difference had arisen to a height which excluded success on any other terms than the entire surrender of the liberties of the people, and, perhaps, ultimately of their own persons, to the discretion of the crown. The increasing popularity of their cause increased their confidence, until the king, apprehensive of personal danger, quitted the metropolis, and retired to York. The royal standard was soon afterwards raised at Nottingham, and the whole nation was devoted to the horrors of intestine war.

A. D.
1642.

The general events which followed, are familiar to the readers of English history. The city of Hereford, amongst others, was garrisoned

for the king, but surrendered without resistance to a parliamentary army, under Sir William Waller. It was soon after evacuated, and again garrisoned in the royal cause, under the command of Barnabas Scudamore, who proved himself altogether worthy of the trust. The Scotch army in the interest of parliament, and under the orders of the Earl of Leven, were directed to retake it: previous to the commencement of the siege, they attacked and carried by assault a post belonging to the royalists at Canon Frome, near Ledbury.* This success seems to have been considered as a prelude to greater; and, with a view to stimulate the troops to active enterprize, unusual importance was attached to the service: the House of Commons ordered a letter of thanks to be written to the general, and a jewel of 500*l.* value, was presented to him, as a badge of the favour of both houses.†

A. D.
1645.

1643.

After the defeat of Prince Rupert at Naseby, in Yorkshire, the king proceeded towards Hereford, in order to relieve it from the siege, or give battle to the Scots. A detail of the operations which took place on that occasion, will be found in the account of the city: it is, therefore, only observed here, that after imposing very heavy contributions throughout the county, and employing various means of force and artifice to reduce it, the approach of Charles and his army from Worcester,‡ served as an apology for raising a siege which had afforded no prospect of success to the assailants. This was the last triumph of the partizans of the ill-fated monarch; for having assembled at Hereford all his forces from Worcestershire, Shropshire, and South Wales, to attempt the relief of Bristol, and having advanced as far as Ragland

* Further particulars of this transaction will be given in the collections for the parochial history of Canon-Frome.

† Whitlocke's Memoirs, p. 163, &c. London, fol. 1732.

‡ Lord Clarendon incorrectly states, that the king marched on this occasion from Ragland Castle, in Monmouthshire. Fol. 464.

Castle, in Monmouthshire, for that purpose, he received intelligence of its surrender, after sustaining a siege of a few days only, notwithstanding Prince Rupert, the governor, had assured him it was defensible for four months. The king was much dispirited by this event; and falling back on Hereford, wrote to the prince in terms of disappointment and reproach: this letter was dated September 14, 1645.* In the course of the following year, Hereford was taken by surprize, and after considerable resistance from other places, the whole county was reduced by detachments of troops in the interest of parliament, and under the command of Sir William Waller, and Colonel Birch, a very zealous and active officer. Charles was beheaded A. D. 1649: two years afterwards, his son landed in England with eighteen thousand men, and giving battle to Cromwell, at Worcester, was totally defeated, and compelled to travel about the country in different disguises. Large rewards were offered for a discovery of his retreat; and the punishment of death was proclaimed against all who should harbour or conceal him. In this emergency he found a secure asylum, for some days, in the house of Philips, the poet, at Withington, near Hereford, whose family were devoted to his cause. At length, means were contrived to convey him to the coast, and he sailed in a vessel from Shoreham, in Sussex, and was landed at Fescamp, in Normandy.†

A. D.
1651.

The event of the battle of Worcester confirmed the ascendant which Cromwell, by means of the army, had obtained over the parliament and the nation. The supreme power passed into his hands: thus possessing the privileges of royalty, he was led by an obvious policy, to exercise them under the title of Protector, rather than that of King. Without any hereditary claims or delegated authority, his title to the

* Clarendon, fol. 464.

† Hume, vol. vii. p. 200.

throne was rather that of a conqueror, than of a legitimate ruler. In many instances, also, his conduct corresponded with his title; but such were his personal courage and his military talents, such the vigour and activity of his mind, the resources of his genius, and the depth of his understanding, that he possessed many of the first qualities deemed requisite to form the character of a great statesman and governor: the nation was perhaps at no period more feared, if not respected abroad; nor had justice at any time been more generally dispensed with integrity at home, than during his usurpation.

Amongst similar measures of finance, adopted under his administration, an act passed for an assessment throughout England, at the rate of £.60,000 per month, for three months, from March 25, 1657, to June 24, following. The proportion paid by the city and county of Hereford was £.1000 per month; and the whole was levied by a rate, under the provisions of which, every twenty pounds in money, stock, or other personal estate, were charged the same as every twenty shillings yearly rent, or yearly value of land.* The following were appointed commissioners to carry this act into execution.

A. D.
1657.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

ESQUIRES.

Thomas Aldern.
John Aston.
Major-General James Berry.
Matthew Barrow.
John Birch.
William Brydges.

Thomas Cooke.
John Cholmley.
Ralph Darnal.
Colonel Edmund Harley.
Roger Hereford.
Bridstock Harford.

* The highest of these assessments amounted to £.120,000 per month: the lowest, £.35,000—Hume, vol. vii. p. 337.

John Herring.
Francis Hall,
Richard Hopton,
Bennett Hoskyns.
John James.
Thornton Jones.
Sir John Kirl.
Benjamin Mason.
Richard Nicholets.
John Nurse.
Francis Pember.

Francis Pember, of Elsdon.
John Pateshall.
James Pitts.
William Powell.
Wroth Rogers.
Richard Read.
Thomas Rawlyns.
Thomas Seaborne.
Robert Weaver.
AND
John Woodyat.

GENTLEMEN.

John Barston.
Thomas Carlisle.
Samuel Davyes.
Joseph Edwards.
Anthony Fryer.
Miles Hill.
William Jones, of Stepleton.
Hugh Jenkins.

Thomas Lane.
George Mason.
Walter Merrick.
Samuel Tracey.
Sampson Weaver.
John Wootton.
AND
John Wancklyn.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

ESQUIRES.

The Mayor for the time being.
Major-General James Berry.
Bridstock Harford.
Benjamin Mason.

Thomas Rawlyns.
Wroth Rogers.
AND
Thomas Seaborne.

GENTLEMEN.

Thomas Bond.
Thomas Davis.
John Hill.
Hugh Jenkins.
William Lane.

Richard Lyde.
Matthew Price.
Richard Phillpotts.
AND
John Wingfield.*

* Extracted from the act printed at London, fol. 1657, by "Henry Hills and John Field, Printers
" to his Highness the Lord Protector."

Cromwell died A. D. 1658; and his son Richard was immediately proclaimed Protector by General Monk. The army and navy acknowledged his title; most of the counties and considerable corporations congratulated him on his accession, in all the terms of dutiful allegiance; foreign ministers were eager to pay him the usual compliments, and he seemed to succeed to this high dignity with universal consent.* But the moderate and unambitious disposition of Richard was ill adapted to preserve popularity or power at such a crisis. By a rare fortune he fell from the eminence without injury to himself, and extended a peaceful and quiet life to an extreme old age.† After various cabals and intrigues amongst the leaders of the army, the monarchical form of government was fully restored in the person of Prince Charles, son of the late king. General Monk was the principal instrument in effecting this arrangement also, which the memory of past troubles rendered doubly welcome; and Charles II. was crowned King of England in the year 1660, amidst every expression of attachment and affection.

A. D.
1659.

In this reign, the following were the Nobility and principal Gentry of this county:‡

John Abrahall, of Eaton Tregoz, esq.
Thomas Apperley, of the same, gent.
Herbert Aubrey, of Clehonger, esq.
William Aubrey, of Grendon, esq.
Rowland Berkeley, of Cradley, esq.
Sir John Barneby, of Canon-Pyon, knt.
John Barneby, of Brockhampton, esq.
Thomas Baskerville, of Collington, esq.
Thomas Baskerville, of Eardisley, esq.

Humphrey Baskerville, of Pontrilas, esq.
William Baskerville, of Comadock, esq.
John Berrington, of Cowarne Magna, esq.
Thomas Berrington, of Bishopston, esq.
John Berrington, of Winslow, esq.
Thomas Berrington, of Pyon Parva, esq.
Col. John Birch, of Whitbourn, esq.
Thomas Blaney, of Kingham, esq.
Thomas Blount, of Orleton, esq.

* Hume, vol. vii. p. 294.

† Ex eodem.

‡ Extracted from Blome's Britannia, fol. London, 1673: the author terms the list, "the Nobility and Gentry which are, or lately were, related to the county of Hereford."

Thomas Bodenham, of Rotherwas, esq.
 John Booth, of Hereford, esq.
 John Booth, of Breynton, gent.
 Martin Boothby, of Llanrothal, esq.
 Wallop Brabazon, of Eaton, esq.
 John Brewster, of Burton-Court, gent.
 Sir James Brydges, of Wilton, bart.
 Marshal Brydges, of Tibberton, esq.
 Giles Brydges, of Jury, gent.
 William Brome, of Withington, esq.
 Anthony Brown, of Frome Parva, gent.
 Thomas Burton, of Bromyard, gent.
 Edward Caple, of How Caple, esq.
 Thomas Carpenter, of Chilston, esq.
 Thomas Carpenter, of Tillington, gent.
 George Carver, of Buttas, gent.
 John Carver, of Upton, gent.
 Sir Job Charlton, of Ludford, knt. and
 serjeant at law.
 George Clive, of Wormbridge, gent.
 Thomas Cocks, of Castleditch, esq.
 Thos. Coningsby, of Hampton-Court, esq.
 Bennet Coningsby, of Grendon, esq.
 Younger Cook, of Stretton Gransham, esq.
 Thos. Cornewall, of Stepleton Castle, esq.
 Humphrey Cornewall, of Berrington, esq.
 Edward Cornewall, of Moccas, esq.
 Robert Cornewall, of Buriton, esq.
 John Cornewall, of Laysters, gent.
 Richard Cornewall, of Upton, gent.
 John Cornewall, of Docklow, gent.
 Sir Herbert Crofts, of Croft Castle, bart.
 Herbert (Croft) Lord Bishop of Hereford.
 William Croune, of Brokeswode, gent.
 Peter Dancer, of Moreton on Lug, gent.
 John Dansey, of Hereford Parva, gent.
 William Dansey, of Brinsop, esq.
 Ralph Darnal, of Laughton Hope, esq.
 Thomas De-la-hay, of Urish-hay, esq.
 John De-la-hay, of Alteryannis, gent.

Robert Dobyns, of Evesbach, esq.
 Thos. Duppa, of Eardisley, doctor of civil
 law, and gentleman usher to the king.
 Ambrose Elton, of the Hale, Ledbury, esq.
 Edward Freeman, of Titley, esq.
 James Garnons, of Aymestrey, gent.
 Thomas Geers, of Bridge Solers, esq.
 Thomas Geers, of Hatfield, esq.
 Thomas Gomond, of Kilpeck, gent.
 John Gomond, of Byford, gent.
 William Gregory, of Woolhope, esq.
 Rudhall Gwilym, of Whitchurch, esq.
 John Gwilym, of Wellington, gent.
 Thomas Gwilym, of Buryhill, gent.
 William Hall, of Peterchurch, gent.
 Sir Thos. Hanbury, of Marcle Parva, knt.
 Sir Edward Harley, of Brampton-Bryan,
 knight of the Bath.
 Thomas Harley, of Brampton-Bryan, esq.
 James Hereford, of Sufton, gent.
 Sir John Holman, of Huntingdon, bart.
 Richard Hopton, of Gatertop, esq.
 Thomas Hopwood, of Milton, gent.
 Bennet Hoskyns, of Harewood, esq.
 John Hoskyns, of Harewood, esq.
 John Hoskyns, of Llangarran, gent.
 Humphrey Howorth, of Whitehouse, esq.
 Humphrey Howorth, of Moore, gent.
 Edward Jones, of Llanwarne, gent.
 Thornton Jones, of Mainstone, gent.
 Sir John Kyrle, of Marcle Magna, bart.
 John Kyrle, of Ross, gent.
 John Kirwood, of Letton, gent.
 William Lambe, of Bidney, esq.
 Thomas Lingen, of Cowarne Magna, gent.
 Herbert Masters, of Burghill, gent.
 Henry Milborne, of Llanrothall, esq.
 Robert Minors, of Triago, esq.
 Sir Thomas Morgan, of Chaunston, bart.
 Charles Morgan, of Blackmore, esq.

Gilbert Nicholletts, of Hopton Solers, esq.	Henry Somerset, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, &c.
John Nourse, of Weston sub Penyard, gent.	John Scudamore, of Kentchurch, esq.
John Parry, of Arkeston, gent.	Charles Seward, of Leominster, gent.
William Patteshall, of Piddlesdon, gent.	Essex Sherborne, of Pembridge, gent.
Sir John Payne, of Stretford, knt.	John Skipp, of Ledbury, esq.
Francis Pember, of Newport, esq.	Edward Slaughter, of Cheneys-court, gent.
Thomas Pennoyre, of the Moore, gent.	Thomas Smith, of the Weare, gent.
Sir Herbert Perrott, of Wellington, knt.	Richard Salway, of Richard's-Castle, esq.
John Phillipps, of Hereford, gent.	Charles Somerset, of Lower Bullingham, esq.
Nicholas Philpotts, of Poston, gent.	Humphrey Taylor, of Wittington, gent.
James Pitts, of Kinnersley, esq.	Sir Thomas Tompkins, of Monynnton, knt.
Sir Wm. Powel, alias Hinson, of Pengethley, bart.	John Tompkins, of Leominster, gent.
Thomas Price, of Wisteston, esq.	Simon Tranter, of Bunshill, gent.
Walter Pye, of the Mynde, esq.	Capt. John Vernon (third son of Sir Edward Vernon, knt.) of Dormington.
Richard Reed, of Lugwardine, esq.	Francis Unett, of Castle-Frome, esq.
Thomas Rodd, of Hampton Bishop, esq.	John Walwyn, of Helens, esq.
Robert Rodd, of Foxley, esq.	Nicholas Walwyn, of Longford, esq.
Richard Rodd, of Rodd, esq.	John Walsham, of Knill, esq.
Edward Rodd, of Newton, gent.	Nicholas Weaver, of Aymestrey, gent.
Anthony Rowdon, of Rowdon, gent.	Herbert Westfaling, of Rudhall, esq.
John, Viscount Scudamore, of Sligo, in Ireland, &c. of Home Lacy.	Thomas Whitney, of Whitney, esq.
Sir John Scudamore, of Ballingham, knight of the bath, and baronet.	Edward Williams, of Garway, gent.
	James Winstone, of Blackmore, gent.

Charles II. reigned twenty-five years, and was succeeded by his brother, James II.; whose arbitrary opinions, and whose attachment to the Roman Catholic religion, induced his subjects to remove him from the government after a short period. The internal tranquillity which Great Britain has since enjoyed, is to be attributed, under Providence, to the great and glorious event of the English revolution, when the prerogative of the monarch, and the privileges of the people, were defined and balanced with a due attention to the interests of each. The immutable truths, that all just power originates, and is a delegation, from

A. D.
1688.

the people, and that their happiness is the object of all just government, formed the basis of the system then laid down.* To perpetuate that system, and to insure the blessings resulting from it, the kings of England have since solemnly engaged, by the coronation oath, to preserve inviolate this mutual compact. By these principles, the present illustrious family were seated on the throne; by these, our ancestors preserved their liberties; and by these alone shall we be enabled to transmit them unimpaired to our posterity.

The following, together with the usual Officers of State, &c. constitute the Commission of the Peace for this County.†

PEERS.

Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk,
Earl Marshal of England.
George Capel, Earl of Essex.
Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and
Earl Mortimer.
Henry Neville, Earl of Abergavenny.
John Bateman, Viscount Bateman of
Ireland (*dec.*)
Charles Cocks, Lord Somers.
James Peachy, Lord Selsey.
John Butler, Bishop of Hereford.

BARONETS.

Henry Tempest.
Hungerford Hoskyns (*dec.*)
John Dutton Colt, clerk.

Edward Winnington.

George Cornewall.

RIGHT HONOURABLE

Thomas Harley.

HONOURABLE

Edward Foley.

Andrew Foley.

ESQUIRES.

Richard Aubrey.

Henry Allen.

Robert Biddulph.

John Peploe Birch.

John Brewster.

John Barneby.

Thomas Beale.

Robert Bromley.

* "Royalty should be considered on the great scale of the interests of the public, and as an office only held by the possessor, for the benefit of the people."—Works of Horatio Walpole, vol. 2.

† The Commission is dated May 28, 1799.

Henry Barnes.
 Benjamin Biddulph.
 Geo. Charles Braithwaite Boughton.
 Richard Cocks.
 John Geers Cotterel.
 Richard Chambers.
 Thomas Clutton.
 Thomas Coleman.
 George Cornwall.
 Nicholas Lechmere Charlton.
 Thomas Cooke.
 Edward Bolton Clive.
 Thomas Downes.
 Somerset Davies.
 Dansey Dansey.
 Robert Sweeting Dansey.
 Thomas Davies.
 Richard Dansey.
 James Dunne.
 Daniel Dew.
 William Downes.
 John Evans.
 William Evans.
 John Freeman.
 Richard Stukeley Fleming.
 Thomas Foley.
 William Greenly.
 George Griffin.
 John Moore Green.
 Richard Cope Hopton.
 James Hereford.
 Michael Cope Hopton.
 William Hanbury.
 John Harley.
 Hungerford Hoskyns.

William Jones.
 Thomas Johnes.
 Edward Hector Jones.
 John Ireland.
 Thomas Knight.
 Richard Payne Knight.
 James King.
 Thomas King.
 Robert Morgan Kinsey.
 James Kinnersley.
 John Keysall.
 Thomas Andrew Knight.
 Edward Lee.
 Percival Lewis.
 John Lewis.
 George Livius.
 John Lewis.
 John Scudamore Lechmere.
 Henry Lambert.
 William Money.
 William Hoskyns Matthews.
 James Money.
 Walter Marsh.
 John Miles.
 John Nourse.
 Uvedale Price.
 John Poole.
 William Price.
 Jonathan Pytts.
 William Parry.
 James Poole.
 Robert Phillipps.
 Thomas Stallard Penoyre.
 James Phillipps.
 Samuel Peploe.

Edward Poole.
 William Partridge.
 Edmund Pateshall.
 Richard Price.
 Walter Roberts.
 John Roberts.
 Jeremiah Rosher.
 John Scudamore.
 Thomas Powell Symonds.
 John Salwey.
 John Skipp.
 George Shiffner.
 Theophilus Richard Salwey.
 Thomas Sheldon.
 Edward Francis Stanhope.
 Thomas Smith.
 John Sawyer.
 Hugh Smith.
 Thomas Stackhouse.
 Joseph Swaine.
 Thomas Raymond Symons.
 William Symonds.
 Joshua Scrope.
 John Stedman.
 Jacob Child Smith.
 William Taylor.
 Henry Thomas.
 Francis Baladon Thomas.
 Thomas Toldervey.
 Francis Williams.
 John Woodhouse.
 John Weaver.
 James Walwyn.
 Abraham Whitaker.
 Thomas Westfaling.

James Whitney.
 Walter Watkins.
 William Wall.
 Samuel Yate.

DOCTORS IN DIVINITY.

Henry Allen.
 Williams Allen.
 Henry Ford.
 John Glasse.
 Philip Griffin.
 Whittington Landon.
 John Napleton.

DOCTORS IN LAW.

John Dale.
 George Packington Tompkyns.

DOCTORS IN PHYSIC.

John Cam.
 Martin Dunne.
 John Matthews.
 William Symonds.
 Benjamin Thomas.

CLERKS.

Thomas Allen.
 James Allen.
 James Henry Allen.
 Thomas Alban.
 Thomas Baines.
 Joseph Biddle.
 Job Walker Baugh.
 John Cocks.
 Francis Coke.
 John Clutton.
 Morgan Cove.
 George Cope.
 Duncombe Davies.

John Wood Duppa.
 Richard Davies Evans.
 George Evans.
 Thomas Evans.
 John Foley.
 John Huish.
 Richard Hodges.
 Samuel Johnes.
 James Ingram.
 Henry Inglis.
 John Jones.
 Francis Kinchard.
 John Lodge.
 James Landon.
 David Lewis.

Hugh Morgan.
 Peter Miller.
 Timothy Napleton.
 John Phillipps.
 William Parsons.
 Thomas Russell.
 James Roberts.
 Nicholas White Robinson.
 Thomas Rooke, jun.
 John Ellis Troughton.
 Richard Underwood.
 John Wall.
 John Walker.
 Henry Williams.
 Henry Gorges Dobyns Yate.

CHAP. V.

*Titles of Honour, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, and
Lord Lieutenants.*

THE title of *Earl** occurs in the history of various nations, at periods of high antiquity: they were generally official and not hereditary. In Britain, as early as the days of King Arthur, BOEL, one of his warriors, and a knight of his round table, was styled Earl of Hereford, and attended the great feast given by that prince at Caer-leon, in Monmouthshire.†

A. D.
500.

CRADDOCKE, sirnamed *Fraich frás*, (that is, with the strong arm,) appears, by an ancient British pedigree, to have been called Earl of Hereford. He was also a knight of the round table, and, amongst other titles, he was stiled *lord of the dolorous tower*, in allusion, perhaps, to some miserable confinement in a castle, which was either his residence or his property.

* Amongst the Saxons they were called *Ealdormen* (elder men,) signifying the same with *senior* or *senator* amongst the Romans: also *schiremen*, because the civil government of a *schire*, or shire, was committed to them. On the irruption of the Danes, they changed their name to *eorels*, which, according to Camden, signified the same in their language. In Latin, they are called *comites*, being the companions or attendants of the king. After the Norman Conquest they were called, for some time, *counts* or *countees*, whence the shires have been called counties to this day.

† Ex MS. Chron.

From these remote periods, a regular series of Earls will not be expected, but in the reign of Roderic the Great, ETHLISTAN GODRUTH was Earl of Hereford and Lord of the Upper, Middle, and Nether Gwents, in Monmouthshire, holding them of the Court of Mathravel in Powis-land, the principal seat and palace of Roderic.*

A. D.
840.

About this time the title of *Earl of Hereford* appears to have been, in part, superseded by that of *Earl of Mercia*: HUGH, surnamed the Great, being Earl of Mercia soon after the year 800.†

WITLAFE is the next on record, as Earl or Duke of Mercia.

After him, ETHELRED enjoyed this dignity, and was succeeded in the civil government of the province by his widow, Ethelfleda; she was a daughter of King Alfred, and acquitted herself with great ability.‡

912.

After her death, this high office remained vacant until the reign of Edgar, when ELFERE, who was nearly allied to the king, was made Earl of Mercia. He displaced the monks, and introduced secular priests with their wives, throughout his province.

ALFRIC, son of Elfere, was appointed on his father's death. King Ethelred banished him from England, but recalled him after a lapse of three years. Notwithstanding this act of clemency, he betrayed the English army to the Danes in a battle near Exeter; and the eyes of his son Algar were cruelly put out in revenge of his father's treachery. At length he was slain at Essedune, in Essex, fighting with Edmund Ironside against the Danes, under Canute.

983.

1003.

EDRIC DE STREONE was made Earl of Mercia in the year 1007: he is sometimes styled Earl of Hereford. His origin was low, but he possessed great influence with the king, although he is represented to have

1007.

* British Pedigrees.

† Dugdale, Baron, vol. i. p. 7.

‡ Ex eodem.

been so generally odious from his vices and his conduct, as to have been termed *fax hominum*, &c. The epithet *perfidious* is frequently annexed to his name, and his actions seem fully to justify the application. He revolted twice to the Danes, and at length contrived the murder of the king (Edmund Ironside) at Oxford. For this service he expected great rewards from Canute, but that monarch having so often witnessed his villainy, very properly put him to death.*

A. D.
1017.

LEOFWINE was the next Earl of Mercia, but nothing interesting is recorded of his life or actions.

LEOFRIC, his son, was first made Earl of Chester, and afterwards Earl of Mercia. He is also styled Earl of Hereford, probably from his residence in that city, as the Earls of Sussex were called Earls of Arundel, from that castle; and the Earls of Shropshire were styled of Shrewsbury, from their respective residences. On the death of Canute, Leofric sided with other nobles in favour of Canute's son. He also assisted Edward the Confessor; and was a person of singular piety. A monastery was founded by him at Coventry, and endowed with twenty-four lordships. The building itself was adorned with so costly ornaments, that William of Malmesbury asserted, that a Bishop of Coventry, in the time of William Rufus, scraped five hundred marks of silver from one of the beams supporting the shrines!† Leofric married Godiva, the celebrated lady at whose instigation (*instigante uxore sua*,)‡ Leofric granted to the city of Coventry a charter of freedom from servitude, and from many heavy exactions. Her exhibition, naked and on horseback, through the streets of that town, is well known. Dugdale endeavours to account for it, by stating that, Leofric, after frequent refusals, stipulated such terms, in order to prevent all further importunity;

1036.

* See p. 49.

† Dugd. Baron.

‡ Ingulphus.

and that the lady's delicacy was in some degree reconciled by the veil afforded by her long hair carefully disposed around her. Leofric, Earl of Mercia, died at Coventry September 2, 1057:* in his time, SWANE, or SWEYNE, eldest son of Godwyn, Earl of Kent, had the title of Earl of Hereford, together with those of Oxford, Gloucester, Somerset, and Buckingham. He was banished from England A.D. 1044; but was restored through the mediation of his father. He is said to have inveigled Edgiva, Abbess of Leominster, from her religious obligations, and to have offered her marriage; but it was prevented by the interference of the King, and some of the Nobles. Joining his father in a revolt in the year 1051, he had the guard of a town in Herefordshire, probably Leominster, committed to his care; but he was soon obliged to fly from the kingdom; and, afterwards undertaking a journey, barefooted, to Jerusalem, as an expiatory penance for a murder, he died from fatigue, before he had completed his undertaking.

A. D.
1057.

The title of Earl of Hereford appears to have been next given to RALPH or RANULPH, son of Walter de Maunt, by Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor: he was much engaged in military enterprises against the Danes and Britons.

ALGAR, eldest son of Leofric, who for treasonable practices had been banished by King Edward before the death of Leofric, was afterwards restored to favor, and appointed to the Earldom. During his disgrace, he leagued with Gryffyth, a Prince of Wales, and took the city of Hereford by storm.† Dying, he left two sons, Edwyne and Morcar.

* Dugd. Baron.

† See p. 51.

A. D.
1066.

EDWYNE was much famed for military exploits, and was advanced to the honours enjoyed by his father. He is supposed to have been with King Harold in the great battle of *Standford*, in Yorkshire, when the Norwegian King was killed.* The distribution of the spoil on that occasion, disgusted him much, and he probably saved his life by withdrawing from the service of Harold previously to his overthrow by the Norman Conqueror. Edwyne opposed the new king, but not meeting with encouragement adequate to his intentions, he was induced to swear fealty to him, and was present at his coronation.† Anxious to secure the services of a powerful nobleman and a skilful warrior, the king offered him his daughter in marriage, but the jealousy of the Norman nobles counteracted the design. This might furnish one motive, and the cruelties exercised under the new government furnished more, to induce Edwyne to take up arms with his brother Morcar, during the king's absence in Normandy; but again despairing of success, they begged to be re-admitted into favor, and apparently obtained it: but Morcar was committed to close confinement as soon as opportunity offered, and Edwyne gallantly determined to release him, or perish in the attempt. But whilst he was raising a force for this purpose, he was betrayed by three of his own officers; and being attacked by a superior force, in a position, with the sea in his rear, which rendered retreat impracticable, he fell, after conducting his defence with great valour. He appears to have been the last Earl of *Mercia*.

After the conquest, the Normans found RALPH or RANULPH in possession of the Earldom of Hereford: he was displaced by the victors, and the title was given to William Fitz-osborn, of Crepon, a near rela-

* Dugd. Baron.

† Ex eod.

tion of the king, and a person of great merit.* *Ubi est Gulielmus Os-
berni filius, Herefordensis comes, et regis vicarius, Normannie dapifer, et
magister militum bellicosus?*† He was of the king's council, Governor
of the Isle of Wight and Winchester Castle, and Chief Administrator
of Justice throughout the North of England; as Odo, Earl of Kent,
was throughout the South.‡ Amongst other laws, which shew the ex-
tensive powers possessed by the earls in their several provinces, he or-
dained, that in the county of Hereford, no man of war, or soldier,
should be fined for any offence whatever, more than seven shillings;
whereas in other counties they paid twenty, and even twenty-five, on
unimportant occasions.§ The castles of Clifford, Ewyas, and Wig-
more, in this county, are said to have been repaired by him; but at
length "this stout earl" was slain by Robert de Frison, whilst fighting
in support of the claims of Ernulph, Earl of Hainhalt, to the Earldom
of Flanders.|| He married Adelene, daughter of Roger de Toney, a
powerful Baron, and had issue by her, three sons and three daughters.¶
He left large possessions in Normandy to his eldest son, William; Ralph,
his second son, was a shorn monk, in the abbey of Cormeiles, which
was founded by his father; and ROGER, the youngest, named DE
BRETEVIL, had the Earldom of Hereford, and his father's property
in England. He joined Ralph de Gwader, Earl of Norfolk, against
the king; and they jointly raised a large army, with the intention of
deposing him; but being defeated, his property was confiscated, and
his person confined; and notwithstanding he still used many contume-
lious expressions against the king, some advances towards reconciliation
were offered to him in this situation, but he rejected them with disdain.

A. D.
1078.

* Dugd. Baron. vol. i.

§ Harl. MS. 4046.

† Ord. Vital. apud Duchesne, p. 536.

|| Dugd. Baron.

‡ Dugd. Baron.

¶ Ex eod.

This conduct so displeased the king, that he was detained in confinement until his death. He left two sons, Reynold and Roger, who signalized themselves in the armies of Henry I., but could not recover the title, for Henry bestowed it on MILO, Earl of Brecknock, and Constable of England, giving him at the same time the whole forest of Deane "*in augmentationem comit: ipsius.*" Milo founded the new
 A. D. 1137. abbey of Llanthony, near Gloucester, in the year 1137;* but supporting the Empress Maud, Stephen advanced to the Earldom ROBERT LE BOSSU, Earl of Leicester, who was son of Emma, daughter of the above-mentioned Roger de Bretevil. The Empress re-appointed Milo to the Earldom, by charter, dated at Oxford, A. D. 1141, and he enjoyed it during her short prosperity. She also gave to him and his heirs, the castle of Hereford, with the third penny of the rent of that borough, and the third penny of the pleas of the county; the lordship of Mawerdine (Marden,) Luggewardine, and Wilton; the inclosures of Hereford, and the forest of Trivele; and also the services of Robert de Chaundos, Hugh Fitzwilliam, and Richard de Cormeiles, with the several fees belonging to them.† Milo had been one of the chief counsellors of Henry I. and an expert soldier: but when Stephen recovered the crown, he was divested of his honors, and took on him the habit of a canon regular, in the abbey of Llanthony, where he died.

1154. On the accession of Henry II. ROGER, eldest son of Milo, by Sybill, daughter and heiress of Bernard Newmarch, of Brecknock, was made Earl of Hereford. He was a great benefactor to abbies, and founded that of Flaxley, in Gloucestershire: "there was a brother of Rogers, " Erle of Hereford, that was killyd with an arow in huntynge in the

* MS. Llanthony Chron. in possession of the Duke of Norfolk.

† Dugd. Baron. vol. i. fol. 537.

“ very place where the abbay syns was made ; and there was a table of
“ this matier, hanggid up in the abbay church of Flaxley.”* Leaving
no issue, his brother Walter succeeded him in his paternal inheritance ; but he died also without issue, as did his brothers Henry and Mahel, who, according to some old authorities, were not allowed to enjoy the title. The Welsh chronicles, however, state them to have been successively Earls of Hereford, and all to have been slain by the Welsh. Giraldus Cambrensis relates, that Mahel, who was also called William, being entertained by Sir Walter Clifford, in Breulis, otherwise St. Brevill’s castle, and there setting on work “ his greedy desires, “ bloody cruelty, and covetousness to prey on other men’s estates,” the house was all, *by accident*, in a flaming fire, and he was killed by a stone falling from a high turret ; leaving the honor to the issue of his elder sister, Margery, who had married Humphrey de Bohon the third of the name of Humphrey, and grandson of him who came into England with the Norman Conqueror. Other Welsh historians relate the death of Mahel in a different manner, stating, that amongst other possessions, he had the castle of Abergavenny, and inviting thither, under assurance of safety, some of the gentry of Wales, he most treacherously slew several of them, and in the issue was killed himself.†

The BOHUNS were of very honorable extraction, and, as stated above, came into England with the Norman Conqueror, to whom they were related.‡ The office of Lord High Constable of England went in this family with inheritance, and by the tenure of the manors of Haslefield, Newman, and Whitenhurst, in Gloucestershire, by grand serjeancy. Humphrey, the attendant of the Conqueror on his expedition,

* Lel. Itin. vol. viii. p. 761.

† Harl. MS. 4016.

‡ Chron. of Llanthony.

not following the general custom in Normandy of shaving the face,* was styled, Humphrey *cum barbâ*. He left a son called Humphrey the large (*magnus*), who acquired by marriage very considerable possessions in Wiltshire, and had issue, Humphrey (third of that name), who was Seneschal to Henry I. and, as stated above, he married Margery or Margaret, eldest daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Earl Milo; thus becoming in her right Earl of Hereford.† This Humphrey was an adherent of the Empress Maud, and she granted to him, by special charter, the office of Sewer to her in Normandy and England. Fighting on her part in the battle of Winchester, in the sixth of Stephen, he was taken prisoner by William de Ipre.‡ On the assessment of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, he certified the knights fees of which his grandfather was enfeoffed, to have been thirty and an half *de veteri feoffamento*, and nine and a half *de novo feoffamento*; for the former of which he paid thirty marks and an half. On the same occasion his wife certified her knights fees to have been seventeen *de veteri*, and a small portion *de novo*.§ Margaret survived her husband, and dying the 8th of April 1187, was buried in the chapter of the new Llanthony, *juxta* Gloucester, leaving issue one son. The descent of the Earldom at this period is differently given in different authorities; the Llanthony chronicles in some grants mention Humphrey, as son of Margaret, and also Henry as her nephew; whilst subsequent grants in the life of Margaret, omit the son and notice the nephew only: from hence it is possible that Humphrey died at an early age without enjoying the title, which afterwards went to Henry her nephew, who is supposed, by Dugdale, to have been “in truth the first Earl of Here-

A.D.
1141.

1187.

* Malmesbury.

† Dugd. Baron.

‡ Llanthony Chronicles.

§ Dugd. Baron.

“ford of this great family.”* Henry had a grant from King John A. D.
1199. of twenty pounds per annum, payable from the third penny of the county of Hereford. In the thirteenth year of the same reign, he accounted £.22 13s. 4d. for seventeen knights fees, on levying the scutage of Wales.† He afterwards sided with the barons against the king, and was one of the leaders of their army against Henry III. in the battle of Lincoln, where he was taken prisoner, and suffered a 1216. temporary imprisonment. Being released, he died the first of June, 1220, in a voyage to the Holy Land, leaving issue three sons by Maud, sole daughter of Geoffery Fitz-piers, Earl of Essex; which Maud became afterwards heiress to her brother, William de Mandeville, last Earl of Essex of that family, and thus brought the honour of Essex, with extensive property, into the Bohun family. Henry had issue three sons, of whom HUMPHREY, the eldest, became Earl of Hereford and Essex, and did homage for the lands of his inheritance, the 5th of 1221. Henry III. He officiated as Marshal of the king's house on the marriage of Henry III. and was afterwards sponsor to Prince Edward. The custody of the Marches of Wales was committed to him, and he acquired the truly honourable distinction of the *Good* Earl of Hereford, from his zealous opposition to the arbitrary measures proposed by the king. He accounted £.98 2s. 0d. for ninety-eight knights fees and a 1246. third part, when the aid was levied for marrying the king's daughter;‡ but they were not situated in this county. According to the chronicles of Llanthony, he first married Maud, daughter of the Earl of Ewe, in Normandy, by whom he is stated to have had issue Humphrey, Lord of Brecknock, (who died ten years before his father,) and four daughters. His second marriage is said to have been with “*aliâ muliere*

* Dugd. Baron.

† Rot. Pip.

‡ Dugd. Baron, vol. i. p. 181.

“*vocata Matilda de Avenbury.*”* The singularity of this phrase seems to indicate that she was a woman in an inferior rank of life: she died at
 A. D. 1273. Sorges, in Gascony, the 8th of October, 1273, and was first buried there; but seventeen years afterwards her son, John, caused her remains to be conveyed to England, where they were re-interred, with great pomp, in the choir of Llanthony, A. D. 1290: her earl deceased the
 1275. 24th of September, 1275, and was also buried at Llanthony. HUMPHREY, his grandson, succeeded to the title. He married Eleanor, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of William de Braose, Lord of Brecknock, and with her had large possessions. He was Constable of England, and, dying 1298, was buried at Walden, in Essex; leaving a son and heir, HUMPHREY, who, doing homage, had livery of his father's lands in the following year. When Edward assembled an army to send to Gascony, he purposed that the command should be vested in this Earl and Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. But these powerful noblemen declined the service, alledging that by their respective offices, (the former as Lord High Constable, the latter as Earl Marshal,) they were only obliged to attend the king's person in war. A violent dispute ensued, and Edward, in the height of passion, addressing himself to the Constable, exclaimed, “Sir Earl, by God, you shall
 1275. “either go or hang!” “By God, Sir King,” replied Hereford, “I
 1300. “will neither go nor hang!”† This affair was finally compromised without further violence, and in the year 1300 he attended the king into Scotland, and was present at the siege of Karlaverok. He is thus noticed in an heraldic poem, written in old French, to celebrate the barons, knights, and gentlemen, assembled on that occasion, with their arms, &c.

* Llanthony Chron.

† Hume, vol. ii. p. 289.

Ses companis fu li constables
 Joefues homes, riches e metables,
 Ki Quens estoit de Herefort:
 Baniere et de Inde cendal fort
 O une blanche bende lee,
 De deus costices entre alee
 De or fin dont au dehors assis
 Or en rampant lyonceaux sis.*

i. e. in his company was the Constable, rich, active, and valiant; he was Earl of Hereford: on his banner, which was of azure taffety, with a silver bend, were two cotises and six lioncels rampant, all of fine gold.

The 30th Edward I. he granted to the king, the inheritance of all his lands and lordships in this realm, together with the Earldoms of Hereford and Essex, and the office of Constable of England. But, afterwards marrying Elizabeth the king's daughter, most of his lands and honours were re-granted to him: the barony of Essex was had in jointure by his wife. He afterwards made a new disposition, by which the king and his heirs were to inherit many of his lands; but the castle of Huntington, in this county, and several other castles, were to devolve to his own heirs. He actively opposed the great favourite Piers Gaveston, and was present at his beheading near Warwick, the 8th of Edward II. Engaging afterwards against Hugh de Spencer the younger, he joined the Earl of Lancaster in a great insurrection, and finally compelled the king to banish the elder De Spencer. In the following year, he joined Roger de Mortimer, and ravaged the lands of De Spencer, in Wales: but at length the king, increasing his force, pursued and totally defeated these earls at Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire. Bohun, attempting to pass the bridge, was run through the body with a lance, by Andrew de Harcla, a soldier who had concealed himself under the

A. D.
1302.

1321.

* See Antiq. Repertory, vol. ii. p. 107.

arch. By Elizabeth, his wife, he had five sons; 1. Humphrey, who died young; 2. John; 3. Humphrey; 4. Edward; and, 5. William, Earl of Northampton.

A. D.
1329.

JOHN succeeded to the Earldoms of Hereford and Essex, and to the office of Constable. He was made a Knight of the Bath, the 20th of Edward II. and had his earl's robes allowed him on that occasion from the king's wardrobe, by special command of Prince Edward. He served on two expeditions in Scotland, and married, first, Alice, daughter of Edmund, Earl of Arundel. A great animosity had existed between their families, and this alliance was particularly encouraged by the king, in the hope of effecting a reconciliation: a special dispensation for the marriage was also procured from the Pope on the occasion. Alice died soon after, and John married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Ralph, Lord Basset; but, having no issue by either wife,
1335. his honours and inheritance descended on his death to his next brother,

HUMPHREY, then twenty-four years of age. Humphrey had an assignation of £.146 14s. 8d. for wages of thirty men at arms in Scotland: he was present at the great naval engagement against the French near Sluys, in Flanders; and assisted in the feasts and justs held in London
1357. by the king, "for love of the Countess of Salisbury."* In the 20th of Edward III. he was in the expedition into France for the relief of
1361. Aquilon, and died unmarried the 15th of October, 1361.

All his honours descended to his nephew, HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, son of his brother William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton; so that this Humphrey united in his own person the Earldoms of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton. His father had been a distinguished soldier, and was present at the battle of Crecy, in France. Being a minor, Hum-

* Dugd. Baron.

phrey was committed to the guardianship of Richard, Earl of Arundel, and had livery of his lands one year after, being then of full age. In the 40th of Edward III. he was a principal person in the embassy to the Duke of Milan, to treat of a marriage between Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Violante, daughter of the Duke of Milan. He was also engaged in two expeditions in France, but died young, the 46th of Edward III. leaving issue, by Joan his wife, daughter of the Earl of Arundel, his guardian, two daughters, 1. Eleanor, who married Thomas de Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and sixth son of the king; and, 2. Mary, wife of Henry, Earl of Derby, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

Henry was created DUKE OF HEREFORD, the 20th of Rich. II. and the following year he accused the Duke of Norfolk in parliament, of having privately uttered to him many slanderous words of the king, and of having imputed to that prince an intention of subverting many of the principal nobility. Norfolk denied the charge, gave Hereford the lie, and offered to prove his own innocence by duel. The lists for the decision were appointed at Coventry, before the king: all the nobility divided into parties, and espoused the cause of the one duke or the other; but when the two champions appeared in the field, accoutred for the combat, the king interposed, and by the advice and authority of the parliamentary commissioners, he not only prevented the duel, but, to shew his impartiality, he ordered both the combatants to quit the kingdom; assigning one country for the place of Norfolk's exile, which he declared perpetual, and another for Hereford's, which he limited to ten years, but recalled him in one.*

A. D.
1397.

* Hume, vol. iii. p. 35.

Henry enjoyed his honours until he obtained the crown, as Henry the IV.: the earldom then went to the posterity of the elder sister, wife of Thomas de Woodstock, who left one daughter only, Anne, married to Edmund Stafford, Earl of Buckingham, &c. and in right of his wife, Earl of Hereford. In the 1st of Henry IV. he obtained an assignation of the purparty of Humphrey de Bohun's estate, but was slain in the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting for the king.

A. D.
1399.

1403.

He left a son, HUMPHREY STAFFORD, who succeeded to all his honours, and was a great favourite with Henry VI. as well from various important services, as from his near alliance to the crown. He was created Duke of Buckingham, and was afterwards killed in the battle of Northampton, leaving HENRY, his grandson, heir of all his honours and estates. The immense property of the Bohuns was now divided into two shares: one was inherited by the Buckingham family; the other was united to the crown by the house of Lancaster, and after the attainder of that line, was seized as legally devolved to them, by the sovereigns of the house of York. Henry, Duke of Buckingham, now claimed the restitution of that part of the Hereford estate which had escheated to the crown, as well as of the great office of Constable: and Richard III. anxious to secure his powerful assistance, past a grant for these purposes, and his demands were fully satisfied.* Henry was an active statesman; and it was principally owing to his exertions, that Richard the Third, was elevated to the throne: but afterwards, from remorse or disgust, he plotted with Bishop Morton, a zealous Lancastrian, in favour of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and, taking up arms, was arrested and put to death at Salisbury. His honours were thus lost to his posterity.

1460.

1483.

* Hume, vol. iii. p. 282. Dugd. Baron, vol. i. p. 168.

In the reign of Edward VI. Sir WALTER DEVEREUX, Knight of the Garter, (descended from the Bohuns by his mother, Cecily, daughter of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex,) was advanced to the dignity of VISCOUNT HEREFORD. He married, 1. Mary, daughter of Thomas, Marquis of Dorset; and, 2. Margaret, daughter of Robert Garnish, of Kentos, in Suffolk. In the 1st of Henry VIII. he had a special livery of the lands of his inheritance. In the following year he was joint Governor of Warwick Castle, with Sir Edward Belknapp. The 4th of Henry VIII. he was in one of the gallies in the fight with the French near Conquet, in Brittany. In the fifteenth year of the same reign, he served in the expedition under Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Two years after, he was constituted Justice of South Wales, being then a Knight of the Garter; and in the 36th of Henry VIII. attended that king at the taking of Boulogne. In the 4th of Edward VI. (as before mentioned,) he was created Viscount Hereford. By Mary, his first wife, he had issue two sons and one daughter, viz. Sir Richard Devereux, knight, who married Dorothy, daughter of George, Earl of Huntingdon, and died in his father's life time, leaving one son, Walter. 2. Sir William Devereux, knight, who married Jane, daughter of John Scudamore, of Hom-lacy, in this county, esq. and by her had issue two daughters, his heiresses, viz. Barbara, first married to Edward Cave, esq. and afterwards to Sir Edward Hastings, knight, a younger son of Francis, Earl of Huntington; and, secondly, Margaret, the wife of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton, in the county of Stafford, knight. By Margaret, his second wife, this Viscount Hereford had issue one son only, viz. Sir Edward Devereux, of Castle-Bromwich, in the county of Warwick, bart.

Walter, Viscount Hereford, died the 1st of Elizabeth, and was succeeded by his grandson, WALTER, above-mentioned. He was

A.D.
1551.

1558.

appointed Field-marshal of the forces sent against the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland; and being descended from Cecily, sister and heiress to Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, he was advanced to that earldom the 4th of May, in the 14th of Elizabeth.* He was one of the peers who sat on the trial of the Duke of Norfolk, and being sent on an expedition into Ireland, died there the 18th of Elizabeth, leaving Sir ROBERT DEVEREUX, knight, heir of his honours and estate. The life of this unfortunate favourite will be given in the collections for the parish of Thornbury, in the hundred of Broxash, the place of his residence. He was executed on Tower-hill, A. D. 1601, and left issue, by Frances, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Walsingham, one son, Robert, and two daughters, Frances and Dorothy.

ROBERT was restored to his paternal honours, by act of parliament, the 1st of James, and thus became Viscount Hereford and Earl of Essex. He acquired great experience in the art of war in the palatinate, and was, therefore, made lieutenant-general of the army sent by Charles I. to suppress an insurrection in Scotland. He was also appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household, but on some disgust, he afterwards accepted a commission as general of the forces raised by the authority of the long parliament. He married the Lady Frances, second daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk; but that marriage being nullified the 11th of James, he espoused, the 7th of Charles I. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Paulet, of Eddington, in the county of Wilts, knight, a natural son of William, third Marquis of Winchester, of that family, by whom he had issue Robert, who died an infant. The earl died without surviving issue at Essex-house, in London, 1646, not without some suspicion of having been poisoned. Parliament or-

* Dugd. Baron.

dered the funeral charges to be defrayed at the public expence, and he was interred with great pomp in Westminster-Abbey.

The dignity of Earl of Essex thus determining, he being the last male branch descended from Walter, the first Earl of this noble family, the title of **VISCOUNT HEREFORD**, first granted to Walter, father of the said Walter, and to the heirs male of his body, devolved to Sir **WALTER DEVEREUX**, knt. and bart. son and heir of Sir Edward Devereux, of Castle-Bromwich, in the county of Warwick, bart. by Catherine his wife, daughter of Edward Arden, of Park-hall, in the same county, esq. which Sir Edward was the only son of the said Walter, Viscount Hereford, by Margaret, his second wife, before-mentioned.

A. D.
1646.

This Walter, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Knightley, of Borough-hall, near Knightley, in the county of Stafford, esq. had issue five sons, 1. Essex Devereux, who married Anne, daughter of Sir William Corteine, knt. an opulent merchant of London, but died in his father's lifetime, without surviving issue; 2. Leicester, who succeeded his father; 3. Walter, who died young; 4. Edward, who succeeded his brother Leicester; and, 5. John, who died young.

Walter, the father, dying 1676, was buried at Ipswich, in Suffolk, and was succeeded by his son and heir **LEICESTER**, who married the daughter and heiress of Sir William Withypole, knight, with whom he had the lordship of Christchurch, near Ipswich, in Suffolk, with other considerable possessions: by this marriage he had issue one daughter only. He also married a second time, but died without issue male A. D. 1683, and was succeeded by his brother **EDWARD**, who thus became Viscount Hereford. He also died without issue A. D. 1700, and the title passed to a collateral branch, viz. to **PRICE DEVEREUX**, of Vaynor, in the county of Montgomery, esq. grandson of George Devereux, of Sheldon-hall, in Warwickshire: he was son of Sir George

1676.

1683.

1700.

Devereux, who was brother of Walter last-mentioned. This Viscount Hereford married Mary, second daughter of Samuel Sandys, esq. of Ombersley-court, in Worcestershire, and by her had one son, Price Devereux, born A. D. 1694, and one daughter, Mary. His Lordship died in October, 1740, and was succeeded by his only son, PRICE DEVEREUX, tenth Viscount Hereford. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Leicester Marten, esq.; and, secondly, Eleonora, daughter of — Price, esq. but had no issue by either marriage.

A. D.
1748.

Dying 1748, the honour descended to EDWARD DEVEREUX, son of Arthur son of Vaughan, second son of George Devereux, esq. by his wife, Bridget Price. This Edward took his seat in the house of peers, A. D. 1750. He married Catherine, daughter of Richard Mytton, of Gartle, in the county of Montgomery, esq. and had issue, 1. Bridget; 2. Arthur, who died young; 3. Edward; 4. Arthur, who died an infant; 5. Catherine; and, 6. George.

1760.

This Viscount departed this life A. D. 1760, and was succeeded by EDWARD, his eldest surviving son. On his accession to the peerage, he was an officer in the foot-guards, and married A. D. 1774, the Hon. Henrietta Charlotte Tracy; who was one of the Maids of Honour to her Majesty, and daughter of Anthony Keck, esq. but assumed the name and arms of Tracy, pursuant to the will of her uncle Tracy, late one of the Barons of the Exchequer. His Lordship died without issue A. D. 1783, and was succeeded by his brother GEORGE DEVEREUX, now Viscount Hereford, Premier Viscount of England, and a Baronet. He married Marianna, daughter of George Devereux, esq. of Tregoyd, in the county of Brecon, by whom he has had issue, 1. George, who died unmarried 1797; 2. Henry, heir apparent; Marianna, married to Lieutenant-Colonel James Cockburn, eldest son of Sir James Cockburn, bart. of Langton, in Scotland; Charlotte, Juliana, Eliza, and Georgiana, now living; and two other daughters, who died in their infancy.

SHERIFFS.

THE word Sheriff, expressed in the Latin language by *Vice-comes*, clearly points out the origin of that office. The Saxon Earl (*comes*) enjoyed very considerable authority in his particular province, and hence a county was called *comitatus*. The original appointment of the Sheriff appears, therefore, to have been, that of an Assistant or Deputy to the Earl in the discharge of his duties. They had anciently both the administration of justice, and the management of the king's revenue, committed to them in their respective counties;* and when the Earldom was made an honour of a more personal nature, the provincial authority was vested in the Sheriff alone.

Herefordshire had Sheriffs before the Norman conquest, and when Domesday Book was compiled, BERNAI is stated to have held that office.

A. D.
1080.

In the first year of Henry I. HUGH DE BOCLAND was Sheriff, as appears by the following writ:—"Henricus, Dei gratiâ, Rex Angliæ, Hugoni de Bocklande, vici-comiti, et omnibus fidelibus suis tam Francis quam Anglicis, salutem," &c.†

1100.

The regular succession, however, is not on record from an earlier period than the reign of Henry II. when the following catalogue commences.

HENRY II.—1154.

1.

2. Walter de Hereford.

3. The same.

4. The same.

5. The same.

6. Walter de Hereford.

7. William de Bello-campo.

8. The same.

9. The same.

10. The same.

11. The same.

* Hale, of Sheriffs' Accounts.

† Mat. Paris, A. D. 1100.

HENRY II.

12. William de Bello-campo.
13. The same.
14. The same.
15. The same.
16. The same.
17. Walter Clicums.
18. Will. de la Lega.
19. Gilbert Pypard.
20. The same.
21. Will. de Braiose.
22. The same.
23. Ralph Pulcheros.
24. The same.
25. The same.
26. The same.
27. The same.
28. The same.
29. The same.
30. Milo de Mucegros.
31. William Torrelle.
32. The same.
33. Ralph de Arden.
34. The same.
35. The same.

RICHARD I.—1189.

1. Ralph de Arden.
2. Henry de Longo-campo.
3. William de Braiose.
4. The same.
5. { Henry de Longo-campo, and
William de Braiose.
6. Roger Fitz-Maurice.
7. William de Braiose.
8. The same.

9. { William de Braiose, and
William de Burchull.

10. The same.

JOHN.—1199.

1. { Walter de Clifford, and
Gilbert Clifford.
2. { William de Braiose, and
William de Burchull.
3. { Hugh de Burgo, and
Richard de Signes.
4. The same.
5. The same.
6. { William de Cantelupe, and
Walter de Punier.
7. The same.
8. { Walter de Clifford, and
Osborn, son of William.
9. The same.
10. { Gerard de Atria, and
Richard de Burges.
11. The same.
12. { Endebard de Cicomato, and
Richard de Burges.
13. { Endebard de Cicomato, and
Richard de Burges.
14. The same.
15. The same.
16. Walter de Clifford.
17. Walter de Laci.

HENRY III.—1216.

1. Thomas de Anesey.
2. Walter de Laci.
3. The same.
4. The same.
5. The same.

HENRY III.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6. Walter de Laci.
7. The same.
8. { Ralph, son of Nicholas, and
{ Henry, his brother.
9. The same.
10. The same.
11. { The same, and
{ John de East.
12. The same.
13. The same.
14. John de Fleg.
15. John de Monmouth.
16. William Fitz-warine.
17. The same.
18. { The same, and
{ Almaric de St. Amand.
19. The same.
20. The same.
21. The same.
22. The same.
23. The same.
24. The same.
25. Almaric de Cancell.
26. The same.
27. The same.
28. The same.
29. The same.
30. The same.
31. The same.
32. Waleran de Bradlegh.
33. The same.
34. Hugh de Kynardele.
35. Henry de Bradele.
36. The same. | 37. William de St. Omero.
38. The same.
39. John de Brecon.
40. The same.
41. The same.
42. Henry de Pembrugge.
43. { The same, and
{ Richard de Baggindon.
44. Robert de Meysey.
45. The same.
46. { The same, and
{ Adam de Bideford.
47. John de Grey.
48. Hugh de Turberville.
49. Walter de Evereus.
50. Roger de Mortimer.
51. The same.
52. { The same, and
{ Robert de Meysey.
53. Adam le Boteler.
54. { The same, and
{ Barth. de Buly, or Sudley.
55. Bartholomew de Sudley.
56. The same.

EDWARD I.—1272.
1. Adam de Boteler.
2. Bartholomew de Sudley.
3. John de Ware.
4. Egidius de Berkel.
5. The same.
6. The same.
7. Roger de Burghull.
8. The same.
9. The same.
10. The same. |
|---|--|

EDWARD I.

11. Roger de Burghull.
12. The same.
13. The same.
14. The same.
15. Henry de Solariis.
16. Roger de Burghull.
17. The same.
18. The same.
19. Henry de Solers.
20. The same.
21. The same.
22. The same.
23. The same.
24. The same.
25. The same.
26. The same.
27. The same.
28. Milo Pychard.
29. The same.
30. The same.
31. The same.
32. The same.
33. The same.
34. John de Acton.
35. Thomas Rossall.

EDWARD II.—1307.

1. Walter de Hackluit.
2. The same.
3. The same.
4. The same.
5. Roger de Chandos.
6. The same.
7. The same.
8. Richard de Baskerville.

9. Richard de Baskerville.
10. Hugh Hackluit.
11. The same.
12. Roger de Elmerugge.
13. The same.
14. The same.
15. Roger de Chandos.
16. The same.
17. The same.
18. The same.
19. The same.
20. The same.

EDWARD III.—1327.

1. Roger de Chandos.
2. The same.
3. The same.
4. The same.
5. The same.
6. John le Rous.
7. The same.
8. Roger de Chandos.
9. The same.
10. Richard Walwayn.
11. The same.
12. The same.
13. The same.
14. The same.
15. The same.
16. The same.
17. John Walwyn.
18. William de Radour.
19. The same.
20. The same.
21. Thomas Pychard.

EDWARD III.

22. { The same, and
John Sholle.
23. { The same, and
Richard Dansey.
24. Richard Dansey.
25. Thomas de Aston.
26. Richard de Burges.
27. The same.
28. Richard Bragg.
29. Richard de la Bere.
30. { The same, and
Thomas A. Barre.
31. Edward Hackluit.
32. The same.
33. The same.
34. Thomas Chandos.
35. { William Devereux, of Bo-
denham.
36. The same.
37. The same.
38. The same.
39. The same.
40. The same.
41. The same.
42. The same.
43. The same.
44. The same.
45. The same.
46. Thomas Chandos.
47. The same.
48. The same.
49. Edward de Burges.
50. { Walter Devereux, and
Thomas de la Bere.
51. The same.

RICHARD II.—1377.

1. Robert Whitney.
2. Simon de Brugge.
3. John Walwayne.
4. Hugh Carewe.
5. Simon de Brugge.
6. John Walwayne.
7. Roger Pauncefote.
8. Thomas de la Bere.
9. Nicholas Maudyn.
10. Thomas Oldcastle.
11. Kinard de la Bere.
12. Thomas de la Bere.
13. Thomas Walwyn.
14. Hugh de Monington.
15. Thomas Oldcastle.
16. Masere de la Mare.
17. Thomas Walwayn.
18. John Walwayn.
19. Thomas de la Bere.
20. The same.
21. Thomas Clanoure.
22. The same.

HENRY IV.—1399.

1. John ap Harry.
2. { William Lucy, knt. and
Leonard Hackluit, knt.
3. John Bodenham.
4. The same.
5. The same.
6. John Merbury.
7. John Oldcastle, knt.
8. John Scudamore, knt.
9. John Smert.
10. John Bodenham.
11. William Walwein.

HENRY IV.

12.

13.

14.

HENRY V.—1413.

1. Robert Whitney.

2. John Merbury.

3. John Bodenham.

4. John Brugge.

5. John Ruffell.

6. Thomas Holcot.

7. John Merbury.

8. Richard de la Bere.

9. The same.

10. Richard de la Mare.

HENRY VI.—1422.

1. Richard de la Mare.

2. Rowland Leinthall.

3. Guy Whittington.

4. John Merbury.

5. Thomas de la Hay, jun.

6. Robert Whitney, knt.

7. Richard de la Mare.

8. John Merbury.

9. John Scudamore, knt.

10. The same.

11. Robert Whitney, knt.

12. Thomas de la Hay.

13. Thomas Merbury.

14. Thomas Mille.

15. Robert Whitney.

16. John Pauncefote.

17. Walter Skull.

18. Richard Walwyn.

19. William Lucy.

20. The same.

21. Henry Charlton.

22. Thomas Parker.

23. Ralph Walwyn.

24. Thomas Mille.

25. Humphrey Stafford.

26. Walter Devereux, of Weobley.

27. Walter Skull, knt.

28. John Scudamore, knt.

29. John Barry, knt.

30. Thomas Parker.

31. Thomas Cornwall.

32. William Lucy.

33. John Barre, knt.

34. Walter Skull, knt.

35. John Scudamore, knt.

36. John Seymour, knt.

37. William Catesby, knt.

38. Jame Baskerville, knt.

39.

EDWARD IV.—1464.

1. John Walford.

2. Thomas Monington.

3. The same.

4. Simon Milborne.

5. John Baskerville, knt.

6. John Lingen.

7. Thomas Cornwall.

8. Walter Wigmore.

9. William Baskerville, knt.

10. Richard Croft, sen.

11. Richard Croft, sen. knt.

12. John Lingen, knt.

13. Thomas Monington.

14. James Baskerville, knt.

15. Robert Whitney.

16. Richard Croft.

EDWARD IV.

17. Ralph Hackluit.
18. John Mortimer, knt.
19. Richard de la Bere, knt.
20. Simon Milborne.
21. James Baskerville, knt.
22. John Mortimer, knt.
23. Richard de la Bere, knt.

EDWARD V. & RICHARD III.—1483.

1. Richard de la Bere, knt.
2. Thomas Cornewall, knt.
3. Richard Croft, knt.

HENRY VII.—1485.

1. John Mortimer, knt.
2. John Lingen.
3. Roger Bodenham.
4. Henry Scudamore.
5. John Devereux, knt.
6. Thomas Monington.
7. Richard Greenway.
8. Richard de la Bere, knt.
9. John Mortimer, knt.
10. Edward Blount.
11. John Lingen, knt.
12. Henry Harper.
13. John Lingen.
14. Richard Greenway.
15. Henry Mile.
16. Richard Minors.
17. John Mortimer, knt.
18. Thomas Cornewall, knt.
19. The same.
20. Edward Croft.
21. John Lingen, jun. knt.
22. R. Cornewall.
23. Ralph Hackluit.

24. Henry Mile.

HENRY VIII.—1509.

1. Edward Croft.
2. Richard de la Bere.
3. Thomas Monington.
4. Henry Mile.
5. Edward Croft, knt.
6. Thomas Cornewall, knt.
7. William Herbert, knt.
8. John Lingen, knt.
9. Edward Croft, knt.
10. Ralph Hackluit.
11. Richard Cornewall.
12. John Lingen, knt.
13. Edward Croft, knt.
14. Rowland Morton.
15. James Baskerville.
16. John Scudamore.
17. Henry Vain.
18. Richard Cornewall.
19. Thomas Baskerville.
20. Thomas Lingen.
21. Edward Croft, knt.
22. Richard Vaughan, knt.
23. Richard Walwyn.
24. Thomas Monington.
25. Edward Croft, knt.
26. Michael Lister.
27. { William Clinton, and
Thomas Clinton.
28. John Scudamore.
29. John Blount.
30. John Packington.
31. Michael Lister.
32. Thomas Monington.
33. Richard Vaughan.

HENRY VIII.

34. James Baskerville, knt.
35. John Scudamore.
36. John Lingen.
37. Stephen ap Harry.
38. Roger Bodenham.

EDWARD VI.—1547.

1. John Cornewall, knt.
2. Thomas Baskerville.
3. John Harley.
4. James Baskerville.
5. The same.
6. John Scudamore.

MARY.—1553.

1. John Price, knt.
2. Thomas Howarth.
3. John Baskerville.
4. John Winston.
5. Richard Monington.
6. Roger Bodenham.

ELIZABETH.—1558.

1. George Cornewall, knt.
2. Thomas Blount.
3. John Harley.
4. John Huband.
5. George ap Harry.
6. James Baskerville.
7. John Scudamore.
8. George Price.
9. William Shelley.
10. Thomas Clinton.
11. Thomas Baskerville.
12. John Baskerville.
13. John Huband, knt.
14. Hugh ap Harry.
15. John Abrahall.

16. James Whitney, knt.
17. George Prise.
18. James Warnecombe.
19. Thomas Morgan.
20. Walter Baskerville.
21. William Cecil.
22. Francis Blount.
23. James Scudamore.
24. Thomas Coningsby.
25. Nicholas Walwyn.
26. Humphrey Baskerville.
27. Roger Bodenham.
28. James Whitney, knt.
29. James Boyle.
30. John Berrington.
31. Thomas Baskerville.
32. Charles Bruges.
33. William Rudhall.
34. Richard Tomkyns.
35. Roger Bodenham.
36. Thomas Harley.
37. George Prise.
38. Eustace Whitney.
39. Nicholas Garnons.
40. Thomas Coningsby, knt.
41. William Dansey.
42. Henry Vaughan.
43. James Scudamore, knt.
44. Richard Hyett.
45. Thomas Harley.

JAMES I.—1603.

1. Thomas Harley.
2. John Blount.
3. John Berrington.
4. James Tomkyns.
5. William Rudhall.

JAMES I.

6. John Kirle.
7. Richard Hopton, knt.
8. Humphrey Baskerville, knt.
9. Humphrey Cornewall.
10. Robert Kirle.
11. John Colles.
12. Francis Smallman.
13. Richard Cocks.
14. Rowland Scudamore.
15. Ambrose Elton.
16. Herbert Westfaling.
17. William Unett.
18. Edward Lingen.
19. John Bridges.
20. Samuel Aubrey, knt.
21. James Rodd.
22. Francis Pember.

CHARLES I.—1625.

1. Giles Brydges.
2. Fitzwilliam Coningsby.
3. William Reed.
4. John Kirle, bart.
5. James Kirle.
6. Wallop Brabazon.
7. Roger Dansey.
8. Philip Holman.
9. John Abrahall.
10. William Scudamore.
11. Thomas Wigmore.
12. Roger Vaughan.
13. Henry Lingen.
14. Robert Whitney, knt.
- 15.
- 16.
17. Isaac Seward.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22. Ambrose Elton, jun.

23. Francis Kirle.

24. John Scudamore.

INTER-REGNUM.—1649.

1. John Skinner.

2. Francis Pember.

3. John Pateshall.

4. Thomas Cook.

OLIVER CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

1653.

1. William Bridges.

2. Richard Hopton.

3. ——— Rogers.

4.

5. William Hinson, alias Powell.

RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

1658.

1. Francis Pember.

2.

CHARLES II.—1660.

1. John Scudamore, Bart.

2.

3. John Handford.

4. Thomas Cocks.

5. Francis Unett.

6. Thomas Rodd.

7. John Vaughan.

8. Jacob Brydges.

9. Gilbert Nicholetts.

10. Humphrey Baskerville.

11. William Dansey.

12. Marshall Brydges.

CHARLES II.

13. Richard Whitehall.
14. John Scudamore.
15. Henry Williams.
16. Robert Rodd.
17. Richard Snead.
18. John Goodyere.
- 19.
20. Rowland Baugh.
21. John Skipp.
22. Thomas Nunbury, bart.
23. Edward Jones.
24. John Kirle.
25. Anthony Rowdon.

JAMES II.—1685.

1. Anthony Rowdon.
2. J. Herbert Masters.
- 3.
4. Herbert Masters.

WILLIAM III. & MARY.—1689.

1. William Fynes.
2. Charles Baldwyn.
3. Edward Littleton.
4. William Gwilym.
5. John Fletcher.
6. Anthony Biddulph.
7. John Long.
8. Samuel Birch.
9. Humphrey Mayo.
10. William Gregory.
11. John Shepherd.
12. John Hereford.
13. Robert Symonds.

ANNE.—1702.

1. John Noble.
2. William Barnesley.

3. Herbert Aubrey.
4. Mark Abrahall.
5. John Skipp.
6. Richard Hopper.
7. Francis Charlton, bart.
8. Joseph Kyrwood.
9. John Carpenter.
10. ——— Clarke.
11. Robert Weaver.
- 12.
13. Philip Jackson.

GEORGE I.—1714.

1. Joseph Clarke.
2. Thomas Mayo.
3. Thomas Berrington.
4. Henry Jones.
5. John Dutton Colt, jun.
6. George Cawer.
7. Edward Witherstone.
8. Richard Bond.
9. Thomas Carpenter.
10. Richard Stevens.
11. Thomas James.
12. Herbert Trift.
13. William Chinn.

GEORGE II.—1727.

1. William Skinner.
2. John Tyler.
3. Thomas Davies.
4. John Caple.
5. John Cocks.
6. James Walwyn.
7. Mansel Powell.
8. Robert Mynors.
9. William Phillips.
10. Richard Gorges.

GEORGE II.

11. Thomas Reed.
12. John Skinner.
13. Bartholomew Richard Barneby.
14. Edmund Eckley.
15. John Whitmore.
16. John Simmonds.
17. William Brydges.
18. John Pateshall.
19. Richard Smith.
20. Bensalem Edwards.
21. Henry Cliffe.
22. Moore Green.
23. Thomas Legge.
24. Thomas Gwilym.
25. John Morgan, bart.
26. William Dunn.
27. Giles Whitehall.
28. Thomas Penoyre.
29. Edward Thomas.
30. Robert Mynors Gorge.
31. William Cope Gregory.
32. James Broome.

GEORGE III.—1760.

1. James Hereford.
2. John Cotterell Brooks.
3. Howarth Cooke.
4. George Terry.
5. Edward Greenly.
6. William Nafton.
7. Harcourt Aubrey.
8. Thomas Peploe Birch.
9. Richard Gorges.
10. William Nourse.

11. Price Clutton.
12. Chandos Hoskyns, bart.
13. John Skipp.
14. Uvedale Price.
15. John Shalford Collins.
16. John Freeman.
17. James King.
18. James Clutton.
19. John Caldecot.
20. John Salwey.
21. Bell Lloyd.
22. Edward Pateshall.
23. F. W. T. Brydges.
24. Tomkyns Dew.
25. James Walwyn.
26. Hungerford Hoskyns, bart.
27. Edward Boughton, bart.
28. Richard Cope Hopton.
29. Thomas Downes.
30. William Taylor.
31. John Scudamore Lechmere.
32. Thomas Stallard Penoyre.
33. Richard Chambers.
34. John Keysall.
35. John Miles.
36. John Moore Green.
37. Abraham Whitaker.
38. John Barneby.
39. John Stedman.
40. Henry Tempest, bart.
41. Thomas Beebee.
42. Thomas Skipp.
43. Edward Bolton Clive.
44. Benjamin Biddulph.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

FOR THE COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

18 EDWARD I.—1291.

18. Roger le Rus	-	-	-	Richard le Brut.
23. Robert le Wyne	-	-	-	Roger le Burghulle.
25. Roger de Bradley	-	-	-	Thomas de Chabenore.
26. Thomas de Chabenore	-	-	-	John de la Mare.
28. Richard Baskerville	-	-	-	John de Acton.
30. Richard Baskerville	-	-	-	Myles Pychard.
32. Roger de Baskerville	-	-	-	
33. Grimbald de Pauncefote	-	-	-	Walter de Hopton.
34. Roger Baskerville	-	-	-	Grimbald de Pauncefote.

EDWARD II.—1307.

1. Walter de Frene	-	-	-	Miles Pychard.
2. Walter de Frene	-	-	-	
4. Walter de Frene	-	-	-	John de Lacy.
5. Walter de Frene	-	-	-	John de Lacy.
6. Walter de Hackluite	-	-	-	Eustace de Whitney.
6. Walter Joyce	-	-	-	John Lucas.
7. John de Lacy	-	-	-	Walter de Frene.
8. John Penebrugge	-	-	-	Hugh de Croft.
8. Henry de Burghull	-	-	-	William de Frome.
9. William le Weyne	-	-	-	John Daniel.
9. Roger Baskerville	-	-	-	Richard de Fontaus.
10. William le Weyne	-	-	-	John Daniel.
12. Roger de Chaundos	-	-	-	Roger de Elmerigg.
12. Roger Pychard	-	-	-	William de Streeton.
15. Roger de Chaundos	-	-	-	Adam de Halvake.
16. John de Brugge	-	-	-	Philip de Clanerowe.
17. John Pride	-	-	-	William de Frome.
19. Adam de Halvake	-	-	-	John Brown.

EDWARD III.—1327.

1. Richard de Mouchensy	- - -	Geffrey de la Lee.
1. Richard Walwayne	- - -	Richard de Hortesley.
1. Roger Pychard	- - -	Edmund Hakelute.
2. William de Eylesford	- - -	Walter de Henore.
2. Roger Pychard	- - -	William de Staundon.
4. John le Rous	- - -	Roger Ragon.
4. John Pride	- - -	John de Moynton.
5. Richard Foncel	- - -	John Lucas.
6. Walter Joyce	- - -	John Lucas.
6. John Pride	- - -	John de Leonhales.
6. William de Penreth	- - -	Richard de Clehaungre.
8. William Brown	- - -	William de Penreth.
9. John Lucas	- - -	Walter Joyce.
10. John le Rous	- - -	Richard Walwayn.
10. John le Rous	- - -	Richard Walwayn.
11. John le Rous	- - -	Richard Walwayn.
11. Richard de Penebrugge	- - -	Richard Walwayn.
12. Richard de Penebrugge	- - -	Richard Walwayn.
12. Richard de Penebrugge	- - -	Richard Walwayn.
12. Richard Walwayn	- - -	Thomas Brayne.
13. Richard Walwayn	- - -	Philip de Clanowe.
14. John le Rous	- - -	Richard Baskerville.
14. Roger de Elmerigg	- - -	Richard de Fonten.
14. Roger de Chandos	- - -	Philip de Clanowe.
15. John Trumwyn	- - -	Walter de Frene.
17. John Pride	- - -	Walter de Frene.
17. Roger de Chaundos	- - -	John le Rous.
18. William de Frome, jun.	- - -	John Fitzwilliam de Staundon.
18. William de Radenore	- - -	Hugh de Moniton.
20. William de Radenore	- - -	Hugh de Moniton.
21. William de Frome	- - -	John Fitz-Phillip de Clanowe.
22. Richard de Frome	- - -	Warin de Grindon.
25. Eustace de Whiteney	- - -	Richard de Frome.
26. Henry de Hereford	- - -	Hugh de Moniton.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

EDWARD III.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------------|
| 26. Henry de Hereford | - | - | - | |
| 27. Richard de la Bere | - | - | - | |
| 28. Richard de la Bere | - | - | - | Edmund Fitz-Edmund Hackluit. |
| 29. Thomas Chaundos | - | - | - | Thomas de la Barre |
| 29. William Maunsell | - | - | - | |
| 31. Richard de la Bere | - | - | - | Edward Hackluit. |
| 31. John Croft | - | - | - | John Damoysele. |
| 34. Thomas Chaundos | - | - | - | Richard de la Bere. |
| 34. Thomas Chaundos | - | - | - | Thomas Peyntevin. |
| 36. Thomas Chaundos | - | - | - | John de Stretton. |
| 37. Thomas Chaundos | - | - | - | Thomas Peyntevin. |
| 38. John de Eylesford | - | - | - | Hugh de Moniton. |
| 39. John de Eylesford | - | - | - | Hugh de Moniton. |
| 40. John de Eylesford | - | - | - | Hugh de Moniton. |
| 42. Hugh de Moniton | - | - | - | John Oldcastel. |
| 43. Richard de la Bere | - | - | - | John Eylesford. |
| 45. Thomas Chaundos | - | - | - | John Bromwich. |
| 45. Thomas Chaundos | - | - | - | |
| 46. John Oldcastel | - | - | - | John Pride. |
| 47. John Eylesford | - | - | - | Ralph Lengayn. |
| 50. John Eylesford, knt. | - | - | - | Peter de la Mare, knt. |
| 50. John Eylesford | - | - | - | John Devereus. |
| 51. John Eylesford | - | - | - | Robert Whitteney. |

RICHARD II.—1377.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. Peter de la Mare, knt. | - | - | - | Edward de Brigge, knt. |
| 2. Robert de Whitteney | - | - | - | Walter Devereux. |
| 2. Walter Devereux, knt. | - | - | - | John Eylesford, knt. |
| 3. Peter de la Mare, knt. | - | - | - | Robert Whitteney, knt. |
| 4. Peter de la Mare, knt. | - | - | - | John Eylesford, knt. |
| 5. Walter Devereux, knt. | - | - | - | Ralph Lengayne. |
| 5. Walter Devereux, knt. | - | - | - | Peter de la Mare, knt. |
| 6. John Eylesford | - | - | - | Peter de la Mare. |
| 6. Walter Devereux, knt. | - | - | - | Peter de la Mare, knt. |
| 7. William Devereux | - | - | - | Andrew Herle. |

RICHARD II.—1377.

7. Richard de la Bere	-	-	-	Richard de Mardin.
8. John Eylesford, knt.	-	-	-	John Aysh.
9. Leonard Hakluyt	-	-	-	Andrew Herle, knt.
10. Kinard de la Bere	-	-	-	Thomas de la Bere.
11. Leonard Hakeluyt	-	-	-	Richard Nash.
12. Malcolm de la Mare	-	-	-	William Seymour.
13. Richard de la Bere, knt.	-	-	-	Thomas Oldcastell.
14. Roger Wiggemore	-	-	-	Richard Nash.
15. Robert Whitteney	-	-	-	Roger Wiggemore.
16. John Chaundos	-	-	-	Thomas Oldcastell.
17. Leonard Hakeluyt	-	-	-	Thomas Clanowe.
18. John Chaundos	-	-	-	Thomas Walwayn.
20. Thomas Clanowe	-	-	-	Thomas Walwayn.
21. Thomas Clanowe, knt.	-	-	-	John Skydmore.

HENRY IV.—1399.

1. Leonard de la Bere	-	-	-	Thomas Walwayn.
2. Walter Devereux, knt.	-	-	-	John Grendon.
3. Thomas Barre, knt.	-	-	-	Philip Holgate.
4. Thomas Barre, knt.	-	-	-	Philip Holgate.
5. John Oldcastle, knt.	-	-	-	Thomas Walwayn.
6. John Grendon	-	-	-	Thomas Walwayn.
8. John ap Harry	-	-	-	Thomas Holgate.
9. John ap Harry	-	-	-	Thomas Holgate.
11. John ap Harry	-	-	-	Thomas Holgate.

HENRY V.—1413.

1. Thomas Holgate, sen.	-	-	-	Thomas de la Hay, sen.
2. John Scudamore, knt.	-	-	-	John Russell.
2. John Scudamore, knt.	-	-	-	Thomas Holgate.
3. Thomas Barre, knt.	-	-	-	Robert Whitteney, knt.
5. John Russell	-	-	-	Thomas Holgate.
8. John ap Harry	-	-	-	Thomas Holgate.
8. John Russell	-	-	-	John Brugge.
9. John Merbury	-	-	-	John Russell.

HENRY VI.—1422.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Robert Whitteney | - | - | - | John Russell. |
| 2. John Russell | - | - | - | Thomas de la Hay. |
| 3. John Merbury | - | - | - | Richard de la Mare. |
| 4. John Scudamore, knt. | - | - | - | John Russell. |
| 5. John Merbury | - | - | - | Richard de la Mare. |
| 8. John Barre, knt. | - | - | - | Walter Devereux, knt. |
| 8. John Scudamore, knt. | - | - | - | John Russell. |
| 9. John Russell | - | - | - | Thomas de la Hay, sen. |
| 13. Walter Devereux | - | - | - | Rinard de la Bere, knt. |
| 15. John Aberhale | - | - | - | Henry Oldcastell. |
| 20. Henry Oldcastell | - | - | - | Henry Aberhale. |
| 27. John Scudamore, knt. | - | - | - | Thomas Fitz-Harry. |
| 28. Thomas Fitz-Harry | - | - | - | Thomas Bromwich. |
| 29. Walter Devereux, knt. | - | - | - | Thomas Fitz-Harry. |
| 31. Malcolm Walweyn | - | - | - | Henry Oldcastell. |
| 38. William Herbert | - | - | - | Walter Devereux. |
| 38. John Barre, knt. | - | - | - | Thomas Fitz-Harry. |

EDWARD IV.—1461.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|--------------------|
| 7. Eustace Whitney | - | - | - | Thomas Monington. |
| 12. Thomas Monington | - | - | - | Thomas Brugge. |
| 17. Richard Croft | - | - | - | James Baskerville. |

N. B. The writs, indentures, and returns, from 17 Edward IV. to 1 Edward VI. are all lost throughout England, except one imperfect bundle, 33d Henry VIII.

HENRY VIII.—1542.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|---------------|
| 33. John Vaughan | - | - | - | James Crofts. |
|------------------|---|---|---|---------------|

EDWARD VI.—1547.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---------------|
| 1. James Baskerville | - | - | - | John Gwillym. |
| 6. James Baskerville | - | - | - | |

MARY.—1553.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|
| 1. Humphrey Coningesby, knt. | - | - | - | Stephen ap Harry. |
| 1. John Lingen | - | - | - | John Baskerville. |

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

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PHILIP AND MARY.—1554.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1. 2. Richard Seaborne | - - - | Thomas Havard. |
| 2. 3. John Baskerville | - - - | Stephen ap Harry. |
| 4. 5. Gregory Price | - - - | John Pateshall. |

ELIZABETH.—1558.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1. Robert Whitney, knt. | - - - | Humphrey Coningsby. |
| 5. James Crofte, knt. | - - - | James Warncombe. |
| 13. John Crofte, knt. | - - - | John Scudamore. |
| 14. James Crofte, knt. | - - - | John Scudamore. |
| 27. John Crofte, knt. | - - - | John Scudamore. |
| 28. James Crofte, knt. | - - - | John Scudamore. |
| 31. James Crofte, knt. | - - - | John Scudamore. |
| 35. Thomas Coningsby, knt. | - - - | Herbert Croft. |
| 39. Gregory Price | - - - | Anthony Pembridge. |
| 43. Thomas Coningsby | - - - | Herbert Croft. |

JAMES I.—1603.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1. James Scudamore, knt. | - - - | Herbert Crofte, knt. |
| 12. James Scudamore, knt. | - - - | Herbert Crofte, knt. |
| 18. John Scudamore, bart. | - - - | Fitz-William Coningsby. |
| 21. John Scudamore, bart. | - - - | Robert Harley, knt. |

CHARLES I.—1625.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1. John Rudhall | - - - | Edward Bridges. |
| 1. Robert Harley, knt. | - - - | Walter Pye, knt. |
| 3. Walter Pye, knt. | - - - | Giles Bridges, bart. |
| 15. William Harley, K. B. | - - - | Walter Pye, knt. |
| 16. Robert Harley, K. B. | - - - | Fitz-William Coningsby. |

INTER-REGNUM.—1649.

OLIVER CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.—1653.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1. Wroth Rogers | - - - | John Herring. |
| 2. John Scudamore | - - - | John Pateshall. |
| John Flacket | - - - | Richard Reed. |
| 3. Major Gen. James Berry | - - - | Edward Harley. |
| Bennett Hoskyns | - - - | Benjamin Mason. |

RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.—1658.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------------|
| Wroth Rogers | - - - | Bennett Hoskyns. |
|--------------|-------|------------------|

CHARLES II.—1660.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Edward Harley | - | - | - | William Hinson, <i>alias</i> Powell. |
| 2. | John Scudamore | - | - | - | Anthony Price. |
| 19. | John Viscount Scudamore | - | - | - | Edward Harley, K. B. |
| 19. | John Viscount Scudamore | - | - | - | Edward Harley, K. B. |

JAMES II.—1685.

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1. | John Morgan, bart. | - | - | - | John Hoskyns, knt. & bart. |
| 2. | John Morgan, bart. | - | - | - | Edward Harley, K. B. |

WILLIAM AND MARY.—1689.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|
| 1. | John Morgan, bart. (<i>died</i>) | - | - | - | Herbert Croft, bart. |
| | Edward Harley, knt. | | | | |
| 6. | Herbert Croft, bart. | - | - | - | Edward Harley, bart. |
| 9. | Henry Cornwall | - | - | - | Henry Gorges. |
| 11. | John Williams, knt. | - | - | - | Henry Gorges. |
| 12. | John Williams, knt. | - | - | - | Henry Gorges. |

ANNE.—1702.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|
| 1. | John Williams, knt. | - | - | - | Henry Gorges. |
| 4. | James Viscount Scudamore | - | - | - | Henry Gorges. |
| 7. | James Viscount Scudamore | - | - | - | John Pryce. |
| 9. | James Viscount Scudamore | - | - | - | John Pryce. |
| | | | | | Thomas Morgan, bart. |
| 13. | James Viscount Scudamore | - | - | - | Thomas Morgan, bart. |

GEORGE I.—1714.

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. | Thomas Morgan, bart. (<i>died</i>) | - | - | - | Richard Hopton. |
| | Hungerford Hoskins, bart. | | | | |
| 8. | Velters Cornwall | - | - | - | Edward Goodyere, bart. |

GEORGE II.—1727.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Velters Cornwall | - | - | - | Edward Harley, jun. |
| 8. | Velters Cornwall | - | - | - | Edward Harley. |
| 15. | Velters Cornwall | - | - | - | Edward Harley (created a Peer.) |
| | | | | | Thomas Foley, sen. |
| 23. | Velters Cornwall | - | - | - | Edward Harley. |
| 29. | Velters Cornwall | - | - | - | John Morgan, knt. |

GEORGE III.—1760.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Velters Cornwall | - - - | John Morgan, knt. |
| 8. | Thomas Foley | - - - | Thomas Foley, jun. |
| 14. | Thomas Foley (created a Peer) | - | George Cornwall, bart. |
| | Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley. | | |
| 20. | George Cornwall, bart. | - - - | Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley. |
| 24. | George Cornwall, bart. | - - - | Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley. |
| 30. | George Cornwall, bart. | - - - | Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley. |
| 36. | Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley | - - - | Robert Biddulph. |
| 42. | George Cornwall, bart. | - - - | John Matthews. |

LORD LIEUTENANTS

OF HEREFORDSHIRE, SINCE THE REVOLUTION.*

1690. Charles (Talbot) Earl (afterwards Duke) of Shrewsbury.
 1702. Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, re-appointed on the accession of Queen Anne.
 1704. Henry (Grey) Earl (afterwards Duke) of Kent.
 1714. Henry Duke of Kent, re-appointed on the accession of George I.
 1715. Thomas Lord Coningsby.
 1727. James (Brydges) Duke of Chandos.
 1741. Charles Hanbury Williams, Esq.
 1747. John Lord Viscount Bateman.
 1760. Viscount Bateman, re-appointed on the accession of George III.
 1802. George (Capel) Earl of Essex.

* The Office of Lord Lieutenant was first instituted A. D. 1549; but the names of those who had served it before the Revolution could not be procured on this occasion.

CHAP. VI.

NATURAL HISTORY.

*Rivers; Navigable Canals; Soil; Subsoil; Rural Economics;
Rare Plants; Orchards; Cider.*

THE principal Rivers and Streams of Herefordshire are the Wye, the Lugg, the Munnow, the Arrow, the Frome, the Team, and the Leddon.

The WYE, in the British language is called *Gwy*, and in the Latin, *Vaga*, from the frequent meanders made in its course:

“ Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
“ Has not so many turns and cranking nooks as she.”*
“ Pleas’d *Vaga* echoes thro’ her winding bounds,
“ And rapid Severn hoarse applause resounds.”†

Athelstan, having reduced the Britons to a temporary subjection in the year 939, appointed the river Wye to be the boundary between England and Wales;‡ and to this day the Welsh side abounds with names of places of British origin, whilst they rarely occur on the other.

“ *Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenses, hinc respicet Anglos.*”§

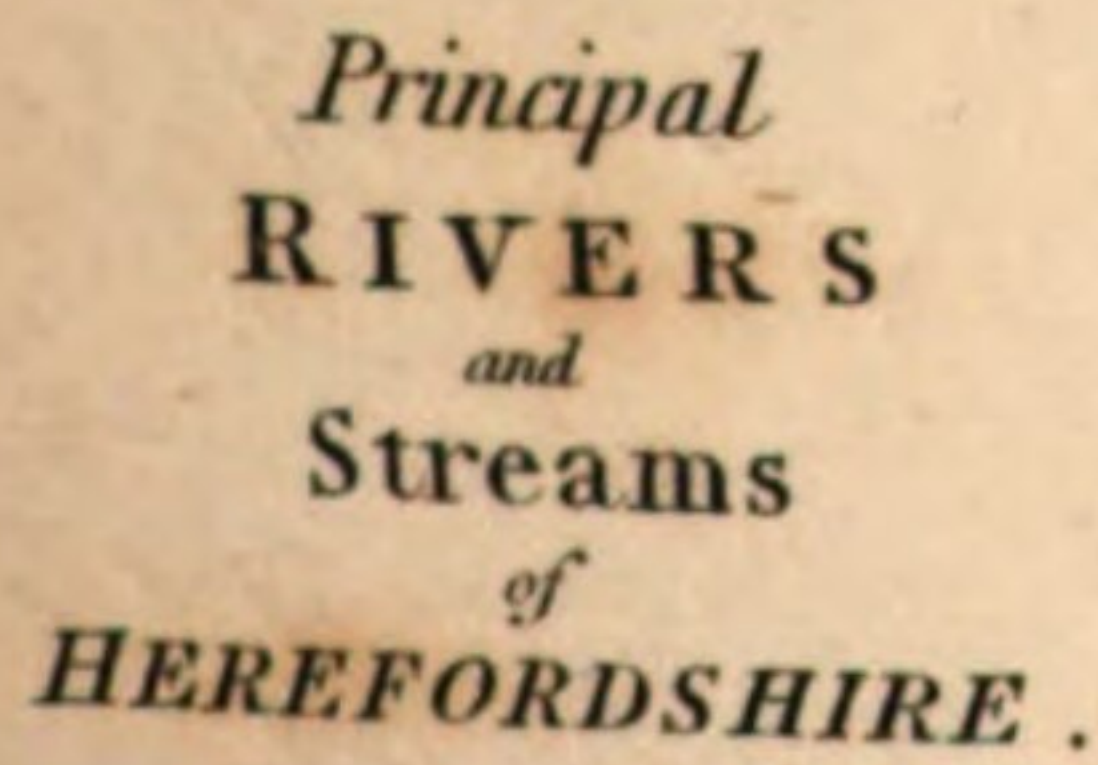
It rises, as well as the Severn, near the summit of the Plinlimmon Mountain, in Montgomeryshire, and, having divided the counties of

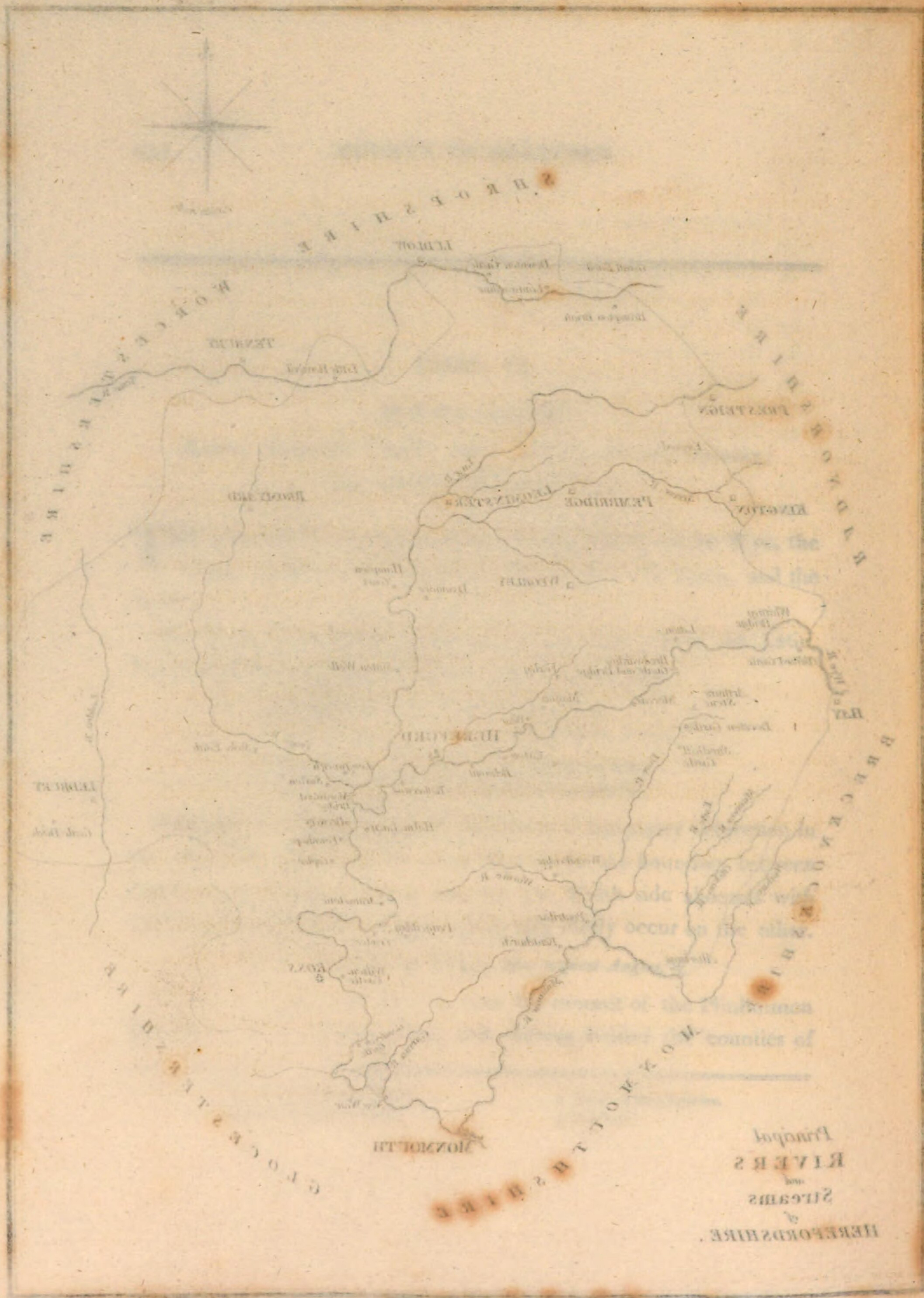
* Drayton’s Polyolb. Song 7.

† Powell’s Chron. of Wales.

‡ Pope’s Ethic Epistles.

§ Necham.





Brecknock and Radnor, it enters that of Hereford on the western border, between the parishes of Whitney and Clifford. Passing Hereford, Ross, Monmouth, and Chepstow, it is received into the channel of the Severn, having watered and adorned a tract of this county, between forty and fifty miles in extent, not only equal in its varied beauties to any scenery of a similar kind in England, but, perhaps, worthy to be compared with the most admired views on the continent. These beauties have been delineated by so many able writers,* that it will not be attempted to detail them on this occasion. The general character of the river between Whitney and Hereford is mild and pleasing, consisting of delightful reaches, with the most agreeable landscapes and luxuriant scenery on their sides. From Hereford to Ross, its features, occasionally, assume more of boldness; but under Capellar Hill, and between Caple and Fawley, the reaches are again strikingly beautiful. Approaching Goodrich Castle, between Ross and Monmouth, a peninsula is formed by a circuit of the river seven miles in extent, whilst the neck of land is only a mile between the opposite points. New and pleasing objects now rapidly succeed each other; and the romantic village of Whitchurch, stupendous hills, and hanging rocks, exhibit a climax of beauties, picturesque, sublime and terrific!

Various articles are conveyed by the Wye to and from Hereford, in barges containing from eighteen to thirty tons; but either a large or small supply of water is equally fatal to the navigation. The latter is experienced during the greater part of a dry summer; when shoals, barely covered with the stream, occur very frequently; in winter, heavy rains, or snow dissolving on its banks within this county, have the effect of gradually adding a few inches to the depth; but when

* Mr. Mason, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Ireland, &c.

these rush into its channel from the mountains of Brecknock and Radnorshire, they occasion an almost instantaneous overflow, and give it a force which defies all the ordinary means of resistance or controul.* By this impetuosity considerable quantities of land are frequently removed from their situations on one side or the other, and new channels thus formed in various places.† To this impetuosity is also to be ascribed the want of a number of bridges adequate to an easy and safe communication between different parts of the county: the original cost of building, and the heavy expence of repairs, have so much discouraged undertakings of this kind, that in the whole extent of the Wye through Herefordshire, there was only one bridge (that at Hereford,) before the year 1597: an act of parliament was then obtained for erecting a second at Wilton; and since that time two more have been added, the one at Bredwardine, by an act passed A. D. 1762; and the other at Whitney, by an act passed A. D. 1780. That at Bredwardine (which is built of brick) after sustaining some damage by the great flood of 1795, has continued to resist the impetuosity of the river: but that at Whitney has been already twice destroyed, and was again renewed on stone piers A. D. 1802.

Some attempts have been made to effect a safe and regular navigation on the Wye: with this view, an act of parliament was passed in the 14th of Charles II. but no other steps were then taken. A similar act passed the 7th and 8th of William III. and heavy assessments were levied on the county with little or no effect. Some engineers have thought, that the

* The greatest flood experienced of late, was occasioned by a fall of rain and the melting of snow, on the 5th of February, 1795, when the river rose fifteen feet within twenty-four hours, and did enormous damage through the whole county, destroying bridges, drowning cattle and sheep, sweeping off timber, &c.

† In the parish of Hom-Lacy these encroachments are very considerable.

most practicable improvement would be that of scooping out channels through the principal shoals which obstruct the navigation at low water, and confining the current in those places within narrower limits; deeming it possible that the increased rapidity thus given to the stream might prevent the frequent filling up of the channel, even in time of floods, or at least render the cleaning them practicable without great expence or difficulty. This experiment has not been attempted.

The principal fish taken in the Wye is the salmon, which is well known to leave the sea at various periods, and to penetrate as far as is practicable towards the sources of the principal rivers, where they deposit their spawn, secure from the ebbing and flowing of the tides. Other motives appear also to attract them, as the season of their coming is not confined to that of spawning; nor does it seem to depend, in any particular degree, on a greater supply of food than usual: an occasional change of water is probably grateful, if not essential, to them. They are found in the Wye at all times, but they are only in perfection from December to August. The assertion of Dr. Fuller, that "the salmon of the Wye are in season all the year long,"* is altogether groundless. They formerly abounded so much, that it was a common clause in the indentures of children apprenticed in Hereford, that they should not be compelled to live on salmon more frequently than two days in a week. But the various obstructions to their passage since made by the erection of iron works, which prevent their advancing further upwards, unless the river is swelled far above its average height, together with some illegal means of taking them by *cribs*, have, of late years, rendered precautions of this kind altogether unnecessary. Salmon were formerly sold at one penny per pound in Hereford; but now bring from sixpence to half-a-

* Fuller's Worthies, p. 34.

crown, according to the time, and other circumstances. The degrees of perfection in which they are taken, vary not only with the season, but also in proportion to the time elapsed since they have quitted the sea. After a short continuance in fresh water, they tend rapidly to impoverishment; and, as they are stationary only when there is not a sufficient stream to admit of their proceeding, a moderate swell puts the *new* fish in motion up the river, and enables the fishermen to calculate their approach with considerable accuracy. They are very rarely found to proceed against a current of cold or very hard water: when, therefore, the Wye is swelled by snow dissolving in large quantities from the mountains towards its source, which occasionally happens as late as April or even May, all attempts to take them are suspended for the time. They are not intercepted by the fishermen, when returning to the sea, as it is known that the voyage which they have performed, has deprived them of their principal value; and in this state they are denominated *old* fish. The spawn deposited in the river produces fish of very minute size, which about April become as heavy as a gudgeon, but more taper and delicate in their form: these are in some parts termed *salmon-fry*, but are here known by the name of *last-springs*, from the date of their annual appearance, and are readily taken by the artificial fly. Two kinds of *last-springs* are found in the Wye; the one, which is the larger, and more common sort, leaves the river in the spring floods; the smaller, is termed the *gravel last-spring*, and is met with, particularly on shoals, during the whole summer. The general opinion is, that the last-springs, after making a voyage to the sea, return *botchers* in the beginning of the following summer. Botchers are taken from three to twelve pounds weight; they are distinguished from the salmon by a smaller head, more silvery scales, and by retaining much of the delicate appearance of the last-spring. In the third year

they become salmon, and often weigh from forty to fifty pounds each. These are the generally received opinions respecting the progress of the last-spring to the botcher and salmon: but it must not be omitted, that some able naturalists of the present time, contend that the last-spring and botcher are each distinct in their species from the salmon: and that the botcher resembles the *suin*, taken in the Welsh rivers, or that it is even the same fish.

The taste of the salmon depends much on the time which has intervened between the catching and the dressing: when they are brought to table in high season, and within a few hours of their capture, the fat which lies in strata between the flakes, becomes, by boiling, a kind of white film or curd, of a glutinous consistence; and the whole fish has a peculiar *crimpness*, which is much admired. But if a longer time has elapsed, this fat dissolves, and the firmness is lost: it is then styled *flat* salmon, in contra-distinction to that which is *crimp*. In the year 1241, Henry III. directed the bailiffs of Gloucester to buy for his use, sixty of the best *Calewar* salmon:* an expression implying the same as our crimpness; and to this day, salmon of that description are called *calver* on the river Severn; and the London fishmongers term them *colvered* salmon.

Other sea-fish occasionally taken in the Wye, are shad, flounders, lamperns, and lampreys; but none of these are met with frequently or in great abundance. A shoal of shad is generally the forerunner of a shoal of salmon: flounders have been caught from February to May: the season for lamperns is during March and April; and that of lampreys, May and June. The lamprey, which is highly esteemed as a delicacy, removes the pebbles from particular spots in the most rapid

* Dr. Nash's Worcestershire, Introd. p. 85.

stream, and thus forms a very insecure retreat, which is provincially termed a *bed*: in these they are taken with a spear. The female is of a rounder form than the male, and contains a large quantity of spawn, which is fecundated after passing from the body of the fish. The lamprey appears to possess an internal heat, equal, perhaps, to terrestrial animals.

Besides these, the Wye has the usual kinds of river fish, including pike, grayling, trout, perch, eels, and gudgeons.

The right of fishing is generally the sole privilege of the proprietors of the land situate immediately on the banks: but, as usual, some exceptions obtain in different places: [the most considerable of these affects that part of the river which reaches from *Blackwood Ditch*, which is the lower extremity of the parish of Hom-Lacy, to *Strangwood Estate*, in the parish of Fownhope. These boundaries include an extent of about six miles, which is termed *free-water*, and is open to the fishing of every freeholder of the hundred of *Wormelow*. In other parts, proprietors of land on each side of the river are entitled to fish the whole opposite stream, but they are restricted to landing their nets on their own ground; and various statutes have been enacted to prevent the use of improper netting.

2. The River LUG rises in Radnorshire, and entering Herefordshire, on the north-west border, near Stepleton-Castle, in the hundred of Wigmore, is almost immediately augmented by a stream, called the *Wadel*; when, taking a direction nearly east, it receives the *Pinsley*, (once, the *Oney*) at Leominster. Inclining after towards the south, it is aided by the more considerable streams of the *Arrow*, between Eaton and Stoke, in the hundred of Wolphey; and of the *Frome*, between Lugwardine and Mordiford. The whole is soon after received by the Wye immediately below the pleasant village of Mordiford, after

passing a fine and fertile part of the county, about thirty miles in extent, without calculating the various circumflexions in its course.* The Lug is in general too narrow, and too much sunk within its banks, to be an object of beauty.† In other respects it resembles the Wye, being impatient of controul, and liable to sudden overflow, not merely from causes common to most rivers, but also from being driven back or dammed up (as is often the case) by the higher current of the Wye, at the point of their junction. A similar inconvenience, with respect to navigation, is experienced, when the Lug is swelled by partial rains, which have not equally affected the Wye; a rapidity and force are then given to the Lug in its discharge into the Wye, which it will probably ever be difficult to restrain or correct. An act of parliament passed in the year 1663, and a second, about thirty years after, for the purpose of rendering the Lug navigable; but unforeseen difficulties arose, and nothing was effected. A private subscription was applied in the year 1714, with more success for a time; locks and other works were erected, and a few barges navigated as high as Leominster; but, either from want of skill in the architect, or from the obstacles before stated, a high flood, which followed soon after, so materially injured all that had been done, that no attempts to repair or renew the works have been subsequently made.

The several kinds of river fish found in the Wye, are also taken in the Lug; but although the channels of both are particularly deep where they join, the sea fish common to the Wye, are very rarely met

* The poet Drayton applies the terms "longer course" to the Lug, in opposition to the Wye; but he can only mean the extent of the county passed *previous to their junction*; the expression would otherwise be incorrect.

† Drayton also terms the Lug "more lovelie" than the Wye; but the justice of the compliment cannot possibly be admitted.

with in the Lug: this, perhaps, is to be attributed to a greater degree of cold and hardness in the water of the latter.

3. The MUNNOW rises on the east or Herefordshire side of the Hatterell Mountains, and is joined near Longtown, in the hundred of Ewyas Lacy, by the *Escle* and *Olchon*, which have their sources not far from that of the Munnow. Watering a pleasant and sequestered vale in a direction from north to south, it receives at Alterynnis (Allt-yr-ynys) formerly the seat of the *Cecil* family, a brook anciently termed the *Bothenay*, according to Dugdale,* but now styled the *Hothny*, which springs above the once celebrated abbey of Llanthony, and still flows by its venerable remains. Leaving Alterynnis, the Munnow becomes the boundary between this county and that of Monmouth, receiving, near Pontrilas, the united streams of the *Dore* and the *Werme*; the former of which rises at Dorston (Dore-town) in the hundred of Webtree, and intersects a rich and beautiful valley; the latter rises near Alansmoore, in the hundred of Webtree.

With these aids, the Munnow becomes a considerable river, and continues to be the provincial boundary until it passes Llanrothal, in Wormelow hundred, when it leaves Herefordshire, and flowing by the town of Monmouth, is received by the Wye immediately below the town. Trout, gudgeons, eels, and cray-fish are taken in the Munnow.

4. The ARROW has its source in Radnorshire, and entering this county near Kington, joins the Lug a few miles below Leominster. The name is said to be derived from the swiftness of its current: its fish are trout, grayling and cray-fish.

5. The FROME rises near Wolfrelow, in the hundred of Broxash, and being joined near Stretton-Grandison by the *Loden* from Grendon-Bishop,

* Baron, v. i. p. 96, also Mon. Angl. v. ii. p. 59.

Cowarne, &c. is received by the Lug near Mordiford. It is liable to frequent and sudden floods. Trout are its principal fish.

6. The TEME, or TEAM, enters Herefordshire from the north-west, near Brampton-Bryan, and passes alternately through parts of this county and Shropshire. Near Tenbury (Teme-bury) it makes a more considerable circuit into Worcestershire, but returning to Whitborn, below the town of Bromyard, and receiving a small brook from Sapey, it finally quits Herefordshire immediately after, and discharges itself into the Severn between Malvern-chace and Woodberry-hill, in the county of Worcester. Pearls have occasionally been found in the muscle-shells of the Teme, and several of them were formerly in possession of the lady of Sir Robert Harley.

7. The LEADON, or LEDDON, rises above Bosbury, in the hundred of Radlow, gives name to the town of Ledbury, which it passes, and entering Gloucestershire, becomes tributary to the Severn soon after. It is thus curiously personified and described by Drayton, in the seventh song of his Polyolbion :

“ *Ledon*, which her way doth through the desert make,
Tho’ neare to Deane allyd determined to forsake
Her course, and her clear lims amongst the bushes hide,
Lest by the Sylvans (should she chance to be espide)
She might unmaiden’d go unto her soveraigne flood :
So manie were the rapes done on the watery brood,
That *Sabrina** to her sire, great Neptune, forc’d to sue
The ryots to represse of this outrageous crue.”†

A variety of inferior brooks come in aid of the rivers and streams noticed above; of these the chief are the *Garran* and the *Gamar*, abounding with cray-fish which are in season during the summer.

* *Sabrina*, the Severn.

† The other rivers and streams are similarly noticed by this author; and an engraved sketch and personification of them is given in fol. 101.

Some springs on the Herefordshire side of the Malvern Hills were formerly deemed *medicinal*, and acquired the name of *Holy-wells*. Dr. Beale noticed them in a communication to the Royal Society. They probably partook of that purity which continues to recommend the waters of Malvern-Wells, and contributes, with the salubrity of the situation, to make Malvern a place of public resort. Several petrifying, or rather, perhaps, incrusting springs are also met with in such hilly parts of Herefordshire* as contain limestone, and consist, as much as the elevated land does, of argillaceous marl: these will be further noticed as they locally occur. Near Richard's Castle, in Wolphey hundred, is a small spring or well, from which, when disturbed, issue several small bones, resembling the vertebræ and other bones of the frog. It is called *Bone-Well*.

NAVIGATION.—To the above description of the natural rivers and streams of Herefordshire, it may not be improper to add some account of the navigable Canals within its limits.

Inland navigation is beneficial to a county, first in proportion to the quantity of heavy goods it has to export, and next in proportion to the quantity it has to receive. Where the soil is deep, the roads difficult to be formed, and expensive in repairs, (as experienced here) this mode of carriage must be doubly advantageous. Herefordshire depends wholly for coal from without, and produces within itself large supplies of timber for navy and other purposes; an almost peculiar article of export is its provincial liquor, and it has further a considerable excess of grain beyond its own consumption.

Thus circumstanced, few counties, possessing neither iron-works nor any principal manufacture, can have greater occasion for the aids of

* Moccas, Fownhope, Llanrothal, Wormesley, &c.

navigation. The precariousness of conveyance by the Wye has already been observed; and no other river, in its present state, is even of partial utility in this way, excepting the occasional carriage of pigs of iron in small boats, to a forge on the Lug, called Tidnor, which is distant about two miles from its junction with the Wye. An act of parliament was therefore obtained in the year 1791, for making a navigable canal from the city of Hereford, by the town of Ledbury, to the Severn at Gloucester, with a lateral cut to the collieries at Newent. The preamble stated the advantages to be expected from a regular and easy communication between this county and the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, London, and Hull; and also the interior of South Wales and those ports; the improvement of land and estates near the canal, as well as that of several public roads; besides affording access to many large and valuable mines of coal and quarries of lime-stone. The clauses enacted that the subscribers towards carrying into effect the objects of the bill, should be a body corporate and politic, by the name of "the Herefordshire and Gloucestershire Canal Navigation;" by that name should have perpetual succession, and a common seal; should have liberty to raise, amongst themselves, any sum not exceeding £.75,000, (and if that proved inadequate, the further sum of £.30,000,) in shares of £.100 each, for carrying the same into effect. The whole expence, on a survey, was estimated at £.69,000, for which the subscribers were, as usual, to be indemnified by a tonnage on the articles conveyed. Subsequent acts have passed to enlarge the powers of the company, but the whole money required, varied so essentially from the engineer's report, that more than £.100,000 have been expended, and half the design has not been completed.

An act for another canal to extend from Kington to Leominster and Stourport, was obtained soon after the former. Lime and coal from

Shropshire were stated as the principal objects of importation, and the usual produce of the county, those for export. The expence between Kington and Leominster was estimated at £.37,000; between Leominster and Stourport at £.83,000. A part of the latter extent was completed in the year 1796, and has effected some reduction in the price of this necessary article, without reaching so far as Stourport. A miscalculation of expences, similar to that of the other canal, has stopped, for the present at least, all further progress.

SOIL AND SUBSOIL.—The soil in Herefordshire is, in its general character, a mixture of marl and clay, extremely fertile, and containing a large proportion of calcareous earth. Underneath are strata of lime-stone, often beautifully intersected with veins of red and white, somewhat resembling calcareous spar; and near Snodhill Castle, in the hundred of Webtree, it becomes a species of that genus of fossils called marble, and was in considerable use and estimation as such in the seventeenth century. Of the more rare kinds of earths and clays have been found, red and yellow ochres, fuller's earth, and tobacco-pipe clay; but, probably, from a want of an adequate supply, or from some imperfection in their qualities, they are now generally brought from other places. Fuller's earth, however, is still occasionally dug on the estates of the Hon. Edward Foley, near Stoke.

Towards the west borders of the county, the soil is often cold and unkind, but still argillaceous or clayey, resting on a base of soft crumbling stone, which perishes by exposure to air and frost; or of nodules of impure lime-stone. This part of the county, in the aggregate, cannot boast of any high degree of fertility: its climate, also, is comparatively cold, from greater elevation. In many places towards the east, the soil is loose and shallow, covering stone of inconsiderable value, and termed the *dun-stone*. Deep beds of gravel are occasionally met

with, particularly on the site and in the vicinity of the city of Hereford. Neither chalk nor flint are found in any part of the county. A large proportion of the hundred of Wormelow consists of a light sand: iron ore was discovered here as early as the time of the Romans in Britain; many of the hand-blomaries used by that people have been met with, and, also, considerable quantities of the ore imperfectly smelted. Camden remarked that the town of Ross, which is situated near this district, was famous for smiths in his time, which seems to imply a facility in procuring the materials of their trade; and Philips, in his Poem on Cider, asks,

“ Why should the Chalybes, or Bilboa boast

“ Their harden'd iron; when our mines produce

“ As perfect martial ore?”*

Of late years, however, no iron has been explored in Herefordshire; but very considerable works are situated on the confines of the county, (in the Forest of Dean,) and only a few miles distant from the tract alluded to. A richer ore is probably met with there, and the situation and other circumstances being more favourable to the improved modes of extracting it, the practice has been gradually discontinued here.

It does not appear that any other mineral has been found in this county: many attempts to discover coal have been recently made, but, although appearances have been flattering, no success has hitherto attended them.

HUSBANDRY.—The general husbandry of Herefordshire, and particularly the management of the arable lands, are supposed to be capable of great improvement; on this occasion it will not be attempted to detail the minutiae, but to give a general idea of the prevailing practice.

* Book i. line 580, &c.

Turnips, although highly valuable, are much neglected, and cultivated on a very limited scale: they are often sown, without manure, on poor and foul lands, after one or two ploughings, and not half the quantity sown in the county are even once hoed. The aid of artificial grasses is little resorted to; draining is not sufficiently encouraged; very inconsiderable attention, compared with some districts, is paid to the collection of composts, or manures; bad surfaces are not pared and burnt;* oxen are generally worked under the old and heavy yoke; the ploughings are often performed by more strength than is necessary; new implements are seldom tried; in laying down lands in grass, sufficient care is not taken to cleanse and drain them;† drilling is not much practised on light soils; nor setting on strong lands: and notwithstanding the benefit of watering lands has been known here at least a century and a half,‡ the practice is still far from general.

With a view to the correction of these and other supposed defects in the husbandry of Herefordshire, an Agricultural Society was established in the year 1797, and it now comprises most of the principal

* Burning a bad soil is not a new discovery, but an old practice revived:

“*Sæpe etiam steriles incendere profuit agros.*”—VIRG.

† After these precautions, perhaps, the most easy and practical mode of obtaining a good sward is, that of selecting and sowing (with barley, and a fair proportion of white clover) the seeds collected from hay grown on an approved pasture or meadow, of similar soil and situation, to that proposed to be laid down in grass.

‡ “Other helps of pasture do we not omit: every rill of water is carefully conducted to its best use: if it runs from a fat stream, lime-stone or land flood, we find benefit in it, if withal we let it pass over and away, before it exchangeth its fatness into a cold hunger, which falls out in a very few days.”—*Dr. Beale's “Herefordshire Orebards;” written about 1656.*

The beneficial effects of this practice seem to have been long understood. Virgil observes that,

“*Humida majores herbas alit;*”

and, again, he expresses himself more particularly,

----- “*Huc summis liquuntur rupibus amnes,*

“*Felicemque trabunt limum.*” -----

The fertilization, also, of Egypt by the overflowings of the Nile, must have suggested experiments of this nature.

proprietors, and many of the principal occupiers of land throughout the county. Their avowed objects are to excite, by premiums and other means, a general spirit of emulation amongst breeders and practical farmers; to encourage and reward industry and fidelity in servants; to promote the knowledge of every branch of agriculture; to encourage the improvement of uncultivated lands; to ascertain the best course of crops, on different soils; to promote improvements in the various implements of husbandry; to carry the breeds of cattle and sheep to the greatest point of perfection; to improve the breed of horses of the cart kind; to establish a market and sale, where opulent and spirited purchasers may always find the best stock which the county can produce; to ascertain and make public the best means of raising and protecting orchards; of propagating the best fruits; and the most easy, certain, and efficacious manner of proceeding in all the stages of manufacturing their produce into cider and perry: in short, to recommend and bring into practice all the means of facilitating labour; of exciting and rewarding industry; and of raising, at the least expence, the greatest quantity and the most approved quality of animal and vegetable food.*

It will readily be admitted that these objects are highly laudable; and it is equally satisfactory to observe, that, under the auspices of this society ancient prejudices are gradually yielding to better practices, and that considerable progress has already been made in many of the improvements to which the attention of the public has thus been directed.

Wheat is the grand dependence of the farmer who is situated on the clays; but it is conceived that the following course, which formed the old routine of crops, is liable, with the management, to serious

* Extract from the "Plan of the Agricultural Society of Herefordshire," published 1797.

objection. A good fallow, or a clover ley, well worked, limed, and manured, produces, on an average, about twenty Winchester bushels of wheat per statute acre; in the following spring it is sown with peas (sometimes beans) after one ploughing, and with no manure; the produce is about fourteen bushels per acre; after two ploughings and a partial dressing, or much more frequently with no dressing whatever, it is again sown with wheat in October, and if this *brush* crop, as it is termed, produces somewhat more than half the quantity yielded by the fallow, the grower is satisfied. In the following spring it is sown with barley and clover, after two ploughings, but still without manure, and, as may be expected from the exhausted state of the land, it generally affords a very inconsiderable crop. Sheep are turned on the young clover as soon as the barley is removed. Sometimes oats or turnips precede the barley on a small part of the land, and a few winter vetches have occasionally been introduced, but still without manure, or any other preparation than one or two ploughings. After mowing one crop of clover, it is fed with cattle in the spring following, and afterwards remains for seed. The fallowing then recommences, and the same system is repeated. In this manner one third of this description of arable land is constantly under the culture of wheat, and that third, during its preparation for the seed, is termed the "*odd-mark*." It is sown almost invariably in the broadcast manner: drilling, or setting by hand, has been very rarely resorted to: Virgil plainly recognizes the latter mode, but, under the general term of *fruges*, its application to wheat may perhaps be disputed:—

“ *Et ipsis*

“ *Unguibus infodiunt fruges.*”

It will not be supposed that the routine above described is still invariably pursued; it is merely given as the old-fashioned course, from

which many spirited farmers are daily varying with success. The whole county produces so considerable a surplus of wheat beyond its own consumption, as to admit of a very large annual exportation to Bristol and other places; although the quantity has probably been much diminished within the last forty years by the conversion of some of the best arable lands to pasture and hop-ground.

The lighter lands appear to be managed with greater skill than the clays; the sandy district about Ross, which is called the *Rye-lands*, and was reported by Dr. Beale "to refuse wheat, pease, and " fetches," and to be adapted only to the culture of " rye, hemp, " flax, turnips, and parsnips,"* has been so essentially improved by the use of lime as a manure, that it not only produces plentiful crops of barley, peas, &c. but is also successfully applied to the growth of wheat and other grain. The general course of crops is as follows: 1. wheat on a clover ley; 2. turnips; 3. barley and seeds: after two years begin again; 1. wheat; 2. peas; 3. turnips; 4. barley and seeds. The pastures also of this district, which at the period above alluded to, were represented to consist of " short and poor grass, or of a coarse sea- " green blade," have been improved in the same degree.

The heaviest crops of wheat, generally speaking, are produced in the vicinity of Hereford, and thence through the clays towards Ledbury; lands thus situated are now rented at about eighteen shillings the statute acre; but, abstracted from the pasture and meadow, the average price of arable lands throughout the county is probably not more than thirteen or fourteen shillings. The reaping this grain is generally performed by companies of Welshmen from Cardiganshire, and other parts of South Wales, but it is now gradually becoming a branch of labour

* Herefordshire Orchards, 1656.

amongst our natives. Their mode, which is that of *hacking* it close to the ground, possesses many and great advantages, when compared with hand reaping, and is worthy general practice: it is more expeditious, as each labourer will reap one statute acre in a day; it is less expensive, as they now undertake it at two shillings per acre, with provisions and liquor; and it is further beneficial by adding considerably to the stock of manure, through the increased quantity of straw which is thus acquired. The objection that the weeds are by this mode brought into the barn and fold, is of no real weight; for weeds cannot be more effectually destroyed than by mixture with the contents of the fold in a state of fermentation; whilst a long stubble remaining on the field, and thoroughly washed by the winter rains, is of little or no value under any management. Women and boys are engaged at the expence of the farmer to collect, bind, and stack the sheaves. The parties of Ancient Britons vary in number, according to the extent of the work they have previously contracted for. To four or five men there generally belongs one horse, unincumbered with bridle or saddle; on this they ride in succession, taking little rest, and performing their journey with great expedition. One of each party understands enough of the English language and roads to act as interpreter and guide. They avoid, as much as they can, the society of our natives, are temperate, laborious, and grateful; easily pleased, and easily irritated.

Oats are grown in most abundance towards Wales, and also on part of the eastern border of the county. The richest meadows are those on the banks of the Wye, Lug, and Frome: they are rented from two to three pounds per acre. The price of labour is seven shillings per week in summer, with liquor and two dinners: in winter, six shillings, with the same privileges.

Hop plantations prevail in different degrees throughout the county; but are most frequent towards Worcestershire. They were, probably, made here soon after the introduction of hops into England, which was about the year 1524. The mode of culture is similar to that of other counties. Five hundred weight are estimated as the fair produce of an acre containing two thousand poles, each root having on an average two poles, and the plantations are more generally worked with the plough than with the spade. This branch of agriculture has considerably increased of late years.

The *Implements* employed in husbandry have no peculiarities; unless the frequent use of *Cars*, sometimes having a pair of wheels, and sometimes none, be considered as such: the short and light *Lammas* ploughs, without a wheel, have been in general use for some years; they were preceded by a long, awkward, and heavy implement; the two-wheeled plough has been very lately introduced by a few farmers.

Herefordshire has no pretensions to rank amongst the Dairy counties. It is supplied from Wales with excellent butter in tubs, for winter use; and although very good cheese is made in various parts, it has generally been confined to private consumption, including all the demands of the farm-house. Of late, the improved methods of other counties have been adopted with some success; and the vicinity of Bromyard produces cheese in considerable quantities, which in the market at Hereford, rivals the best of Shropshire in quality and price. The general soil, however, of Herefordshire appears to be unfavourable to the making of cheese: as it has been proved by experiments, that equal quantities of milk in Herefordshire and Cheshire will produce unequal quantities of curd, highly to the advantage of Cheshire: and further, that better cheese has been produced in that county from milk, half of which had been skimmed, than is produced in this, from milk alto-

ther unskimmed. The want, therefore, of complete success in this branch of rural economy is not to be solely attributed to a want of skill in our dairy-maids: and the cause of failure is rendered more difficult of discovery, from an observation, that the plants were nearly the same in the Cheshire and Herefordshire pastures, on which the above experiments were made; white clover abounded in each, with the crested dog-tail grass, and rye-grass mixed with others in small quantities.

The *Cattle* of Herefordshire have long been esteemed superior to most, if not to all, the breeds in the island. Those of Devonshire and Sussex approach nearest to them in general appearance. Large size, an athletic form, and unusual neatness, characterise the true sort: the prevailing colour is a reddish brown, with white faces. The rearing of oxen for the purposes of agriculture, prevails universally: nearly half the ploughing is performed by them, and they take an equal share in the labours of the harvest. They are shod with iron in situations requiring their exertions on hard roads. Although grazing is not generally pursued, except for provincial consumption (and that almost invariably confined to heifers and cows,) Smithfield has often been supplied immediately from hence, with the fattest and most valuable oxen in the market; but from the impracticability of driving them so many miles in that condition, without injury, it is much more usual to dispose of them at the Michaelmas fair in Hereford, when five or six years old, in a thriving condition, to the graziers of Buckinghamshire and other adjacent counties, where they are prepared for the markets of the metropolis.

The *Horses* and *Pigs* have no peculiarity, but want improvement.

The provincial breed of *Sheep* is termed the *Ryeland*; the district so named being particularly favourable to them from the dryness of the soil, and the sweetness of the herbage. They are small, white faced,

and hornless: the ewes weighing from nine to twelve and fourteen pounds the quarter; the wethers, or *wedders*, from twelve to sixteen and eighteen pounds. In symmetry of shape, and in the flavour of their meat, they are superior to most flocks in England; in the quality of their wool, they are wholly unrivalled. They lamb in February and March; but during winter, and particularly in time of lambing, the store flocks are generally confined by night in a covered building, provincially termed a *cot*; in which they are fed sometimes with hay or barley straw, but much more frequently with peas-halm. Some breeders accustom them to the cot, only in very severe weather, and in lambing time: the practice was derived from the Flemings, and introduced into England about the year 1660.* The manure made from the peas-halm is excellent and in large quantity; whilst the *cotting* materially contributes to the health of the animal, and the fineness of its fleece. The quantity shorn from each does not average more than two pounds, but the quality is such as almost rivals that imported from Spain. The price is sometimes as high as thirty-three shillings the stone of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lb. untrinded; when coarse wool is only worth ten or twelve shillings. A cross has been made between the Ryeland and new Leicester sorts, to the advantage of the breeder, at least on good land, but to the detriment of the wool: the preservation of the original fineness of this staple commodity, or its improvement, are perhaps objects worthy of national attention. A cross between the Ryeland and real Spanish seems the most probable mode of effecting them; and many spirited breeders are now making the experiment. Leominster has been usually celebrated as famous for this wool, but possibly it might have been the place of its sale, rather than of its growth, as the rich

* Systema Agricult. fol. Lond. 1668.

pastures in that vicinity and elsewhere, are generally supposed to have the effect of deteriorating the wool. Philips, the poet, writes thus:

----- "Can the fleece
" Boetic, or finest Tarentine, compare
" With Lemster's silken wool?"*

Camden terms it, "Lempster ore,"† and Drayton asks,

"Where lives the man so dull, on Britain's farthest shore,
" To whom did never sound the name of *Lempster ore*?
" That with the silk-worm's web for smallness doth compare."‡

Dyer, also, thus notices it, in his poem on this subject:

"And beauteous Albion (since great Edgar chac'd
" The prowling wolf) with many a lock appears
" Of silky lustre: chief, Siluria, thine,
" Thine, *Vaga*, favour'd stream, from sheep minute
" On Cambria bred, a pound o'erweighs a fleece."§

RARE PLANTS.—Considerable quantities of *Saffron* were formerly produced in this county, and in the gardens situated in the suburbs of Hereford.|| This did not escape the notice of our provincial poet:

----- "Can Tmolus' head
" Vie with our saffron odours?"¶

Its culture, however, has long been discontinued here, and principally attended to in the counties of Essex and Cambridge; but the purple crocus (*colchicum Autumnale*,) which belongs to the sixth class of Linnæus, blossoms in the meadows by the Wye, in the month of September. The crocus *sativus*, which produces saffron, belongs to the third class of Linnæus.

* Cider, Book i.
† Polyolb. Song 7.
|| Leases in Aug. Office.

‡ Camd. Britan.
§ Dyer's Fleece.
¶ Cider, Book i.

Mr. Gough, in his edition of Camden, (vol. ii. fol. 163,) mentions that the following rare plants are found in this county :—

<i>Bryum rigidum</i>	-	-	-	Rigid Bryum, near Wigmore.
<i>Conferva rigida</i>	-	-	-	Rough Conferva, in the River Lug.
<i>Lichen furfuraceus</i>	-	-	-	Branny Liver-wort, at Croft Castle.
<i>Lichen sinuatus</i>	-	-	-	Sinuated Liver-wort, near Wigmore.
<i>Mentha rotundifolia</i>	-	-	-	Round-leaved Horse-mint, at Ross.
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	-	-	-	The Yew Tree, on the mountains.

The following have been observed on the eastern border of Herefordshire, in the vicinity of Malvern Hills, and are deemed *rariores* as natives of Great Britain.*

<i>Circea Lutetiana</i>	-	-	-	Enchanter's Night-shade.
<i>Veronica Montana</i>	-	-	-	Stalked Speedwell.
<i>Pinguicula Vulgaris</i>	-	-	-	Common Butter-wort.
<i>Montia Fontana</i>	-	-	-	
<i>Gentiana amarella</i>	-	-	-	Autumnal Gentian.
<i>Menianthes trifoliata</i>	-	-	-	Trefoil Buckbean.
<i>Vinea minor</i>	-	-	-	Lesser Periwinkle.
<i>Campanula Patula</i>	-	-	-	Field Bell Flower.
<i>Selinum Palustre</i>	-	-	-	Marsh Milk-weed.
<i>Chlora perfoliata</i>	-	-	-	Perforated Yellow-wort.
<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>	-	-	-	Alternate-leaved Sengreen.
<i>Dianthus Armeria</i>	-	-	-	Deptford Pink.
<i>Cotyledon Umbilicus</i>	-	-	-	Common Navel-wort.
<i>Potentilla Argentea</i>	-	-	-	Tormentel Cinquefoil.
<i>Antirrhinum Elatine</i>	-	-	-	Sharp-pointed Snap-dragon.
<i>Antirrhinum minus</i>	-	-	-	Least Snap-dragon.
<i>Cochlearia Armoracea</i>	-	-	-	Horse Radish.
<i>Geranium phæum</i>	-	-	-	Dusky Geranium.
<i>Lathyrus Nissolia</i>	-	-	-	Crimson Vetchling.
<i>Lathyrus Silvestris</i>	-	-	-	Narrow-leaved Vetchling.

* Communicated by the Rev. Mr. Douglas, late of Whitbourn.

<i>Hippocrepis Comosa</i>	-	-	Tufted Horse-shoe.
<i>Carex Pendula</i>	-	-	Pendulous Seg.
<i>Carex Muricata</i>	-	-	Prickley Seg.
<i>Carex Capillaris</i>	-	-	Capillary Seg.
<i>Asplenium Adiantum Nigrum</i>	-	-	Black Spleen-wort.
<i>Osmunda Spicant</i>	-	-	Rough Moon-wort.
<i>Fontinalis Secunda</i>	-	-	Water Mofs.
<i>Polytrichum Nanum</i>	-	-	Hair Mofs.
<i>Polytrichum Subrotundum</i>	-	-	Dwarf Mofs.
<i>Bryum Pomiforme</i>	-	-	Apple-thread Mofs.
<i>Bryum Heteromallum</i>	-	-	Thread Mofs.
<i>Hypnum Abretinum</i>	-	-	Fir-feather Mofs.
<i>Hypnum Viticulosum</i>	-	-	Twig-feather Mofs.
<i>Jungermannia Epiphylla</i>	-	-	Broad-leaved Star Tip.
———— <i>Furcata</i>	-	-	—— Shaped Star Tip.
———— <i>Pinguis</i>	-	-	Jagged Star Tip.
<i>Lichen Coceineus</i>	-	-	Scarlet Lichen.
——— <i>Vircetorum</i>	-	-	—— Lichen.
——— <i>Speroides</i>	-	-	Spherical Lichen.
——— <i>Parellus</i>	-	-	Crab's Eye Lichen.
——— <i>Pezizoides</i>	-	-	Peziza Lichen.
——— <i>Scruposus</i>	-	-	Hollow Lichen.
——— <i>Tenuissimus</i>	-	-	Thin Lichen.
<i>Hydnum Repandum</i>	-	-	Smooth Hydnum.
<i>Helvella Gelatinosa</i>	-	-	—— Turban Top
——— <i>Cartilaginea</i>	-	-	Gristly Turban Top.
<i>Peziza Punicea</i>	-	-	Vermilion Peziza.
——— <i>Marginata</i>	-	-	Eyelet Peziza.
<i>Trichia Fragiformis</i>	-	-	Cylindrical Trichia.

The following are met with in the more central part of the county :

<i>Campanula Hederacea</i>	-	-	Ivy-leaved Bell-flower.
———— <i>Patula</i>	-	-	Spreading Bell-flower.
<i>Carduus eriphorus</i>	-	-	Woolly-headed Thistle.
<i>Colchicum Autumnale</i>	-	-	Meadow Saffron.
<i>Cratægus terminalis vel Sorbus</i>	-	-	Wild Service Tree.

<i>Digitalis rubra</i>	-	-	-	Red Fox Glove.
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	-	-	-	Spurge Laurel.
<i>Latyrus Sylvestris</i>	-	-	-	{ Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea, or Vetchling.
<i>Opbrys apifera</i>	-	-	-	
——— <i>muscifera</i>	-	-	-	Bee Orchis.
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	-	-	-	Fly Orchis.
<i>Pbellandrium aquaticum</i>	-	-	-	Hemlock-Water Dropwort.
<i>Pimpinella dioica</i>	-	-	-	Common Water-Hemlock.
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	-	-	-	Stone Parsley.
<i>Polypodium thelypteris</i>	-	-	-	Common Butterwort.
<i>Triticum caninum</i>	-	-	-	Marsh Fern.
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	-	-	-	Bearded Dogs-grass.
				The lesser Field Scabious.

The northern parts of the county produce the following :*

<i>Orchis bifolia</i>	-	-	-	Butterfly Orchis.
——— <i>conopsea</i>	-	-	-	Red-handed ditto.
——— <i>ustulata</i>	-	-	-	Dwarf ditto.
<i>Serapias latifolia</i>	-	-	-	Common Helleborine.
——— <i>palustris</i>	-	-	-	Marsh ditto.
<i>Comarum palustre</i>	-	-	-	Marsh Cinquefoil.
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	-	-	-	Buck Bean:
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	-	-	-	—— Club Moss.
<i>Lytbyrum salicaria</i>	-	-	-	Purple-spiked Loose-strife.
<i>Chironia centaurium</i>	-	-	-	Common Centory.
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	-	-	-	Small Scabious.
<i>Campanula patula</i>	-	-	-	Field Bell Flower.
——— <i>trachelium</i>	-	-	-	Nettle-leaved ditto.
<i>Alisma natans</i>	-	-	-	Creeping Water-Plantain.
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	-	-	-	Greater Snap-dragon.
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	-	-	-	Common Celandine.
<i>Inula helenium</i>	-	-	-	Common Elecampane.
<i>Cotyledon umbilicum</i>	-	-	-	Navel Wort.

* Communicated by Dr. Babington, and T. A. Knight, Esq.

<i>Parietaria officinalis</i>	-	-	Pellitory of the Wall.
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	-	-	Shining Crane's Bill.
—— <i>columbinum</i>	-	-	Long-stalked ditto.
—— <i>sanguineum</i>	-	-	Bloody ditto.
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	-	-	Maiden Pink.
—— <i>caryophyllus</i>	-	-	Clove ditto.
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	-	-	Officinal Hound's-tongue.
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	-	-	Black Crow-berry.
<i>Vacinium Vitis idea</i>	-	-	Red Whortle-berry.
<i>Ophiglossum vulgatum</i>	-	-	Adder's-tongue.
<i>Potentilla verna</i>	-	-	Spring Cinquefoil.
—— <i>argentea</i>	-	-	Tormentel ditto.
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	-	-	Rod-like Mullein.
—— <i>blattaria</i>	-	-	Moth ditto.
—— <i>thapsus</i>	-	-	Great white ditto.
<i>Osmunda lunata</i>	-	-	Common Moon-wort.
—— <i>spicant</i>	-	-	Rough ditto.
<i>Sisymbrium tenuifolium</i>	-	-	Wall Rocket.
<i>Erigeron acre</i>	-	-	Blue Flea-bane.
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	-	-	Common Gromwell.
—— <i>purpureo cæruleum</i>	-	-	Creeping ditto.
—— <i>arvense</i>	-	-	Corn ditto.
<i>Hypericum androsæmum</i>	-	-	Tutsan St. John's Wort.
—— <i>quadrangulare</i>	-	-	Quadrangular ditto.
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	-	-	Common St. John's Wort.
—— <i>dubium</i>	-	-	
<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	-	-	Three-leaved Saxifrage.
—— <i>trypnoides</i>	-	-	Moss ditto.
<i>Chlora perfoliata</i>	-	-	Perforated Yellow Wort.
<i>Galeopsis versicolor</i>	-	-	All-heal.
—— <i>tetrabit</i>	-	-	Nettle-hemp.
<i>Galeobdon luteum</i>	-	-	Yellow All-heal.
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	-	-	Common Butter Wort.
<i>Asperula odorata</i>	-	-	Sweet Wood-roof.
<i>Sedum reflexum</i>	-	-	Yellow Stone-cross.
—— <i>respestre</i>	-	-	Rock ditto.

<i>Sedum telephium</i>	-	-	-	Orpine Stone-crofs
<i>Scropularia nodosa</i>	-	-	-	Knotted Fig-work.
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	-	-	-	Money-wort Loose-strife.
———— <i>tremorum</i>	-	-	-	Pimpernel ditto.
<i>Arenaria rubra</i>	-	-	-	Purple Sand-wort.
———— <i>verna</i>	-	-	-	Mountain ditto.
<i>Ornithopus terpusillus</i>	-	-	-	Bird's-foot.
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	-	-	-	Common Barberry.
<i>Viola grandiflora</i>	-	-	-	Large-flowered Violet.
———— <i>lutea</i>	-	-	-	Yellow ditto.
<i>Geum rivale</i>	-	-	-	Water Avens.
<i>Gnaphalium rectum</i>	-	-	-	Cudweed.
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	-	-	-	Herb Paris.
<i>Eupatorium cariabinum</i>	-	-	-	Water-Hemp Agrimony.
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	-	-	-	Enchanter's Nightshade.
<i>Ophrys ovata</i>	-	-	-	Twayblade.
<i>Melampyrum silvaticum</i>	-	-	-	Yellow Cow-Grass.
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	-	-	-	Meadow Saffron.
<i>Adoxa Moschatellina</i>	-	-	-	Moschatel.
<i>Satyrium viride</i>	-	-	-	Frog Satyrion.
<i>Mysosurus minimus</i>	-	-	-	Little Mousetail.
<i>Lathyrus silvaticus</i>	-	-	-	Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea.
<i>Polypodium aculcatum</i>	-	-	-	Prickly Polypody.
———— <i>vulgare</i>	-	-	-	Common ditto.
———— <i>dryopteris</i>	-	-	-	Branched ditto.
———— <i>fragile</i>	-	-	-	Brittle ditto.
<i>Asplenium viride</i>	-	-	-	Green-ribbed Spleen-wort.
———— <i>trichomanes</i>	-	-	-	Maidenhead Spleen-wort.
———— <i>adiantum nigrum</i>	-	-	-	Black Spleen-wort.
———— <i>scolopendrium</i>	-	-	-	Hart's Tongue Spleen-wort.
———— <i>recta muraria</i>	-	-	-	Wall Spleen-wort.
<i>Atropa belladana</i>	-	-	-	Deadly Nightshade.
<i>Tussilago petasites</i>	-	-	-	Broad-leaved Butter Burr.
<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>	-	-	-	Greater Snake Weed.
<i>Narcissus pseudo Narcissus</i>	-	-	-	Daffodil.
<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	-	-	-	Small Valerian.

Convolvulus - - - - Great Bird Weed.

Aquilegia vulgaris - - - Columbine.

LICHENS, LIVERWORTS;
IN THE FOLLOWING SPECIES.

Lichen floridus.

ater.

venosus.

sphærocephalus.

cristatus.

crispus.

omphalodes.

scruposus.

ericetorum.

byssoides.

bæomyces.

hypnorum.

concentricus.

ferrugineus.

flavescens.

*calicaris, and its tuber-
colar variety.*

Lichen excavatus.

parellus.

punctatus.

globiferus.

scrobiculatus.

geographicus.

ventosus.

furcatus.

hispidus.

niger.

sinuatus.

æderi.

polyrhizos.

fragilis.

pertusus.

liliformis.

ORCHARDS AND CIDER.—The apple and pear trees which form the orchards of Herefordshire, are well known not to be the natural production of any soil or climate: the one being a *variety* of the *pyrus malus*, or crab; and the other derived from the *pyrus communis*, or common wild pear: as such, neither of them are noticed by Linnæus.* The native wild crab is subject to considerable diversity in the appearance of its leaves, and in the colour, shape, and flavour of its fruit: by selecting and cultivating the fairest and the best of these, all our valuable varieties have been produced; and by repeated propagation,

* Essay on the Apple and Pear, by T. A. Knight, Esq. 1797.

have been preserved for a time. This principle was clearly known to the ancients, whether they applied it to the apple or not:

“*Quare agite, ó proprios generatim discite cultus,*

“*Agricolæ, fructusque feros mollitte colendo.*”*

Normandy, and other parts of the continent, have occasionally furnished this country with several of these artificial varieties.

It does not appear that orcharding became a considerable branch of rural economy in England before the reign of Henry VIII. when by the industry of a person of the name of *Harris*, who was fruiterer to that king, the fields and environs of about thirty towns in Kent only, were planted with fruit trees.† This example, probably, introduced orcharding in Herefordshire and other counties on a much larger scale, than had been practised before; but the period in which the plantations in Herefordshire acquired the peculiar eminence they still retain, seems to have been the reign of Charles I. when, by the noble exertions of Lord Scudamore, of Hom-Lacy, and other spirited gentlemen, Herefordshire had become “in a manner, one entire orchard.”‡

Plantations are found in every aspect; and on soil of every quality, and under every culture: the most approved site is that which is open to the south-east, and sheltered in other points, but particularly in the opposite direction. For although Virgil, and the other Roman poets, celebrate the west wind as the most genial in Italy; and Philips, in his poem on Cider, recommend the same aspect, it is an unquestionable fact, that the westerly winds, and therefore a westerly exposure, are particularly unfavourable to the fruit trees of Herefordshire:§ they are more cold, as blowing over a considerable tract of the Welsh moun-

* Virgil, Georg. lib. 2.

† Evelyn's Pomona, fol. London, 1679.

‡ Ibid.

§ Dunster's Edition of Philip's Cider.

tains, which are often covered with snow even late in the spring; and they are more unkind, because from that point proceeds a much more than equal proportion of those fogs and blue mists, which Dr. Beale called "the disgusts of the Black Mountain." This leads to what is commonly termed *blight*; the theory of which appears to be imperfectly understood. The general idea, that insects, or their eggs, are brought on the trees by the winds, is very erroneous. It is the opinion of an able naturalist,* that they are deposited by the parent insect, in the winged state, partly in the spring, and partly in the preceding summer, on those trees where they afterwards commit their depredations. Others suppose, that the appearance of insects on plants and trees, is the effect, not the cause of blight; and that this malady is occasioned by sudden changes in the atmosphere from heat to cold, by which the tender organs of vegetation are injured, the rising sap checked and inspissated, and both a nidus and food created for various kinds of insects.†

Of what are termed blights, the honey-dew is ejected by the *aphis*; the mildew is a species of *mucor*; and there is sometimes found on the apple tree another species, if not more, of the same genus, differing from the mildew in colour, being of a dark brown, and perhaps one sort of the "Rubigo" of Virgil,‡ to avert which the Romans celebrated "Rubigalia festa," in the kalends of May. No effectual means, however, have yet been discovered to prevent their bad effects.

The soil best adapted to most kinds of apples is a deep and rich loam, when under the culture of the plough; on this the trees grow with the greatest luxuriance, and produce the richest fruit. Some trees, however, (the stire and golden pippin in particular,) form exceptions to this general rule, and flourish most in a hot and shallow soil, upon a lime or

* T. A. Knight, Esq.

† Monthly Reviewers, 1802.

‡ Georg. lib. 1.

sand stone. The best sorts of pear trees also prefer the rich loam, but inferior kinds will even flourish where the soil will scarcely produce herbage.

The apple trees are divided into *old* and *new* sorts; each class comprises some called *kernel fruits*, (viz. the fruit growing on its own native roots,) as a distinction from those produced by the operation of grafting. The old sorts are the more valuable, and are those which have been long introduced, such as the stire, golden pippin, hagloe crab, several varieties of the harvey, the brandy apple, redstreak, woodcock, moyle, gennet-moyle, red, white, and yellow musks, pauson, foxwhelp, loan and old pearmain, dymock red, ten-commandments, and others. Some of these names are descriptive of the fruit; and others are derived from the places where they have been found in abundance. The modern varieties derive their appellations from such capricious and various causes that a correct list cannot be composed: in some instances the same fruit bears a different name, even in the same parish. A regular and scientific classification of the whole would be a valuable acquisition to our rural economics; and there are at this time persons of opulence and public spirit fully adequate to such an undertaking.

The *Pears* held most in estimation are the Squash, so called from the tenderness of its pulp; the Old-field, from having grown as a seedling in a field of that name; the Huff-cap, from the quantity of fixed air contained in its liquor; the Bar-land, from a field in the parish of Bosbury, called the Bare-lands; the Sack Pear, from its richness, and the Red Pear, from its colour. Of inferior sorts the Long-land is the most valuable, and, for the general use of the farmer, perhaps the best.

It has been the fate of most improvements in nature, or in art, to have been patronized at one time, and neglected at another, from circumstances wholly unconnected with their intrinsic merits. Thus *Orcharding*

(if the expression be allowable) from the time of Henry VIII. to that of Charles I. appears to have engaged great attention : many treatises were published on the subject, and the practice was proportionably extended and improved. The civil dissensions which closed the unfortunate reign of Charles, could not fail to cramp the efforts of genius, and to suspend the operation of industry ; and the public mind, like that of an individual, does not soon return even to a favorite subject, from which it has once been diverted or driven. Before the calamities of the period alluded to, orcharding seems to have been brought to a very considerable degree of perfection ; and even the ordinary means of preservation appear to have been neglected after. If these conjectures should be admitted, (and they are offered merely as such,) they account for that decay of the old and most valuable fruits in Herefordshire, which is so generally acknowledged and lamented. Their renovation, or the introduction of others equally good, cannot be too strongly urged, and the public spirit of the present age has not been indifferent on the occasion ; more endeavours have perhaps been directed towards this object within the last twenty years than during a century preceding. Grafting, as most expeditious, has been most frequently attempted ; but it is presumed that no mode of grafting, hitherto practised, has been found adequate to the purpose. The shoots being unavoidably taken from old trees, flourish a few years from the vigour of the crab-stock, then canker and relapse into all the infirmities of the parent tree. On this principle, the renovation of the old fruits appears impracticable : by the general laws of nature, each animated being lives to propagate its species, and after a time resigns its place to a successor. The opinion of the best informed planters is, that the seeds of the old fruits should be sown, and the most strong and healthy plants selected for cultivation and a supply of grafts. This experiment has been adopted, on a large scale, by several planters, has

hitherto promised the fullest success, and has further the sanction of that period in which orcharding received particular attention.* A treatise on this subject was published by *William Lawson*, a north-country man, in the year 1626, and he states, that “the best way to plant an orchard
“is to turn the ground with a spade in February, and to set, from February to May, some kernels of the best and soundest apples and
“pears, finger-deep, and at a foot distance, and to leave the likeliest
“plants only in the natural place, removing the others, as time and occasion shall require.” Lord Scudamore also fully understood the nature and value of this practice: after the assassination of his friend the Duke of Buckingham, in the year 1628, he retired to Hom-Lacy, and amidst other useful and honorable employments of a country life, he paid great attention to the culture of fruit trees, and particularly to that of the *redstreak*, which he seems to have introduced into general notice and esteem. As late also as the year 1654, a treatise, called “the Countryman’s Recreation, or the Art of Planting, Graffing,” &c. remarks that “although the pepins be sown of the pomes of peares and
“good apples, yet we shall find that some of them do love the tree
“whereof they came, and those be right which have a smooth bark,
“and are as fair as those which be graffed.”

These instances, it is presumed, are sufficient to shew that, at the period alluded to, it was well known that good fruits might be raised by sowing the kernels of good apples, and selecting those plants which, in the absence of thorns, and in the general appearance of their leaves and bark, bore the greatest resemblance to the cultivated variety of the parent tree; whilst those which approached the native crab were to be

* One of the annual premiums given by the Agricultural Society of this county, is “for the best new variety of the apple raised from seed;” and several new varieties of excellent qualities have already been thus introduced.

carefully rejected. Yet *Evelyn*, in the Appendix to his *Sylva*, published several years afterwards, proves that the practice was hardly known here in his time. He writes "nothing is more *facile* than to raise " new kinds of apples *in infinitum* from kernels; yet in that apple " county (Hereford) so much addicted to orchards we could never en- " counter more than two or three persons that did believe it." This method is now becoming more and more general, and the most experienced planters consider it as the best, if not the only, expedient to preserve our provincial celebrity.

The colours of good cider-fruits are red and yellow; the colour to be avoided is green, as affording liquor of the harshest, and generally of the poorest, quality; the pulp should be yellow, and the taste astringent: apples of a small size (*ceteris paribus*) are always to be preferred to those of a larger, in order that the rind and kernel (in which principally consist the strength and flavour of the liquor) may bear the greatest proportion to the pulp, which affords the weakest and most watery juice.* In selecting fruits for cultivation, respect should be paid to the soil and situation of the intended orchard; where both are favourable, no restraint is necessary; but in cold situations and unkind soils, the most early fruits are obviously those which may be expected to acquire maturity.

An orchard is generally raised with most success, and at least expence, in a hop-yard; the ground under this culture being always well tilled and manured, as well as fenced against every kind of cattle: the rows should extend from north to south, as in that direction each part of every tree will receive the most equal portions of light and heat.† The

* "The smaller the apple, in reason, the better the fruit, is a constant rule amongst us." Extract from the "Account of Devonshire Fruits," published in Batty Langley's *Pomona*, fol. 1727.

† Treatise by T. A. Knight, Esq. p. 78.

distance between each row, as well as the space between each tree, must depend on the situation and soil. When the former is high and exposed, the trees should be closely planted, to afford each other protection; and when the latter is poor and shallow, their growth will of course be less luxuriant, and they will consequently require less room. But in low and sheltered situations, and in deep and rich soils, wider intervals should be allowed. In the former instances, twelve yards between each row, and six between each tree, are sufficient: in the latter, twenty-four yards between each row, and eight between each tree, will not be too much. Pruning is not in general use; the most approved method is, that of rendering thin and pervious to the light, the points of the external branches, so that the internal parts of the tree may not be wholly shaded by the external parts. Large branches should rarely, or never, be amputated.

The merit of cider will always depend much on the proper mixture, or rather on the proper separation of the fruits: those, whose rind and pulp are tinged with green, or red, without a mixture of yellow, should be carefully sorted from such as are yellow, or yellow intermixed with red. The latter kinds, which should remain on the trees until ripe enough to fall without being much shaken, are alone capable of making fine cider. Each sort should be collected separately, and kept till it becomes perfectly mellow. For this purpose it is the common practice to place the fruit in heaps, about a foot in thickness, fully exposed to the sun, air, and rain; being never covered, except in very severe frosts. Each kind should also be ground separately, or mixed with such only as become ripe at the same time; but it is from the former practice that fine ciders, of different flavours and degrees of strength, are best obtained from the same orchard; the liquors being mixed after they are made. The practice of mixing different varieties of fruit is, however,

often found eligible; for it is less difficult to find the requisite quantities of richness, astringency, and flavour, in three varieties of fruit than in one; and hence ciders composed of the juices of mixed fruits generally succeed with greater certainty than those made with one kind.

In grinding, the fruit should be reduced, as nearly as possible, to a uniform consistence, so that the rind and kernels are scarcely discoverable from the general mass: it should be ground slowly, with free access of air. In the cider-mill of this county, a circular stone about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, 1 foot wide, and about 12 hundred weight, is supported on its edge, and drawn by a horse round a circular trough of stone about 8 feet in diameter, and about the depth of 8 inches; into this trough the apples are gradually introduced; and a mill of the dimensions above described is equal to the complete grinding of one hogshead in a day. This mill resembles those used in grinding bark, and those also adapted to the purposes of manufacturing gun-powder; in favourable situations perhaps they might be so constructed as to save the labour of the horse, by the use of water; but it is not known that this experiment has yet been made, or the suggestion offered before. All the modes previously in use, such as pounding apples in wooden mortars, or cracking them in a hand-mill between two wooden cylinders, armed with spikes, &c. &c. are very imperfect indeed, compared with the merits of the mill now in use; from which this county has probably derived no small portion of its merited fame. The quantity of apples sufficient to fill the provincial hogshead of one hundred and ten gallons, varies from twenty-four to thirty bushels; a smaller quantity of pears will fill the same vessel, or even of apples, if made use of immediately from the tree.

When the fruit has been thoroughly ground, the reduced pulp should remain twenty-four hours before it is taken to the press; a large quan-

tity of juice will then pass through the hair cloths used in pressing, and this is to be deposited in casks, not quite filled, and situated in the open air. The first fermentation to which the liquor is subject, is the vinous; the second, if not checked or prevented, is the acetous; the third, the putrefactive. The great object, therefore, of the cider-maker is to watch the first operation, by which some of the impurities are floated on the surface, but most of them sink to the bottom; the fine part is then carefully drawn off into another vessel, and the lees afterwards filtrated in the manner of jelly, through linen bags, by which the liquor remaining in them is brought to an equal degree of fineness, and is added to the other. All further fermentation is to be avoided; and, on any appearance of it, small quantities are drawn off into open tubs, and returned to the main body in a state of flatness. The first fermentation, if the weather be cool or frosty, will generally be completed within a few days; and if the first opportunity of drawing it from the lees be neglected, a change of weather, or other circumstances, may render it again impure in a very short time: the brightness of the liquor is, therefore, the best criterion to decide the proper period of racking. The casks should want four or five gallons to complete their fulness, and having remained in the open air until the end of March, they should then be completely filled, and the bungs be fixed, which, until now, have only been placed loosely in their situations.

Ciders, thus manufactured from good fruits, will retain a considerable proportion of their sweetness to the end of three or four years, when it is gradually lost. At two years old it is in the best state to put into bottles, after which it will soon become brisk and sparkling; and if it possess much richness, it will remain, with little perceptible change, during twenty or thirty years, or as long as the cork duly performs its office.

It will readily be supposed that all these precautions are not attended to, in making cider for the common use of the farm-house. The flavour of the liquor is then a secondary consideration; and the great object is to obtain a large quantity at a small expence. In this case, the apples are usually ground, as soon as they become moderately ripe, and the juice is either racked off once, as soon as it becomes tolerably clear, or more frequently conveyed at once from the press to the cellar: a violent fermentation then commences, and continues until nearly the whole of the saccharine part is decomposed. The casks are filled up and stopped early in the succeeding spring, (sometimes sooner) and no further attention is given. The liquor thus managed is generally harsh and rough, and such as is usually supposed to be preferred by many of the farmers and peasants.

A still inferior kind of liquor is made by re-grinding the reduced pulp from which the cider has been pressed, in a small quantity of water. The residue of three hogsheads of cider thus yields about one hogshead of the inferior kind, which may be kept until the next autumn; but usually supplies the place of cider for the common purposes of the farm-house, until harvest, when the superior kind is required and allowed.*

The culture of the Pear Tree, and the management of *Perry*, differ so little from those of the apple and its produce, that the same general rules are applicable to both. The pear tree is, however, most successfully propagated on stocks of its own species, and lives much longer than the apple. Like the latter, it grows with the greatest luxuriance in strong and deep soils; and in these the finest liquor is produced from

* The reduced pulp, after answering all the purposes of making cider, may be converted into a good manure by mixing it with quick lime, and turning it over two or three times in the succeeding summer.—Treatise by T. A. Knight, Esq.

it: but it will flourish in every variety of soil where it is not incommoded with water, and might, probably, be cultivated in almost every part of England with nearly as much success as in this county, if the fruit be ground in a similar mill, and equal attention paid in the process of manufacture. In planting pear trees a wider interval should be allowed between them than is necessary to the apple tree. In the most closely-planted orchards, the rows should not be less than eighteen yards distant, nor the trees nearer than eight or nine from each other. When the ground is to remain under tillage, it is better to allow even twenty-five or thirty yards between the rows. As in cider, the fruit which is ground together should be as uniformly ripe as possible; and few kinds of pears are found to improve by being kept after they have fallen, through ripeness, from the trees. Perry will not always become fine as readily as cider; an ounce and an half or two ounces of dissolved isinglass are then applied, in the usual manner, to a cask of one hundred and ten gallons.*

* The reader who is desirous of a more detailed information on these subjects, will find them fully and scientifically discussed in "a Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear, and on the Manufacture of Cider and Perry, by T. A. Knight, Esq." Octavo, printed at Ludlow, 1801. A work which has been repeatedly alluded to, and (by the kind permission of the author) as freely adopted in this part of these collections.

The old and exploded methods of making and managing cider will be also found in the Appendix to *Evelyn's Sylva*.

CHAP. VII.

General Description of the County: Boundaries; Extent; Divisions; Population; Militia; Castles; Forests; Chaces; Parks; Provincial Customs, Words, Weights and Measures.

THE county of Hereford adjoins Shropshire on the north, Worcestershire on the north-east and east, Gloucestershire on the south-east, Monmouthshire on the south-west; Brecknockshire on the west; and Radnorshire on the north-west.

The hills of Malvern constitute also a kind of natural boundary on the east; and the Hatterell (or Black) Mountains present as formidable a barrier on the west: from these and other eminences, Herefordshire exhibits altogether a scene of luxuriance and beauty, certainly not surpassed, perhaps not equalled, by any county in England. In form, it is nearly circular; but some detached parts are situated beyond the general outline: of these, the parish of Farlow is wholly insulated by Shropshire; that of Rochford, by Worcestershire; Lytton Hill, by Radnorshire; and a considerable tract of land, called the Futhog, with a few acres on the Devaudin Hill, by Monmouthshire. One instance, also, exists of a reversed disposition; the parish of Edwin-Loch being entirely bordered by the county of Hereford, although forming a part of that of Worcester.

Herefordshire comprehends two hundred and twenty-one parishes, which are arranged in eleven hundreds, and include one city, that of

Hereford: two boroughs, Leominster and Weobley, and five other market towns, viz. Ross, Ledbury, Kington, Bromyard, and Pembridge. It has eight representatives in Parliament; two of the county; two of the city; two of Leominster, and two of Weobley. Ledbury, Ross, and Bromyard anciently sent members, but were excused, with many others, at the request of the burgesses themselves, on account of the expence then attached to those who exercised the privilege of electors.

The extent of Herefordshire, from Ludford, on the north, to the opposite border near Monmouth, on the south, is thirty-eight miles; and from Clifford, on the west, to Cradley, on the east, thirty-five miles. It is situated between $51^{\circ} 53' 7''$, and $52^{\circ} 29' 43''$, north latitude; and $2^{\circ} 28' 30''$, and $3^{\circ} 19' 32''$, west longitude of London.

The number of Militia furnished by the county under the original act, which passed in the year 1759, was 480: under the supplementary act of 1798, 660 have been added.—The following is a list of the

HUNDREDS, PARISHES, AND INHABITANTS.

BROXASH HUNDRED.

PARISHES.	INHAB.		INHAB.
1 Amberley - - -	49	14 Pencomb - - -	391
2 Avenbury - - -	316	15 Sapey - - -	263
3 Bodenham - - -	887	16 Stanford Bishops - - -	186
4 Bridenbury - - -	81	17 Stoke Bliss - - -	187
5 Bromyard - - -	983	18 Stoke Lacy - - -	310
6 Collington - - -	172	19 Sutton St. Nicholas - - -	168
7 Cowarne magna - - -	548	20 Sutton St. Michael - - -	112
8 Cowarne parva - - -	111	21 Tedston Delamere - - -	245
9 Felton - - -	107	22 Tedston Wafre - - -	87
10 Grendons - - -	183	23 Thornbury - - -	195
11 Helenswick - - -	236	24 Whitborne - - -	770
12 Marden - - -	132	25 Withington - - -	384
13 Ocles - - -	187	26 Wolfrelow - - -	102

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

BROXASH HUNDRED.

TOWNSHIPS.	INHAB.	TOWNSHIPS.	INHAB.
Frome-hampton -	204	Sutton Freen -	48
Hampton-Charles -	75	Vauld -	125
Linton -	465	Vearn -	83
Norton -	558	Winslow -	386
Preston Wynne -	119	Wistaston -	85
King's Stanford -	87	Wacton -	90

EWYAS LACY HUNDRED.

PARISHES.				
1	Cusop	-	-	242
2	Llansilow	-	-	112
3	St. Margaret's	-	-	284
4	Michael Church Esclé	-	-	397
5	Clodock (with Longtown)	-	-	768
6	Rowlston	-	-	138

7	Walterston	-	-	143
TOWNSHIPS.				
	Bulch	-	-	66
	Crasswall	-	-	391
	Futhog	-	-	96
	Llanveyno	-	-	221
	Newton	-	-	215

GREYTREE HUNDRED.

PARISHES.			
1	Aston Ingham	- - -	416
2	Brampton Abbots	- - -	139
3	Brockhampton	- - -	117
4	Dormington	- - -	107
5	Fownhope	- - -	787
6	Hope Mansel	- - -	92
7	How Caple	- - -	119
8	Linton	- - -	578
9	Marcle magna	- - -	626
10	Mordiford	- - -	490

11	Putley	- - -	135
12	Ross	- - -	2347
13	Soler's Hope	- - -	160
14	Upton Bishop	- - -	553
15	Walford	- - -	728
16	Weston under Penyard	- - -	571
17	Woolhope	- - -	672

TOWNSHIPS.			
	Bartestre	- - -	48
	Lea (part)	- - -	100
	Yatton	- - -	153

GRIMSWORTH HUNDRED.

PARISHES.												
1	Bishopston	-	-	-	172	5	Brobury	-	-	-	-	79
2	Breinton	-	-	-	238	6	Burghill	-	-	-	-	639
3	Bridge Solers	-	-	-	53	7	Byford	-	-	-	-	203
4	Brinsop	-	-	-	114	8	Canon Pyon	-	-	-	-	621
						9	Credon-hill	-	-	-	-	167

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GRIMSWORTH HUNDRED.

PARISHES.		INHAB.			INHAB.						
10	Hampton Bishop	-	-	225	19	Staunton on Wye	-	-	430		
11	Holmer	-	-	279	20	Stretton Sugwas	-	-	138		
12	Kenchester	-	-	89	21	Wellington	-	-	532		
13	Mansel Gamage	-	-	120	22	Wormesley	-	-	122		
14	Mansel Lacy	-	-	276	23	Yazor	-	-	195		
15	Monnington on Wye	-	-	135	TOWNSHIPS.						
16	Moreton on Lug	-	-	85	Dinmore (extra parochial)					-	15
17	Norton Canon	-	-	282	Huntington					-	85
18	Pipe and Lyde	-	-	119	Tupsley					-	246

HUNTINGTON HUNDRED.

PARISHES.				
1	Brilley	-	-	467
2	Clifford	-	-	627
3	Eardisley	-	-	575
4	Hergest	-	-	124
5	Huntington	-	-	209
6	Kington	-	-	1424

7	Whitney	-	-	199
8	Winforton	-	-	179
TOWNSHIPS.				
	Barton	-	-	271
	Chickward	-	-	243
	Vowmind	-	-	164

RADLOW HUNDRED

PARISHES.			
1	Asperton	-	309
2	Aylton	-	63
3	Bishop's-Frome	-	765
4	Bosbury	-	776
5	Canon Frome	-	95
6	Castle Frome	-	190
7	Coddington	-	194
8	Colwall	-	635
9	Cradley	-	1317
10	Donnington	-	121
11	Eastnor	-	384
12	Eastbach	-	86
13	Ledbury	-	3058

14	Lugwardine	-	585
15	Marcle parva	-	128
16	Moreton Jeffries	-	64
17	Munsley	-	159
18	Pixley	-	107
19	Stoke Edith	-	258
20	Stretton Grandison	-	178
21	Tarrington	-	431
22	West Hide	-	161
23	Weston Bagard	-	199
24	Yarcle	-	337

TOWNSHIP.			
	Egleton	-	152

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

STRETTFORD HUNDRED.

PARISHES.				INHAB.					INHAB.			
1	Almeley	-	-	-	664	10	Monkland	-	-	-	-	190
2	Birley	-	-	-	126	11	Pembridge	-	-	-	-	1086
3	Dilwyn	-	-	-	846	12	Shobdon	-	-	-	-	496
4	Eardisland	-	-	-	744	13	Staunton on Arrow	-	-	-	-	394
5	Kingland	-	-	-	948	14	Stretford	-	-	-	-	44
6	King's Pyon	-	-	-	303	15	Weobley	-	-	-	-	608
7	Kinnersley	-	-	-	198	TOWNSHIPS.						
8	Letton	-	-	-	60		Conhope	-	-	-	-	65
9	Lyonshall	-	-	-	678		Upper Lye	-	-	-	-	68

WEBTREE HUNDRED.

PARISHES.				
1	Alansmore	-	-	383
2	Bacton	-	-	167
3	Blackmere	-	-	167
4	Bredwardine	-	-	306
5	Bullingham Upper	-	-	244
6	Callow	-	-	109
7	Clehonger	-	-	299
8	St. Devereux	-	-	179
9	Dindor	-	-	274
10	Dewlas	-	-	39
11	Dore	-	-	567
12	Dorston	-	-	373
13	Eaton Bishop	-	-	351
14	Ewyas Harold	-	-	342
15	Hom-Lacy	-	-	237

16	Kenderchurch	-	-	72
17	Kentchurch	-	-	229
18	Kingfton	-	-	372
19	Madley	-	-	930
20	Moccas	-	-	143
21	Peterchurch	-	-	702
22	Preston on Wye	-	-	219
23	Thrufton	-	-	75
24	Tiberton	-	-	92
25	Turnafton	-	-	55
26	Vowchurch	-	-	325
27	Wormbridge	-	-	86

TOWNSHIPS.				
	Bullingham Lower	-	-	95
	Grafton	-	-	36
	Haywood Forest (extra par.)			80

WIGMORE HUNDRED.

PARISHES.									
1	Aston	-	-	51	5	Downton	-	-	102
2	Aymestrey	-	-	646	6	Elton	-	-	85
3	Burrington	-	-	227	7	Knill	-	-	72
4	Byton	-	-	132	8	Kinsham	-	-	71
					9	Leinthall Starkes	-	-	136

WIGMORE HUNDRED.

PARISHES.	INHAB.		INHAB.
10 Leintwardine - - -	675	Comb - - -	96
11 Lingen - - -	247	Harpton - - -	77
12 Stepleton - - -	129	Kinsham Lower - - -	41
13 Titley - - -	290	Limebrook - - -	77
14 Wigmore - - -	285	Litton and Cascob - - -	85
TOWNSHIPS.		Nashrod and Brampton -	129
Adforton - - -	214	Walford, Letton, and New-	
Boresford and Pedwardine -	94	ton - - -	187
Brampton Bryan - -	127	Willey - - -	102
Buckton and Coxwall - -	114		

WOLPHEY HUNDRED.

PARISHES.			
1 Brimfield - - -	415	20 Richard's Castle - -	509
2 Croft - - -	18	21 Rochford - - -	258
3 Docklow - - -	160	22 Sarnesfield - - -	116
4 Edwin Ralph and Butterley	159	23 Stoke Prior - - -	327
5 Eye - - -	297	24 Yarpole - - -	523
6 Eyeton - - -	147	TOWNSHIPS.	
7 Farlow - - -	301	Brierley and Broadward -	171
8 Hatfield - - -	172	Brockmanton - - -	94
9 Hereford parva - -	417	Eaton, Henner, and Stretford	140
10 Hope - - -	420	Ford - - -	25
11 Humber - - -	203	Hopley's Green and Logaston	89
12 Kimbolton - - -	504	Hursley - - -	64
13 Laysters - - -	184	Ivington - - -	373
14 Leominster - - -	3019	Luston - - -	312
15 Lucton - - -	156	New Church - - -	69
16 Ludford - - -	253	Newton - - -	101
17 Middleton on the Hill -	308	Stagbrige and Cholstry -	180
18 Orleton - - -	507	Westwood and Fencott -	45
19 Puddlestone - - -	174	Wickton - - -	100
		Wharton - - -	83

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

WORMELOW HUNDRED.

PARISHES.	INHAB.	INHAB.	
1 Aconbury - - -	113	18 Llandinabo - - -	35
2 Ballingham - - -	138	19 Llangarran - - -	894
3 Bolston - - -	71	20 Llanrothal - - -	75
4 Bridstow - - -	471	21 Llanwarne - - -	342
5 Birch magna - - -	329	22 Marstow - - -	97
6 Birch parva - - -	247	23 Orcop - - -	356
7 Dewchurch magna - - -	482	24 Pencoyde - - -	157
8 Dewchurch parva - - -	299	25 Peterstow - - -	240
9 Dewsall - - -	47	26 Sellack - - -	480
10 Foye - - -	245	27 Tretire and Michaelchurch	116
11 Ganarew - - -	88	28 Welsh Newton - - -	170
12 Garraway - - -	450	29 St. Weonard's - - -	465
13 Goodrich - - -	512	30 Whitchurch - - -	705
14 Harewood - - -	59		
15 Hentland - - -	443		
16 Kilpeck - - -	279		
17 King's Caple - - -	230		

TOWNSHIPS.	
Haywood (extra paroch.) -	68
Treville (extra paroch.) -	89

TOWNSHIPS.

Haywood (extra paroch.) -	68
Treville (extra paroch.) -	89

CITY OF HEREFORD.

1 All Saints - - -	1940	4 St. Nicholas - - -	794
2 St. John Baptist - - -	1044	5 St. Owen - - -	858
3 St. Martin - - -	604	6 St. Peter - - -	1588

SUMMARY.

HUNDREDS.	PARISHES.	INHAB.	HUNDREDS.	PARISHES.	INHAB.
Broxash - - -	26	9717	Brought forward	120	50,139
Ewyas Lacy - - -	7	3073	Webtree - - -	27	7548
Greytree - - -	17	8938	Wigmore - - -	14	4491
Grimsworth - - -	23	5659	Wolphey - - -	24	11,393
Huntington - - -	8	4482	Wormelow - - -	30	8792
Radlow - - -	24	10752	City of Hereford	6	6828
Stretford - - -	15	7518			
Carried forward	120	50,139	Total -	221	*89,191

* The number of inhabitants is taken from the Act of Parliament 41 Geo. III. "for taking an account of the population of Great Britain," &c. which was ordered to be printed Dec. 21, 1801.

CASTLES.—Speed, and other writers, state, that twenty-eight Castles stood in this county; but in the enumeration they include several beyond its limits: the following, however, are mentioned in various authorities, and probably there have been others of inferior consequence.

Brampton Bryan.	Ewyas Harold.	Penyard.
Brugge (Bridge.)	Castle Frome.	Richard's Castle.
Bransill.	Goodrich.	Snodhill.
Bredwardine.	Huntington.	Stepleton.
Croft.	Hereford.	Weobley.
Clifford.	Kilpeck.	Whitney.
Deerfold.	Lyonshall.	Wigmore.
Dorston.	Longtown.	AND
Eardisley.	Pembridge.	Wilton.

The remains of many of these are still met with, and will be described in the collections for the parishes in which they are situated. Downton and Eccleswall Castles are of modern construction, and better adapted to the splendour and comforts of residence, than the harsher purposes of war and desolation.

FORESTS, CHACES, AND PARKS.—The Forests of Herefordshire were those of Aconbury, Deerfold, Ewyas, and Haywood; the Chaces, those of Bringwood, Mocktree, Ledbury, and Penyard. Parks, as usual, have been much more abundant; of these, the following may be enumerated, but the major part are now adapted to the common purposes of agriculture:

Brampton Bryan.	Hom-Lacy.	Rotherwas.
Bransill.	Kentchurch.	Sapey.
Colwall.	Ludford.	Standish.
Croft.	Lyonshall.	Stepleton.
Devereux.	Meend.	Stoke-Edith.
Eywood.	Moccas.	Snodhill.
Eardisley.	Morehampton.	Sugwas.
Fownhope.	Netherwood.	Wigmore.
Gatley.	Newcourt.	Whitborne,
Hampton Court.	Newport.	AND
Hay.	Pengethly.	Wolfrelow.
Harewood.	Pembridge.	

PROVINCIAL CUSTOMS.

1. *Visiting Wells*.—The heathens are known to have paid adoration to wells and fountains: the Roman Catholic church also adopted this practice, and hence many wells are still termed *Holy Wells*, or retain the name of some saint to whom they were dedicated.* St. Ethelbert's Well, in the city of Hereford, and many others in different parts of the county are still in some repute for their supposed medicinal qualities. A well in the parish of Dindor excites much emulation on each New-year's Day, in a contest for the first pail-full of water, which is termed *the cream of the well*, and is presented to some neighbour as a mark of respect, and a pledge of good fortune; a pecuniary compliment is expected in return. This custom appears harmless; but it would be difficult, perhaps, to point out any useful or laudable purpose resulting from it.

2. *Breaking a Looking-Glass* is accounted an omen of ill fortune. This notion probably arose from the use of mirrors in the divination of magicians;† but the expence of replacing it seems the real extent of the misfortune.

3. *Wens in the Neck* are supposed to be cured by the application of the hands of a malefactor, immediately after execution. A number of persons generally attend the gallows on these occasions, in order to make trial of this strange experiment. To commit any maculated part to the touch of the dead, with the hope of effecting a cure, has long been a custom in different parts, and a more absurd one cannot easily be imagined; the necks of malefactors suffering death by strangulation, and the necks of persons afflicted with wens, are the parts particularly affected in both cases; but what further connexion may exist, or by what means short of

* Brand's Edition of Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*.

† Ibid.

a miracle this application is expected to operate a cure, seems altogether inexplicable.

4. *Decking Graves with Flowers*, after an interment, universally obtains in this county and throughout Wales. Pliny in his natural history, Cicero in his oration on Lucius Plancius, and Virgil in his sixth *Æneid*, fully prove this to have been a funeral rite amongst the heathens. Ovid seems to allude to it in the following line, or at least the translator had it in his mind :

Est honor et tumulis, animas placare paternas.

OVID FAST.

“Tombs have their honors too : our parents crave

“Some slender present to adorn their grave.”

It appears also from Durant* and Moresin,† that the ancient Christians adopted its practice. St. Ambrose, in his funeral oration on the death of Valentinian, in the fourth century, and St. Jerome in his epistle to Pamachius on the death of his wife, about the same period, expressly mention it : some of the best English writers have also celebrated it. Shakespeare, in his *Romeo and Juliet*, makes Capulet observe,

“Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corse :”

but this does not clearly decide whether the flowers were deposited in the coffin with the body, or were placed on the grave : but Gay expressly writes,

“Upon her grave the rosemary they threw,

“The daisy, butter-flower, and endive blue.”

Dr. Smollett, in his *Roderic Random*, has left a pleasing and pathetic verse on this subject :—

“Wilt thou, Monimia, shed a gracious tear

“On the cold grave where all my sorrows rest ;

“Strew vernal flowers, applaud my love sincere,

“And bid the turf lie easy on my breast?”

* Ritual of Divine Offices.

† Origin and Increase of Depravity.

Collins, also, in his Dirge in Cymbeline, has the following :

“ To fair Fidele’s grassy tomb,
 “ Soft maids and village-hinds shall bring
 “ Each opening sweet, of earliest bloom,
 “ And rifle all the breathing spring.”

The late Mr. Mason, whilst on a visit to Lord Vernon, in the year 1787, composed his “ Elegy in a Church-yard in Wales ;” the practice under consideration is one of its leading subjects.

Mr. Strutt also cites the Bishop of London, in his additions to Camden, saying, that of old it was usual to adorn the graves of the deceased with roses and other flowers, but more especially those of lovers, round whose tombs they often planted rose-trees. Some traces, he observes, of this ancient custom were then remaining in the church-yard of Ockley, in Surrey ; but they have since yielded to obliterating time.

As a mark of affection towards the deceased ; as an emblem of the shortness of human life, (“ man cometh up and is cut down like a flower ;”) or finally, as intimating the immortality of the soul in the temporary decay and vernal renovation of flowers—this custom has many claims to respect ; and although its origin may not have been altogether free from superstition, the practice is not marked with that absurdity which is too often found in popular observances.

5. *Nails of Fingers* are supposed to be cut with more propriety on Monday mornings than on any other day. The Romans observed this on their *Nundinæ*, or every ninth day. Ausonius states Wednesday as favourable to this purpose, Thursday for cutting the beard, and Friday for the hair.

“ *Ungues Mercurio, barbam Jove, Cyprides crines.*”

Some ancient superstition may possibly have given rise to this practice ; but any preparations for industry seem to be made with peculiar pro-

priety at the beginning of a week, or of any other stated division of time.

6. *Cinders* springing suddenly from the fire are often examined, and, according to their respective forms, are called either coffins or purses, and consequently deemed presages of death or wealth. This may have some reference to the ancient ordeal by fire; but at present it seems only calculated to elevate or depress the most weak and credulous minds.

7. *Decking Houses with Green Boughs*.—On the first day of May, the juvenile part of both sexes rise early in the morning, and, walking to some neighbouring wood, supply themselves with green branches of trees. Returning home, the boughs are placed against the doors and houses, and are kept there during the remainder of the day. The birch tree, being early in vegetation, is invariably chosen in this county for the first of May; and on Ascension Day the elm. They are sold to those who have not opportunities of procuring them otherwise. The Romans had their annual feast during the kalends of May, in honour of Flora.* Polydore Virgil notices that the houses in Italy, as well as in England, were annually decorated with boughs: Stow, in his Survey of London, mentions it as a custom observed in the metropolis, and quotes from Hall, an account of Henry VIII. *riding a maying*, from Greenwich to Shooters Hill, with Catherine his Queen, and many lords and ladies. Mr. Borlase, also, in his curious account of the manners of Cornwall,† observes, that “an ancient custom still retained by the Cornish, is that of decking their doors and porches on the first of May, with green boughs of the sycamore and hawthorn, and of planting trees, or rather stumps of trees, before their houses.”

* Kennett's Antiquities.

† Brand's Antiquities.

Joy and gratitude to Providence, on the return of Spring and the revival of vegetation, seem to have given rise to this practice, and thus far it is entitled to respect.

8. *On the fourth Sunday in Lent*, children visit their parents, and present them with cakes: offerings of this kind are very ancient; one of the laws of Numa Pompilius ordained that the gods should be worshipped with corn and a salted cake. We read also, that “Cain brought of the “fruit of the ground an offering unto the Lord;”* and amongst the Hebrews, offerings of grain, meal, and cakes, were very frequently made in the temple and on the altar.

Bailey, however, supposes the custom to be derived from the respect formerly paid to the *mother-church* on *mid-lent* Sunday, by annual offerings on the high altar. Wheatley, in his dissertation on the common prayer, observes, that the fourth Sunday in Lent is generally called *mid-lent*, although Bishop Sparrow and others term it *Dominica refectiois*, the Sunday of refreshment, because the gospel for that day treats of our Saviour miraculously feeding the five thousand; or because the first lesson in the morning contains the story of Joseph entertaining his brethren. But whatever may have been the origin of the practice, its observance is justified by merely considering it as a pleasing and pious mark of filial respect and attention. This custom is very general here.

9. *On Christmas Day* it is deemed an omen of ill fortune, or want of success, when a female first enters the house in a morning: perhaps this is not easily to be accounted for, unless it be supposed that at that season in particular, all industrious housewives should be attending to their own domestic affairs, instead of gadding about to promote idleness amongst their neighbours.

* Genesis, chap. iv. v. 3.

10. *On St. Stephen's Day* it is a general custom to bleed the cattle ; perhaps, because that day being esteemed a holy-day, the services of the cattle can the better be dispensed with.

11. *Innocents Day and Fridays*, and the day of the week on which Innocents Day happens in each year, are esteemed unpropitious to any undertaking or business commenced on them. Ezras Calendar, which was pretended to have been received from Heaven, contained the days of the year which were auspicious or unfortunate.* The Romans also had their *Dies fasti* and *nefasti* ; and the Saxons held similar opinions. These prove the antiquity of this distinction, but its utility cannot be so easily demonstrated.

12. *On Twelfth Eve* thirteen small fires are lighted on the growing wheat, and cakes and liquor distributed on the spot, amidst the loud invocations of the party, for the prosperity of the owner, and a plentiful produce of grain on his lands. This custom is well known under the name of *wassalling*, or wishing health, (from the Saxon language,) and is of great antiquity. It probably arose from the Roman feasts offered to Ceres, the goddess of corn, whose favour was thus invoked. A kind of divination is also practised on these occasions : a cake is placed on the horn of a favourite ox ; the health of the animal is then toasted, and if the cake is thrown in one direction, it becomes the property of the principal servant, or otherwise that of the lowest.

13. *Harvest Supper* is observed with increased festivities, after the grain has been safely lodged in barns or ricks. This custom is obviously connected with the other : the one is a supplication, the other a thanksgiving for the bounty of Providence ; and, when stripped of the erroneous opinions which gave them origin, are at once praise-worthy and

* Blair's Lectures, fol. 28.

pleasing. Thomson's beautiful description of this festivity, in his Seasons is well known.*

14. *The Moon's Increase* was considered, by the Saxons, as the proper time to commence any important business; whilst the wane of the moon was an inauspicious period: with us the custom is preserved even in trivial matters, and hogs are killed when the moon is increasing, in order *that the fat of the bacon may not be dissolved in the boiling*. Dr. Johnson observes that, within his own memory, a precept to this effect was annually given in one of the English Almanacks; and that he found, in his journey to the Western Islands, the inhabitants expected better crops of grain by sowing their seed in the moon's increase. This strange observance perhaps originated from the idolatrous worship formerly paid to the moon.

15. *Parish Feasts or Wakes* are held in the church-yards on the Sunday after the day of the saint to whom the church is dedicated. The athletic exercises, and common festivities, practised on these occasions, were evidently instituted in honour of their tutelary patron.

PROVINCIAL WORDS AND PHRASES.

To arg, to argue.

Anunt, opposite.

Barker, further back.

To bag peas, to cut them in harvest: to *hack* them.

A bannut, the fruit of the common walnut; the growing tree is called also bannut, but the converted timber, walnut.

A bath, a female pig.

Beesom or *besom*, a broom made of birch.

Beethy, withered.

Bren it! burn it! an exclamation. *Spencer*.

To buck, to wash coarse linen, by beating it with a flat wooden mallet on a (bucking) stool, placed in shallow water, or by the side of a pool or river.

A cantle, a piece of bread or cheese.

To collogue, to join together (in a bad sense) in league or conversation.---Shakespeare terms it *to colleague*.

Colly, black; from coal.---*Shakespeare*. See a note on Shakespeare by Dr. Farmer.

* Autumn, line 1134.

A cornel, a corner.

A cot, a barn for folding sheep. Spencer calls them *cotes*.

Cotting, folding sheep in a barn.

Cowde, obstinate, unmanageable.

A cratch, a rack for hay in a stable.

The cream of the well, the first pail-full of water taken from particular wells on each New Year's Day.

A curst fellow, "ferox, contumax, morosus, irritabilis."---*Etymol. Ang. Oxford*, qto. 1743.

Daddock, dead oak, but applied to any other wood, so dry and decayed as to be easily pulverized.

Daffish, embarrassed, easily abashed.

Dank, damp.

Dawney, damp.

To delve, to dig.

To d'off, to do off, or put off, like clothes. *Shakesp.*

A doit, a small coin; from the French. *Ibid.*

Donnings, fine clothes.---*Spencer.*

To dure, to endure for a time; hence the word durable.

To fadge it, to go on, or proceed.---*Shakes.*

To fear a person, to frighten a person. *Ibid.*

Fellows, servants employed in husbandry.

To find to a child, to be sponsor at a christening.

A fitchock, a pole-cat; from Shakespeare's fitchew.

A flitchen, a flitch of bacon.

Floatsome, timber, &c. accidentally carried down a river by a flood.---*See Jacob's Dict.*

A fold, a farm yard.

Frightful, easily frightened.

Frum, early and luxuriant in vegetation.

Fund, found.---*Spencer.*

A gawn, a gallon.

Geers, harness for horses. Shakespeare uses it for attire in general.

A gib, a male cat, castrated.

To give the time of day, to shew any little civility or respect to others; to tell a person the time of day is one of the easiest civilities, and one very frequently required; hence, perhaps, others, of a similar description, became included under the same phrase.

A glat, a gap in a hedge.

To glean, to lease corn.

Gorse, or *gost*, furze.

Gorsty, abounding with furze.

A graff, a graft.---*Shaksp. Evelyn, &c.*

Groats, oats hulled, but not ground. In the glossary of Lancashire words it is derived from an Anglo-Saxon word, signifying *far*, meal.

Half-saved, half-witted.

Her, vulgarly used for *she*, and vice versa.

Him, vulgarly used for *he*.

To incense, to inform.

A Johnny, a silly fellow.---*Shakesp.* Thus also our word *Zany*, from the Italian *Zane*, a diminutive of Giovanni (John) in some of their dialects.---*Capell's Glossary of Shakesp.*

Kilt, killed.---*Spencer.*

To make the door, to make fast the door.

A mantle, a cloak.

Mewed, cooped up.---*Shakesp.*

A millard, or *millet*, a miller.

A mixen, a dunghill.

Mosey, decayed; from the French *moisi*.

A nail-passer, a gimlet.

Neshe, tender; "the neshe cowslip." *Shakesp.*

To nose, to smell.---*Ibid.*

Observant, observing, attentive.--*Shaksp.*

The odd-mark, one-third of the arable land of a farm; thus if a farm comprised 150 acres, under tillage, it was divided according to the old mode of husbandry, into three equal parts; one under fallow, another under wheat; and a third under Lent grain; the odd-mark particularly applies to the fallow, as under preparation for wheat.

To overlook, to bewitch, in a bad sense; thus any animal which, from unknown causes, has ceased to thrive, is supposed to have been overlooked.

An orchat, orchard.--*Philips, Evelyn, &c.*
Orl, the wood alder.

Over, compared with; this thing is far better *over* that.

To overlight, to alight from a horse, or carriage.

Peas-eddis, peas-stubble.

To pen, to shut up or confine.

Penn'd up, shut up or confined.

A plock, a small meadow.

Prodigal, proud.

Powse, pulse, beans, peas, &c.--*Drayton.*

A queer quist, a quiz, or queer fellow.

A quist, a wood-pidgeon.

A riddle, a sieve.

To scog, to boast.

A scogging fellow, a braggadocio.

Sollers, upper chambers, nearest the sun.

Stound, stunned.--*Spencer.*

Suity, uniform; also, well suited.

A spittle, a spade.

Sweltered, much heated. *Spencer* uses *swelt*, whence, perhaps, sultry.

A tack, grass or clover for horses and cattle, hired by the week, month, or quarter.

A taking, a swelling on the body not visibly occasioned by external injury.

To tang, to tinkle. *Shakespeare*: it is particularly applied to the noise made whilst bees are in the act of swarming.

To tap a shoe, to renew the sole of a shoe.

To tear to mammocks, to tear into pieces.
Shaksp.

To tedd, to spread new mown grass.

Dict. Rust. f. 1669.

To tine a hedge, to finish a new-made hedge by *entwining* stronger wood on the top of it.

Tinnet, or *tinning*, wood proper for tinning.

A tollet, a hay-loft.

A translator, a cobbler.

A try, a wire screen for cleansing wheat from the chaff.

A tump, a hillock, *tumulus*.

To tush, to drag, as timber.

A wake, a parish feast, held on the Sunday after the day of the Saint to whom the church is dedicated.

A wain, a cart drawn by oxen only, worked abreast.

A walnut, the tree or fruit of the *double* walnut only.

Will you go along? will you go along with me or him?

A wig, a small cake.

A woont, a mole.

A worthine, quantity of land, so called in the manor of Kingsland; the tenants of such lands have been styled *worthies*.---*Jacob's Dictionary.*

A yat, a gate.---*Dict. Rust.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A Pound of fresh butter, eighteen ounces.

A stone, twelve pounds.

Customary acre, two-thirds of a statute acre.

Hop acre, that space of ground which is occupied by 1000 plants, viz. about half a statute acre.

A lugg, forty-nine square yards of coppice wood.

Wood measure bears a proportion to the statute measure, as 49 to $30\frac{1}{4}$, but it is generally understood as 8 are to 5.

Day's math is applied only to meadow or grass lands, and averages about a statute acre; in other words, it is that quantity of grass usually mown by one man in one day, for the purpose of making hay.

Perch of fencing, seven yards.

Perch of walling, sixteen feet and an half.

Perch of land, five yards and an half (same as statute)

Bushel of grain, ten gallons.

Bushel of malt, eight gallons and an half.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

CHAP. I.

History of the City.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

CITY OF HERFORD

CHAPTER I

HERFORD

CITY OF HERFORD

CITY OF HEREFORD.

CHAP. I.

Military History.

THE Romans, during their authority in Britain, possessed the two principal cities of Ariconium and Magna-castra, within the limits of the present county of Hereford.* It is natural to conclude, that, as the empire itself declined, its foreign possessions were proportionably neglected; nor was it probable that the Britons would restore, for the benefit of their conquerors, what might justly be deemed vestiges of their own dependence. But when the Romans finally withdrew from the island, which took place early in the fifth century, the Britons, and afterwards the Saxons, erected new towns, or, perhaps, more frequently repaired those which had been left in decay by the Romans. Many of our ancient places derive their origin from these circumstances, or from this date; when, amongst others, Shrewsbury rose from the ruins of Uriconium;† and Magna-castra, removed to a more commodious site, on the bank of the Wye, acquired the appellation of HEREFORD.‡ Antiquaries are by no means agreed in the derivation of this word; some supposing it of British, others of Saxon etymology: Leland writes,

A. D.
426.

* General Introduction, p. 22.

† MS. Rev. Mr. Podmore.

‡ Dr. Stukely, writing of a chapel formerly belonging to the cathedral of Hereford, states the architecture to have been of that kind which prevailed in the declension of the Roman empire. He also states that Hereford probably sprung up from the ruins of the Roman Ariconium.—Itin. iv.

“ The name of Hereford towne of some *in Welsh* is called, *Heur-ford*,
 “ of an old ford by the castle, by the which many passed over, or ever
 “ the great bridge on Wye at Hereford was made.”* “ Some say that
 “ it was called *Fern-lege*, or otherwise Fernhill,† *Saltus Silicis*, as Mr.
 “ Taylor said, and the place where the Cathedral Church is now, was
 “ sometime a chapel of Our Lady, called our Lady Chapel of Ferne-
 “ lege.”

“ *Ferulega*, vulgo a Saxonibus *Ferlege dicta*, nunc autem *Britannice*
 “ *Heneforth*, id est, *vetus vadum*. Anglice *Hereforde*. *Caradocia*, quæ
 “ Anglice *Kencestre vocatur*, in magno fuit pretio ante conditam *Feru-*
 “ *legam*. Distat autem a *Ferulega*, plus minus tribus passuum millibus.”‡

Camden mentions that “ the similarity between the names of Erei-
 “ nuc, Arcenfeld, the town of Ariconium, mentioned hereabouts by
 “ Antoninus, and Hariford or Hereford, now the metropolis of the
 “ county, have led me to think them all derived from Ariconium.
 “ Not that I believe Ariconium and Hereford the same place, but, as
 “ Bazil, in Germany, took the name of Augusta Rauracorum; and
 “ Baldach, in Assyria, that of Babylon; because they arose out of the
 “ ruins of those places; so our Hariford (as it is commonly pronounced,)
 “ derived, in my opinion, its name and existence from the Roman Ari-
 “ conium.” But these conjectures cannot be admitted consistently with
 the account already given of Roman stations, &c. in Herefordshire.
 Camden adds, that “ the Britons, before it got the name of Hereford,
 “ called the place *Trefawith*,§ from the beech trees; and *Henwith*,|| from

* Leland's Itin. vol. v.

† Leland, vol. v. 9.

‡ Lel. Syllab. Dict. Antiq. p. 30.

§ Trêf and Tre signified generally a place; in modern Welsh, a town; and Ffawydd signifies a beech tree.—*Richard's Dict.*

|| Hên, ancient.

“ the old road ; and the Saxons, *Fernlaz*, from the fern.” Other authorities state that “ the word is of pure Saxon original, implying a ford of the army.”* Lambarde mentions that it is derived from the British *Heneforth* (which he translates *vetus vadum*) and adds that “ the place was styled *Fenlez*, by the Saxons.”† Mr. Gough notices that “ Camden allows the name *Henffordd* to have existed before that of Hereford ; and that the Saxons probably altered the sound to one that had a meaning in their tongue.” From hence he infers that “ Hereford is a corruption from the old name,” observing further that “ the Saxon *n* and *r* are so alike that the writers could soon fall into it ; “ they constantly,” he adds, “ write it so as to express *the ford of the army*, and it was, according to Leland, a considerable ford.”‡

On Leland’s etymology, his editor, Mr. Hearne, observes, “ *Merito quisquam ambiguus esse potest, rectiusne Saxon pro Welsh, apud Lelandum legatur.*”

These opinions cannot be reconciled to each other: the words *Hên Ffordd*, in the British language, imply an *old road* or *way*; as *Hentland* (or *Hên-llan*), the name of a parish in this county, signifies the *old church*, and *Fforddol*, a traveller or way-faring man;§ but still the transition or corruption from *Hênffordd* to Hereford, cannot be supposed so natural and easy as from the Saxon radicals; nor would “ the old way” equally characterize the situation of Hereford with the peculiarity of its standing on a ford frequently crossed by the hostile armies of Britons and their invaders. It may be further observed, that no evidence is adduced to prove, that Hereford existed as a town before

* Mag. Britan. et Hibern. &c. 4to. p. 926.

† Lambarde’s Dictionary, Lond. 4to. 1730. Art. Hereford. Lambarde died 1601.

‡ Gough’s Camden, 451.

§ Rich. Dict. The word *ford* also signifies a way, in the Cornish language or dialect. Borlase’s Antiquities of Cornwall, fol. 429.

the Saxon Heptarchy, or, in Camden's words, "no mention of it occurs in earlier times." Upon the whole, it is with deference suggested, that the arguments to prove Hereford a word of Saxon derivation are more impressive than those adduced in favour of its being named by the Britons.

A. D.
590.

The date of its foundation is not precisely ascertained, but as a synod was held here as early as A. D. 680,* it must, probably, have been at that time a place of some consequence, and as such, could hardly have been built later than the close of the century preceding.† Camden's opinion nearly concurs with this: "It seems first to have risen up in the maturity of the Saxon heptarchy;" but when he adds, "being built according to some by Edward the elder," he pays no attention to dates, as that monarch's reign did not commence until long after the dissolution of the heptarchy.‡ This anachronism is noticed by Mr. Gough, in his edition of Camden, in which he further observes, that Hereford is, probably, more ancient than has generally been supposed.

793.

Whilst Britain remained under the heptarchy, Hereford was a principal town of Mercia, having the palace of Offa, the most powerful of the Mercian princes, about three miles distant from it, in a north-east direction. The murder of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whilst at the court of Offa, as a suitor to his daughter, will be particularly noticed in the account of the cathedral. "This event proved a cause of the enriching and enlarging the town, partly by the gifts of the Mercian kings to the church, and partly by the multitudes who came to visit the martyr's tomb."§ Leland also

* Mag. Britan. et Hibern. p. 941.

† The Silures submitted to the form of government imposed by the Saxons, A. D. 586. Hereford was probably founded immediately after.

‡ The Saxon heptarchy ceased about A. D. 820. Edward the Elder began to reign A. D. 900.

§ Britan. et Hibern. &c. p. 927.

ascribes additional consequence to the town from this event: "Hereford hath been of estimation ever since the time of Offa, and the burial of Ethelbert, who lyeth there."

William of Malmesbury states Mercia to have afterwards fallen under the dominion of the West Saxon kings, and that they were benefactors to the church and town of Hereford.* Camden also mentions the same; but their power was of too short duration to admit these statements, in any considerable extent, during the heptarchy. In the decline of Mercia, as a separate power, it was twice over-run and subdued by the Danes; on this occasion Bertulph, the Mercian king, was deposed, but Burthred, his heir, recovered the crown almost immediately after.† Burthred reigned twenty years, when the vicissitudes of war again placed the authority in the hands of the Danes, who appointed Ceuolph king; but he was conquered without difficulty; and Mercia was soon after incorporated with the general monarchy established by Egbert.

A. D.
820.

In the reign of Athelstan, the Britons made frequent incursions into these parts, which induced that monarch to assemble a strong army and march against them. After obtaining various advantages, he compelled them to agree to the payment of an annual tribute of twenty pounds in gold, three hundred in silver, and two hundred head of cattle, besides hawks and hounds, in lieu of sixty-six pounds of silver, which they were before bound to pay by the laws of Howel Dda.‡ This treaty was made at Hereford in the year 939,§ about which time, and probably under the

A. D.
939.

* De Gest. Reg. vol. ii. p. 217.

† Polyd. Virg. f. 76.

‡ Powell's Chron. Wales, qto. 1584.

§ It was afterwards commuted by Edgar for the heads of three hundred wolves, as is thus related by Polydore Virgil:—"Anno 959 Edgarus imperavit Ludovallo Vualorum regulo, vectigalis nomine, in annos singulos tricenos lupos, quo genus tam malefici animalis et gregibus ovium valde perniciosi, quod tunc in eâ insulæ parte plurimum abundabant prorsum deleteretur." William of Malmesbury also records this treaty, De Gest. Reg. vol. ii.

auspices of Athelstan, the town was first inclosed with a wall, for security in those directions where it was not already defended by the Wye. After this period, mention is often made that the walls were repaired, and sometimes rebuilt; but no records, to which access has been had on the present occasion, have stated the enlargement of the area they contained; the walls, therefore, which now imperfectly remain, although improved and strengthened at various periods, probably stand on the original foundations. They are eighteen hundred yards in extent, and inclose the city on the east, north, and west sides; towards the south, it has the natural defence of the Wye, and also fifty yards of wall from the western angle towards the bridge: the whole of this side is five hundred and fifty yards. The gates were six in number, viz. Wye-bridge Gate, which stood at the south end of the bridge; Friars' Gate, which was situated on the south-west; Eigne Gate, on the west; Widemarsh Gate, on the north; Bishop's Gate, on the north-east; and St. Andrew's (since called St. Owen's), on the south-east. Fifteen embattled watch-towers projected from the walls, having embrasures in the shape of crosses, in the centre and sides, for observation and the discharge of arrows. The distances between these towers varied from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five yards; the height of the wall (measured on the outside) was sixteen feet, that of the tower thirty-four. Thus the whole circumference of the city, inclosed by the walls and the river, was two thousand three hundred and fifty yards. Speed, in his history, states the wall only to be fifteen hundred paces in extent; and Leland very correctly calls it "a goode
" mile." The latter writer also observes, that "these walles and gates
" be right well maintained by the burgesses of the town,"* and notices the additional security received from "a little brooke that cometh a five

* Itin. vol. iii.

“ miles by west, and circuith (as it continues to do) the ditches of the
 “ walles, *ubi non defenditur Vagá*, and goeth down, leaving the castle on
 “ the right hand, and there drieving two milles for corne, goeth into Wye
 “ a *flyte shoote** beneath Wye Bridge, and hard beneath the castle.”†

Thus fortified, Hereford must have been a post of very considerable importance; and in the eleventh century the Britons again making an inroad into the marches were opposed by the garrison, which probably preserved the town from plunder on that occasion. But three years after, a more formidable force approaching, and desolating the country round, Earl Ranulph, or Ralph, the commander in Hereford, was induced to quit the town and give battle to the Britons before they could reach it. The hostile army was led by Algar, Earl of Chester, who had fallen into disgrace at court, and Gryffyth, a Prince of Wales. The issue was long doubtful, but at length victory declaring for the Britons, Ralph and his forces attempted to regain the town. A tumultuous pursuit took place, and the two armies entering it together, the whole became a scene of pillage and slaughter. The cathedral was burnt, the Bishop (Leogar) and seven canons slain; and, according to the Welsh chronicles, “ the Britons returned home with manie worthie prisoners, great triumph, and rich spoiles, leaving nothing in the town but blood and ashes, and the walles rased to the ground.”‡ Earl Ralph is stated, by the same

A. D.
1053.

1055.

* This *flyte shoote* is more than of four hundred yards in a direct line.

† The several gates have been taken down by order of the corporation, as follows,—Wyebridge, and Friars Gates, A. D. 1782; St. Owen's, 1786; Eigne, 1787; Bye (Bishop's) street Gate and Wide-marsh, 1798. Those of Wyebridge, Friars, Eigne, and St. Owen's, having been injured in the siege, were falling to decay, but the others exhibited no symptoms of it whatever, and would probably have endured many centuries longer. Their appearance was venerable, and, in connection with the wall, they constituted an agreeable termination to the several streets; but it may be objected, on the other hand, that low and narrow gateways considerably obstruct the passing of carriages, and also, in some degree, prevent the free circulation of air.

‡ Powell's Chron. of Wales.

authority, to have lost five hundred men on this occasion. To revenge so serious a disaster, and to prevent a repetition of it, Edward the Confessor sent a strong army under Harold,* son of Godwin, Earl of Hereford, &c. into Wales, but the Britons retreating before him, evaded his pursuit; and Harold, returning with part of his forces to Hereford, “ caused a great trench to be cast about the town, with a high rampire, strongly fortifying the gates of the same.”† “ *Dux Haraldus missus per regem Edwardum ad reprimendum illos qui fugerent in Southwalliam: quo comperto, Haraldus majorem exercitûs partem dimisit; cum ceterâ ad Herefordiam rediens, ballo lato et alto, illam cinxit, portis et seris munivit.*”‡ Other historians also ascribe the rebuilding of the walls and fortifications to Harold. “ Having quieted the rebellion of the Welsh, Harold fortified Hereford, as Horiacensis informs us, with a broad and high rampire.”§ And Leland observes, that “ the common voice is that the town was scant fortified with walles at such time as Griffin, Prince of Wales, destroyed the town, and killed the Bishop Leofgarye and his clerkes, by the assistance and consent of Algarus, sonne to Leofric, Earl of the merches.”|| During Harold’s stay at Hereford, Tosti, his elder brother, was guilty of some outrages, and found it convenient to place himself under Harold’s protection; but this partial disgrace had little effect on his barbarous disposition, for here he contrived to murder all the servants of Harold, and immersed their limbs in vessels of liquor provided for a sumptuous entertainment. For this horrible action Tosti was deservedly banished the realm.

* Afterwards Harold II. A. D. 1066.

† Powell’s Chron. of Wales.

‡ Flor. Wigorn. Anno 1077. fol. 417.

§ Mag. Britan. et Hib. p. 927; also Camden, p. 443, Gough’s edition.

|| Itin. vol. iii.

When Harold rebuilt the walls, it seems highly probable that he founded the castle, for the further defence of the town; but on this point, writers are not fully agreed. It is, however, well known, that the policy of Edward the Confessor, under whom Harold served, induced him, in the early part of his reign, to fortify strongly places of consequence, and especially those most accessible or advantageous to his enemies, which was precisely the situation of Hereford, from its vicinity to Wales: “*Edoardus, inito principatu, cuncta sibi e republica a primo*”
 “*facienda existimans, loca omnia præsiidiis munire,*” &c.* But Grafton writes, that “Edward the Elder, son of Alured, in the eighth year of his
 “reign (908,) did build a strong castle at Hereford,”† and a MS. in the Harleian library‡, mentions, from Holinshed, that “Griffith, King of
 “Wales, wasted a great part of Herefordshire, anno Christi 1052; against
 “whom the men of that country, and Normans§ out of the castle of
 “Hereford, went, but Griffith obtained the victory, (slaying many) and
 “toke a great prey.” Sprott’s Chronicle|| also records—“*Edwardus*
 “*Rex castrum Herefordiæ . . . et Villam de Wyggemore condidit . . .*
 “*cui successit Ethelstanus.*” To these accounts it is objected, that had a regular castle existed when Algar and Griffyth got possession of Hereford, Leland would hardly have represented that it was “scant fortified” on that occasion; nor would the Welsh Chronicles have omitted to notice what would have added so much to the fame of their heroes, as the reduction of a considerable castle. Camden observes, that “the

A. D.
908.

1052.

* Polyd. Virg. lib. vi. f. 109.

† Grafton, p. 145.

‡ No. 7366.

§ These Normans had been introduced by Edward the Confessor, and respect was had to them after the Conquest, in a provisional law, entitled “*De jure Normannorum qui ante adventum Gulielmi, cives fuerent Anglicani.*”—Taylor’s Gavel-kind, p. 78.

|| Sprott’s Chron. p. 106.

“ Normans afterwards (*i. e.* after the Conquest) built on the east side of
 “ the church, on the Wye, a large strong castle, which some ascribe to
 “ Earl Milo.”* Hume also ascribes the building to the Norman conqueror.† Others attribute it to William Fitz-Osborne, first Earl of Hereford, after the Conquest.‡ Leland writes,—“ some think that Heraldus began this castle after he had conquered the rebellion of the
 “ Welshmen, in King Edward the Confessor’s time. Some think that
 “ the Lacys, Earls of Hereford, were the great makers of it, and the
 “ Bohuns, Earls of Hereford.” Dr. Stukeley states that “ the castle
 “ was a noble work, built by one of the Edwards, before the Conquest.” Giraldu Cambrensis, as quoted by Lambarde,§ attributes the building to “ Randal Poer, when Shyrife of the shyre,” but does not add the date. Camden’s idea, that Earl Milo was the founder, is obviously incorrect, for it will hereafter appear that the castle stood a siege some years before Milo was Earl of Hereford : Leland’s report of the Lacy’s is equally groundless, as none of that family appear to have been Earls of Hereford at any period. The other accounts are perhaps best reconciled, by supposing that some rude fortifications, composed simply of earth, thrown up, after the British mode, might have existed before the time of Harold, and might even have acquired the appellation of a castle ; that on their site Harold founded a regular work of stone, which his death, A. D. 1066, prevented his finishing, and that the Earls, and some of the Sheriffs of Hereford afterwards completed his design.||

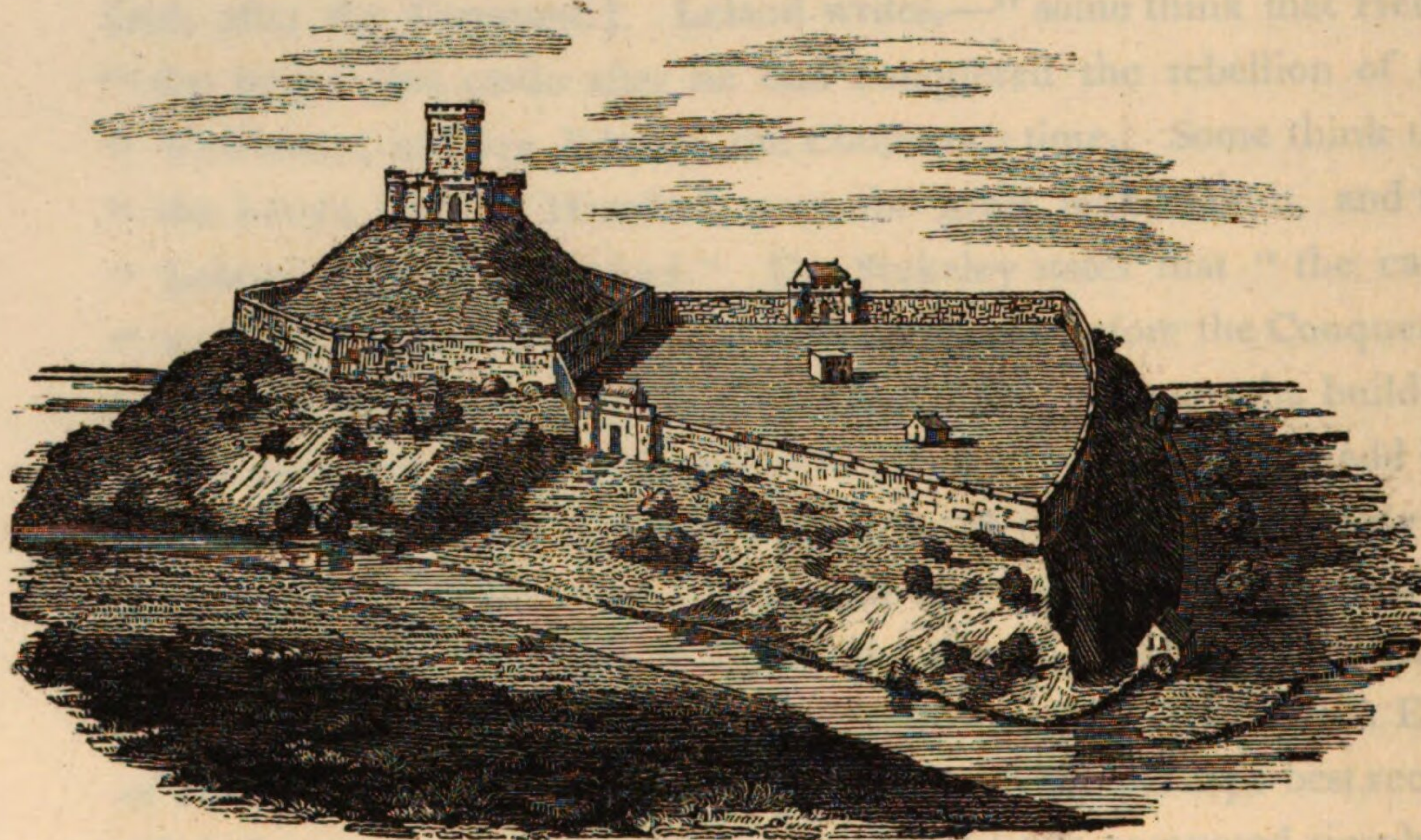
* Camden’s Britannia, Gough’s edition, fol. 443.

† Hume, vol. i. p. 239.

‡ Mag. Britan. et Hib. &c. p. 239.

§ Lambarde’s Dictionary, Art. Hereford.

|| “ The fortifications of the Britons were not of any great variety : some were of a round building of stone, for the most part built upon a round pile of earth, sometimes natural, but most commonly cast up by industry, and seldom more capacious than to receive twenty or thirty men.”—*Taylor’s Gavel Kind.*



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW
OF
HEREFORD CASTLE,
IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM.

From Speed's Map, Leland's Description, &c. &c. &c.

The CASTLE occupied a space on part of the south and east sides of the city, having the river Wye on the south, and being defended by a large and deep moat on the north and east sides, to the angle of which the wall of the city extended. The situation was well calculated for the defence of the cathedral, which nearly adjoined it on the west, and probably that circumstance occasioned a preference to this particular spot, which does not seem well adapted to the general defence of the town.

It comprised two wards; the keep was in the smaller, towards the west, having a strong tower on the top, and a dungeon underneath. Leland describes the keep to have been "high and very strong, having, "in the outer wall, ten semicircular towers, and one great tower within." Dr. Stukeley termed it "a very lofty artificial keep, walled formerly at "top, and having a well in it faced with good stone." In the eastern ward were the gatehouse, a chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, part whereof is *opere circulari*,* a mill, and two dwelling-houses, perhaps intended originally for the accommodation of the governor and his attendants.† "There is a fayre and plentiful spring of water within the "castle, and that and the piece of the brooke coming out of the ditch, "did drive a mill within the castle,"‡ In every direction it must have

* Leland's Itinerary.

† Leland records that there was a religious house, with "prebends within the castle, but that one "of the Lacy's (probably the founder of St. Peter's church) translated them into St. Peter's, in "Hereford town, and that colledge was there translated into the east suburbe of Hereforde, "and a priory of monkes erected there, and made a cell to Gloucester." This will be further noticed in the account of the city and suburbs. Bishop Swinfield also recorded in his register, (f. 15) the following donation amongst others, to the church of Hereford, by Earl Milo, who lived A. D. 1154: "*Ideo ob reverentiam domini, &c. concedo eccl. Heref. in prebendam, capellam sancti Martini que "in castello Heref. sita est, ut Episcopus Hereford. eam tanquam ecclie sue capellam propriam quo modo in "prebendam cui voluerit, donet, cum omn. pert. ad eandem. Ferie etiam quatuor dierum quam Episcopus "habebat alios quatuor dies ferie cum omni integritate et plenitudine eorum que ad justitiam pertinent ferie, in "prebendam concedo," &c. Test. GILB. (FOLIOT) EPIS. HEREF. &c. &c.—Capella sei. Martini in castro "Herefordie sita donatur in prebendam Ecclesie Herefordie per Rogerum comitem.*"—Harl. MS. 6868. The prebend thus founded still remains in the cathedral church, in the account of which it is further noticed.

‡ Leland's Itinerary.

been capable of very considerable defence against the modes of attack then known; on the south, the ground along the eastern ward fell almost perpendicularly, seven yards to the river: on the east, the works stood on earth thrown up five yards, with a deep and broad moat in front, which were all continued on the north, until they reached the wall which inclosed the keep. The dimensions of the greater, or eastern ward, (measured on the site of the walls) were nearly as follow: on the south, one hundred and seventy-five yards; on the west one hundred; on the north, one hundred and seventy-five; on the east, one hundred and ninety-six. The smaller or western ward was nearly one hundred yards in extent, on the south and east sides; towards the north and west were three sides, each measuring sixty-five yards. “ There came also an arme of a brooke that runneth
“ through a great piece of the town dike, by an arche made in the
“ town wall, into the castle dike, and so compassing half the castle,”
(that is, the east and north sides of the larger court) “ went into Wye;
“ so that with the principall arme of this brooke, and with the arme of
“ it going through the castle dike, and with the maine stream of Wye
“ river, the whole castle was environed; but now the arme of the brooke
“ cometh not through the castle, yet it might soon be returned thither.
“ The second ward, where the dungeon is, was also environed with
“ water, for a piece of the water that came through the dike was
“ turned that way.*

The entrance was on the north side of the eastern ward, over “ a great
“ bridge of stone arches, with a drawbridge in the middle.”† The
“ castle standeth on the left ripe of Wye river, and a little beneath the
“ bridge, and is strongly ditched *ubi non descenditur flumine*; the walles

* Leland's Itinerary.

† Ibid.

“ of it be high and stronge, and full of great towres : it hath been one
 “ of the largest, fayrest, and strongest castles in England.”* “ By the
 side of the ditch arose a spring, which superstition consecrated to St.
 Ethelbert.”† It is situated on the north side of the western ward, and
 retains a degree of reputation at this day.

The original government of the castle appears to have been heredi-
 tary in the provincial earls; but Dr. Powel observes, that, immediately
 after the Norman conquest, “ Edric Silvaticus, son of Alfric, Earl of
 “ Mercia, taking advantage of King William’s absence in Normandy,
 “ fell foul upon such as were appointed vice-gerents and governors of
 “ the kingdom in his absence. Whereupon Richard *Fitz-scrope*, gover-
 “ nor of the castel of Hereford, with the forces under his command,
 “ so bitterly gauled him, by wasting and consuming his lands, and
 “ carrying off the goods of his tenants, that he was compelled to desire
 “ aid of Blethyn and Rhywalhon, Princes of Wales, by whose help,
 “ to reconcile the loss he had received, he passed into Hereford, and
 “ after that he had over-run and pillaged the country to Wye-bridge,
 “ returned back with exceeding great booty.”‡ It seems probable that
 Fize-oscorn (not Fitz-scrope) was the governor of the castle at the
 period alluded to; he was the first Norman Earl of Hereford, and had
 great authority in these parts: a similarity of names has often given
 rise to mistakes of this nature. He was succeeded by Robert, his son,
 who was surnamed De Breteuil.

A. D.
1067.

In the reign of Henry I. Walter, Constable of England, held in his
 custody for a time, the castles of Gloucester and Hereford.§ After-

* Leland’s Itinerary, vol. iii.

† Stukeley, Iter iv. f. 71.

‡ Powell’s Chron. of Wales, p. 101.

§ Chron. Prior. Llanthony, in the library of Horn-Lacy.

A. D.
1138.

wards King Stephen granted to Robert de Bellamonte, Earl of Leices-
ter, and to his heirs, on creating him Earl of Hereford, the burgh of
Hereford, with the castle and the whole county of Hereford.* Cam-
den writes, that King Stephen gave to Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester,
son of Emma, heiress of the Breteuils (Earls of Hereford,) "by here-
ditary right," as the original grant runs, "the borough of Hereford,
"with the castle and the whole county of Hereford," except the lands
of the church and some particular nobles; but in a note it is observed,
from Dugdale, that Emma was not mother, but wife of Robert le Bossu.†
In either case, the alliance with Breteuil appears to have led to these
honours; and the words in the grant is not "dedisse" but "reddidisse."

"Stephanus, Rex Anglorum, Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos reddidisse
"hereditariè Roberto comiti Leycestrie, et heredibus suis, Burgum Herefordie et castel-
"lum, et totum comitatum de Herefordcyre, præter terram episcopatus, et terram Ab-
"bathie de Rading et aliarum ecclesiarum, et Abbathiarum qui tenent de me in capite:
"et excepto feodo Hugonis de Mortuomari, et feodo Osberti filio Hugonis, et feodo Willi-
"elmi de Braiosa; et feodo Godsonis de Dinan quod fuit Hugonis de Lacy, et hac
"conditione, quod si comes Leycestrie poterit facere versus præfatum Gotsonem quod
"ipse voluerit, feodum illum predictum tenere de eo, bene concedo. Quare volo, &c.
"Testibus.

"Robto. de Gant, cancellario.

"Willo. Comite de Warennæ.

"Willo. Comite Lincolnæ.

"Willo. Comite de Albemarle.

"Comite Simone, &c."†

Soon after, the castle was seized by William Talbot and defended in
favour of the Empress Maude.§ During the short period of her success,
the Empress advanced Milo, son of Walter, the constable before men-
tioned, to the Earldom of Hereford, granting at the same time to him

* Vincent's Disc. p. 236.

† Camden's Britannia, f. 444. Gough's edition.

‡ Ex Collect. MS. Willi. Dugdale militis in Musæo Ashmol. Oxon. viz. in libro i. fol. 516.

§ Mat. Paris. f. 52.

and his heirs, the castle and moat of Hereford,* with other donations. Rapin remarks, that this was the first instance of an earldom conferred by patent;† and Sir Henry Spelman, after reciting it, observes that, “the earls in this age obtained the castles of their counties; but this, on account of the great power acquired through them, became either obnoxious to the crown, or oppressive to the people; the parliament, therefore, in the thirteenth year of Richard II. revoked several grants of this kind, which had been conferred on favourites of the king, and ordained that, for the future, these castles, as being the heads of counties, should not be separated from the crown.” It will, however, appear that before that period, neither the earls (*comites*,) nor their successors in provincial authority, the sheriffs (*vice-comites*) invariably held the custody of the castle.

A. D.
1390.

In the decline of Maud's prosperity, Stephen advanced in person with an army against Hereford, and took it after some resistance. On this occasion it is stated, that he entered the town with great pomp and splendour, and sat crowned in the cathedral church during the performance of divine service on Whitsunday. Milo was, in course, divested of his honours, but they were restored by Henry II. to Roger, son and heir of Milo, to whom were granted, at the same time, “the mote of Hereford, with the whole castel, and the third penny of the revenue of the pleas of the whole county of Hereford.”‡ Notwithstanding this mark of favour, Roger was afterwards induced, through the instigation of Hugh de Mortimer, of Wigmore, to fortify the castle of Hereford against the king, but both the insurgents were soon reduced by that monarch,§ who is said to have detained the earldom of Hereford in his own hands during some time after.

1141.

1154.

1174.

* Vincent's Disc.

† Girald. Cam. Itin. vol. i. p. 2.

‡ Rapin's Acta Regia.

§ Dugd. Baron. vol. i.

A. D.
1193.

In the absence of Richard I. when his brother, Earl John (afterwards king) began to aspire to the crown, the keeping of this castle was committed to Roger Bigod, who took an oath to preserve it for the king's use, and in case he died before his return, to resign it to Earl John; but Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, removed this Roger, and appointed another governor.

1205.

William de Cantilupe, the sheriff of this county, a person of great eminence, and brother to Thomas, Bishop of Hereford, who was afterwards canonized, was constituted governor by patent, dated the 6th

1223.

John, and again the 7th Henry III.*

1231.

In the fifteenth year of the latter reign, John Fitz-Terrick and William de Stowe, surveyors of the works of the castle of Hereford, were allowed £.20 for expences in repairing the walls; and, in the following year, the same John Fitz-Terrick, and with him Roger Carter, were appointed surveyors of the *mangonels* and *petrards* in the castle.† The nature and powers of these engines, which seem to have been adapted to purposes of defence as well as attack, may be collected from Camden's account of the remarkable siege of Bedford Castle, by Henry III. in the year 1224. On the east side, he writes, were one petrary and two mangonels daily playing (that is, projecting great stones) upon the tower; on the west, two mangonels battering the old tower, as also one upon the south, and another upon the north part, which beat down two passages through the walls that were next to them.‡ Lipsius relates that they commonly threw from the smaller *ballistæ*, which he affirms to be the same engines, stones of nearly an hundred weight; and from the larger, those of three hundred and sixty pounds.§ The mangonel is the smaller engine, as appears from Jacob's Law Dictionary.

* Dugd. Warw. p. 595.

† Camden's Britannia.

‡ Inter Mem. Scaccarii ex MS. Harl. No. 7319.

§ Lipsii Rom. Illust. p. 114.

*"Interea grossos petraria mittit ad intus
 "Assiduè lapides, mangonellusque minores."*

Almaric de St. Amand was sheriff from the 19th until the 24th year of the same reign,* and was also governor of the castle at that time.† In the 26th of Hen. III. John le Werrur and Roger le Werrur, surveyors of the king's works and engines of war at Hereford, made oath that they had expended the sums of £.7 8s. 6½d. in the workmanship of the said engines; £.12 1s. 4d. in the construction of a certain trebuckett, which was called blithe, and £.40 14s. 4d. in making a certain tower in the said castle.‡ Before and after this period the sheriffs appear to have been regularly governors of the castle, except on particular emergencies. Thus Henry de Penebrigge (Pembrige) filled these situations 42 Henry III. but the barons prevailed much against the king at that period, and he issued a mandate directing Henry to deliver the castle to John de Grey. *"Rex, omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerunt, salutem; sciatis quod de concilio magnatum nostrorum, commissimus dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Grey, castrum de Hereford cum pertinentiis, custodiendum in formâ per nos et ipsos magnates provisâ. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Oxon. 22 die Junii: et mandatum est Henrico de Penebrigge quod dictum castrum cum pertinentiis, eidem Johanni liberet, custodiendum sicut predictum est, una cum instauro et armaturis ejusdem castri per cyrographum inter ipsum Henricum et Johannem predictum, &c. Teste ut supra. §"*

A. D.
1242.

1258.

When the Earl of Leicester and the barons took up arms against the king, the first acts of open hostility were committed here; and Peter

1263.

* Fuller's List of Sheriffs.

† Dugdale's Baron. vol. ii. p. 19, mentions the eighteenth and twenty-first years only.

‡ Mem. Scacc. anno 26 Henry III. ex MS. Harl. 7519.

§ Rot. Pat. 42 Henry III. Webb's Excerpta, vol. ii. fol. 181.

A. D.
1264.

Aqua-blanca, the bishop, was seized and confined, being a prelate generally obnoxious, on account of his devoted attachment to the court of Rome.* Almost immediately after, Peter de Montford, (Leicester's son) had the custody of this castle committed to his charge, and

1265.

a precept was made out to Walter D'Evereus, then sheriff, and probably his predecessor in the government of the castle, for delivering the issues of the county to this Peter, for the better strengthening the works of the castle.† In the following year Prince Edward, eldest son of the king, (having been taken prisoner, with his father, at the battle of Lewes) was conducted to the castle of Hereford by Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester. During his confinement he was permitted to exercise himself on horseback, in a meadow called Wide-marsh, which is situated on the north side of the town. By this indulgence he so far profited as to open a communication with his father's friends in these parts, and the necessary arrangements being previously made, he took advantage of a swift horse, or, as some writers relate, procured a fresh one, after fatiguing those of his guard, and rode in full speed towards Wigmore Castle, accompanied by two knights and four esquires, who were privy to his intentions. The keepers pursued, but finding the Lords Mortimer and Clifford, with a body of men, ready to receive and protect him, they returned to Hereford. His escape was effected on the vigil of Trinity‡ (28 May;) it is somewhat differently related by Collins,§ who states, that, according to previous agreement, the prince, on sight of a person mounted on a white horse, and waving his bonnet, on a neighbouring height, made towards him with all speed, and was received as before-mentioned. In Rymer's Fædera is the following on this

* Hume's History of England, vol. ii. p. 197.

† Mat. Paris. f. 662.

‡ Dugd. Warw. p. 595.

§ Peerage, vol. iii. p. 46.

subject:—" *Rex Johanni de Eyvill, salutem : cum nos et quidam magnates et fideles nostri in partibus Hereford, circa tranquillitatem et pacem partium illorum jam pridem agentes, &c. sperantes Edwardum filium nostrum, ad hoc adiutorem precipuum et præceteris invenisse, &c. Idem Edwardus die Jovis, in Ebdomade Pentecostis circa horam vespertinam, a militum comitivâ quos secum ad . . . andum extra Hereford duxerat, cum duobus militibus et quatuor scutiferis propositi sui consciis, spreto concilio nostro, et magnatum et fidelium nostrorum predict. subito et ex inopinato recessit, &c.*"*

John le Werrur and William Valet were surveyors of the king's works in the castle of Hereford, when Robert de Meysi was sheriff and governor; they delivered in an account, upon oath, of the expenditure of £.45 6s. 10½d. in repairing the walls and houses of the same, under the directions of this Robert, who was sheriff 52d of Henry III. and during some preceding years. William Capon anciently held lands at Marden, in this county, by serjeancy, the particular tenure of which was, that he should be door-keeper of the castle of Hereford; but during the reign of Henry III. this tenure was converted into knights' service.† In the 1st of Edw. I. Henry Pigot also held of the king, in chief, forty-four acres of arable land, by the service of conducting the king's treasure from this castle to London; "*Henricus Pigot ten. de dno. Rege in capite 44 acr. terre arab. per serv. ducendi thesaurum domini regis de castro Hereford usque London.*"‡ Other land, in various parts of the county, was held by a similar tenure; and in the succeeding reign, (5 Edward II.) Richard Freeman paid a fine to the king, of half a mark, for his relief for certain lands and tenements in Fromynton, which the

A. D.
1272.

4268.

* Rymer's Fædera, vol. i. p. 810.

† Tenures in Co. Heref. Harl. MS. 762. f. 35.

‡ Compend. escheat. Anno 1 Edw. I. in Turr. Lond. f. 24. b.

said William held, *in capite*, by the service of carrying a cord round the walls of the said castle when measured; this tenure was afterwards commuted to a payment of 7s. 7d. per ann.*

In the 1st of Edw. I. Richard Porter and Richard le Paumer, surveyors, &c. attested, on oath, an account of the expenditure of £21. 1s. 6d. by Bartholemew de Suleye,† then sheriff, in repairing and amending the king's houses in the said castle.‡ It appears that materials for the repairs of the castle, and also for the fortifications of the town, were procured from the king's forest of Haywood, which was situated one mile south-west from Hereford: fifteen oak trees were thus ordered 2 Edward I. for the former purpose; “*Mandatum est Rogero de Clifford, justic forest. circa Trentam quod in Haya Hereford faciat habere vice com. Heref. quindecim quercus ad maremium ad domos castri Hereford inde reparandos. Dat. per manum W. de Merton canc. apud West 10 April, 2 Edward I.*”§ Giles de Berkel, or Berkeley, being sheriff, 6 Edward I. was allowed, in his account before the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, the sum of £.4 15s. 0d. which he had expended in the repairs of the said castle in the said year; and Roger de Burghull, his successor in office, was allowed £.2 5s. 4d. on a similar occasion, two years after.||

1281. A writ was issued to the sheriff of Herefordshire, 9th of Edw. I. to distrain Hugh de Turberville for divers debts due to the king:¶ and by an inquisition taken afterwards it appeared, that when he was sheriff of this county, he had done much damage, by burning and destroying the king's houses, engines of war, and military stores in the said castle, to the amount of one hundred pounds. Hugh produced a pardon

* Mem. Scacc. 5 Edw. I.

† Mem. Scacc. 1 Edw. I.

‡ Mem. Scacc. 7 & 8 Edw. I. Rot. 27.

§ Fuller writes “B. de Stutely.”—*Wortbies*, 43.

¶ Claus. 2 Edw. I. Mem. 9.

¶ Mem. Scacc 9 Edw. I.

under the seal of Prince Edward, dated at Oxford, the 5th of November, 48 Hen. III. But Hugh Lothre (Lowther) who was attorney general, 20th Edward I.* pleaded strongly against the validity of this pardon, on the ground that during the life of Henry III. his son (afterwards Edward I.) had no power to confer it. A day was appointed for a further hearing, but the proceedings ended in this state, as Hugh died before the time.† It is observable, that in Fuller's list of sheriffs,‡ the name of Hugh de Turberville does not occur during the long reign of Henry III. But it is evident, from authentic record, that he served that office during some part at least of A. D. 1264.§

Roger de Burghull was again sheriff in the 12th of Edward I. and the king commanded the barons of the exchequer to allow the said Roger the sum of £.10 6s. 8d. which, by a precept from the king, was expended that year in erecting a new chapel in the said castle, viz. in timber, covering and painting, and all other necessities, as well as for wages to carpenters employed therein.||

A. D.
1284.

The same king, on the 21st April, anno regni 15, committed the care of this castle to Henry de Solers, directing Roger de Burghull to deliver over to him the said castle, together with the arms, stores, and all other appurtenances, in these terms:—"De fidelitate et industriâ Henrici
"de Solariis, rex confidens, ad securitatem comitatûs Herefordie et
"partium adjacentium commisit eidem 21^o die Aprilis, anno regni
"sui 15^o, comitatum pred. et Castrum Herefordie cum pert. custo-
"diendum quamdiu Regi placuerit, reddendo inde per annum ad

1287.

* Lowther ped. MS. Chaos A. fol. 44, and Dugd. Chron. series, p. 31.

† Plac. Coron. Rot. 65. ex MS. Harl. No. 7519.

‡ Fuller's Worthies, p. 43.

§ Mem. Scacc. 11 et 12 Edw. I.—1 par Rot. 2.

|| Ibid.

“ scaccarium xlix. l. xviii. sol. de remanente firmæ comitatûs post
 “ terras datas et L marcas de firmâ pro proficuo ; et ideo rex mandat
 “ eidem quod custodia prædictæ intendat in formâ predictâ : Manda-
 “ vit enim Rex Rogero de Burghull nuper Vice-comiti pred. com.
 “ quod com. et castrum predict. cum omnibus quæ ad custodiam illam
 “ pertinent, simul cum armaturis et instauro in eodem castro existen-
 “ tibus ei liberet per cyrographum inde inter eos conficiendum, &c.
 “ Et mandatum est eidem Henrico quod circa pacis regis conservatio-
 “ nem in partibus illis viriliter laboret, non permittens quod aliqui sinis-
 “ træ suspicionis in civitate Herefordiæ suâ vel alibi in ballivâ suâ, hos-
 “ pitentur vel conventicula faciant ; et si quos tales invenerit, eos arres-
 “ tari et salvo custodiri faciat, donec aliud inde habuerit in mandatis.”*

Two years after, a precept was issued to the sheriff, directing him to make good all such repairs in the walls round the castle as might appear necessary on the view of two able men, the expence to be allowed in the sheriff's accounts : “ Preceptum est Vice-comiti Hereford quod per
 “ visum duorum proborum et legalium hominum de civitate Hereford,
 “ reparari et emendari faciet murum circa castrum Hereford, repara-
 “ cione et emendacione quibus necessario indiget. Et custum quem ad
 “ hoc posuere in compoto de exit. ballive sue, rex allocari faciet.”†

A. D.
1290.

In one of the revolts which took place after Edward I. had, nomi-
 nally at least, brought Wales to subjection, Maelgwyn Fychan, the
 leader, being made prisoner, was conveyed to Hereford, and, in order
 to strike terror through the country, was drawn to the place of execu-
 tion at the tails of horses, and hanged with two of his companions.

John de Acton was appointed governor of the castle of Hereford,
 during the king's pleasure, by letters patent, dated the 1st of October,

* Pas. Brevia pro rege 15 Edw. I. Rot. 22. b.

† Harl. MS. 7519. Extract. de Mem. Scacc.

in the 33d of Edward I. and directions were given to Milo Pychard, his predecessor in office, to deliver it to him by an indenture.* This Milo was allowed, in the great roll of that year, forty marks, which he alleged to have expended in repairs, pursuant to two writs from the king; but the allowance was withheld, because the surveyors had not certified the truth of his account.† In the first year of Edward II. Alan Plukenet, keeper of the king's forest of Haywood, was ordered to allow from the said forest twelve oaks, fit for timber, to the sheriff of the county, and also stone from the king's quarries there, for the purpose of building and repairing the king's houses in the castle, and also for repairing the walls and towers of the castle, as often as might be deemed necessary, on the oath and view of two able men: "Mandatum est Alano de Plukenet custodi Haye regis, quod in Hayâ predictâ habere faciat Vice-com. Hereford duodecim quercus aptas ad mæremium ad operationes domorum nostrarum in castro nostro Hereford. inde faciendas, quod ipse Vice-comes petras in quarrerâ regis in eadem Hayâ pro operationibus illis et pro reparatione et emendacione murorum et turrium ejusdem castri quatenus indiguerint, per visum et testimonium duorum proborum et legalium hominum, capere permittat. Dat. 1^o die Maii."‡

A. D.
1305

1307.

Hugh de Hakelut, being sheriff 10th of Edward II. claimed, in his account in the exchequer, on the demand of Richard Baskerville, his predecessor, the sum of £.5 alleged to have been laid out in the repairs of the castle in the preceding year, and for which the sheriffs had usually allowance in their accounts; but the same was referred for consideration until an inquiry could be made of the actual costs of the said repairs, and John Walwayn was appointed to make a report

1317.

* Mem. Scacc. 34 Edw. I.

† Mem. Scacc. 2 Edw. II.

‡ Rot. Claus. 1 Edw. II. m. 4.

thereof with all convenient speed.* Two years after, Richard Walwayn, sheriff, made a similar claim of £.6 13s. 4d. for repairing the bridge of the castle, and exhibited in a schedule, the particulars of the expences. In the 19th of Edward II. the citizens of Hereford (*cives*) had licence granted them to dig stone in the king's forest of the Hay, near Hereford, for the repair of their walls and pavements.† At the close of this unfortunate reign, the Queen, Prince Edward, and Barons, are stated to have met in this city; where, “having called together the
 “ great council of the realm, they declared the Prince (afterwards Edward III.) to be protector of the realm, his father, Edward II. then
 “ living; and about the same time, was that king's great favourite, the
 “ younger Spencer, Earl of Gloucester, hanged here on a gallows fifty
 “ feet high, as were also Sir Simon de Reding, another minister of state,
 “ in the same reign, John Earl of Arundel, John Daniel, and Thomas
 “ de Michaeldure, great friends of the Earl of Gloucester.”‡ The licence to the inhabitants of Hereford to dig stone in Haywood was renewed in
 A. D. 1327. the 1st of Edward III. with the additional privilege of procuring it in any parts most convenient to themselves, or where the best quality could be met with “ *ubi melius*,” &c.§

The castle, from about this date, appears to have suffered a gradual neglect, which it probably never recovered; its consequence, as a military post, depended principally on the state of warfare carried on in the marches: the Welsh had now, for some time, given up all opposition which could be formidable to the English power; and consequently the
 1374. castle became less an object of national concern. 47 Edw. III. Humphredus de Bohun, Comes Hereford et Essex, tenet die quo obiit in dnio. suo ut de feodo de rege in capite, unum annualem redditum 20 lib.

* Mem. Scacc. 10 Edw. II.

† Pat. I. 9 Edw. II. m. 13.

‡ Mag. Brit. et Hib. 4to. Herefordshire, p. 928.

§ Pat. I. Edw. III. p. 1. m. 17.

percipiend: annuatim de rege in castro Hereford per manus Vice-Comitis in predicto comitatu per serv. Baronie.* In the first year of Richard II. it seems to have stood in need of considerable repair, for John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, being at that time governor, “begged store of timber from the gentlemen of these parts, for the repairing and fortifying the castle, intending to have made it his chief residence; but the government was taken from him by the king, which not a little troubled him.”† A farther proof that the castle was unattended to, may be collected from this circumstance:—the profits of the herbage and pasture within it, together with a certain garden adjoining, called the King’s Orchard, were granted by Richard II. in the tenth year of his reign, to Roger Plowfield, during his life, without payment of rent.‡

A. D.
1377.

1387.

In the great contest of the following century, between the houses of York and Lancaster, this county had its share of the general agitation; the principal occurrences of that period, as far as they were locally interesting, have already been detailed in the General Introduction to these collections. Hereford appears not to have been fixed on as a military post by either of the contending parties, but the possessions and influence of the Mortimers in these parts could not but inspire a general sentiment in favour of the house of York, independently of the justice of their cause. At the battle of Mortimer’s-cross, which proved so fatal to the Lancastrians, Owen Tudor, husband of Catherine of France, and step-father to King Henry, were taken prisoners, and, with nine other officers of rank, suffered death in this city. No other event of public note occurred here during a considerable period; the castle continued to decay, and, in the time of Henry VIII. had lost

1461.

* Bibl. Harl. 606. f. 414. b.

† Dugd. Bar. vol. ii.
H h 2

‡ Harl. MS. 744. f. 437.

many of its principal appendages; “the draw-bridge was now cleane
 “downe, and the whole castell tended towards ruine.”* “It hath been
 A. D. 1538. “decayed,” adds Leland, “since the Bohuns time :† it hath been one
 “of the fayrest, largest, and strongest castels in England.” Nothing
 yet happened to arrest the progress of decay in this venerable work;
 and so little of public notice did it attract, that no better sketch of it
 can be met with than that afforded by Speed, in his “true plot of the
 1610. “citie of Hereford,” published in his history, A. D. 1610;‡ and which,
 although imperfectly and slightly drawn, may assist to give further
 some idea of the original edifice.

When hostilities commenced between Charles I. and the Parliament,
 public opinion in Hereford and the vicinity appears to have prevailed
 in favour of the king, but several of the principal families and others
 attached themselves to the parliamentary interest. Lord Herbert was
 chief commander of the royalists in this and other adjoining counties;
 and, at this period, Hereford is described by Lord Clarendon as “a town
 “very well affected, and reasonably well fortified, having a strong
 “stone wall about it, and some cannon, and there being in it some
 “soldiers of good reputation, many gentlemen of honour and quality,
 “and three or four hundred soldiers, besides the inhabitants well
 “armed.”§ Notwithstanding these circumstances, so favourable to its
 defence, Sir William Waller appearing suddenly before it, “perswaded
 1643. “them fairly to give up the town, and yield themselves prisoners
 “on quarter, without the loss of one man on either side, and to

* Leland's Itinerary, vol. iii.

† The last of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, was Humphrey de Bohun, who lived in the latter end of the reign of Edward III.

‡ Speed's Hist. fol. 49, 50.

§ Hist. Rebell. f. 312, &c.

“ the admiration of all who then heard it, or have since heard of it; the prisoners, for their better security, were sent to Bristol.”* This hasty surrender is, in some degree, to be attributed to the consternation which prevailed through the country, in consequence of the total defeat of Lord Herbert, near Gloucester;† and is one of those effects which skilful commanders seldom fail to insure from a decisive victory. Amongst the prisoners taken in the town were Sir Richard Cave, knt.; Colonel Herbert Price, the governor of the city; the high sheriff of the county, Mr. Fitzwilliam Coningsby; Lord Viscount Scudamore; Sir William Croft; Sir Walter Pye; Colonel James Morgan; and Lieutenant Colonel Courteney. In the private manuscripts of Lord Scudamore, at Hom-Lacy, is a detailed narrative of the event, by an officer (Sir Richard Cave, knt.) who served in the place until its surrender. It appears to have been drawn up as his defence before a court-martial, and it is presumed that it will not be found uninteresting, as it relates to the general state of the war in these parts, as well as to the particular situation of Hereford. It proceeds as follows:—

“ On Saturday, the 1st of April, 1643, by his Majesty’s immediate command, I was sent from Oxford to wait upon Prince Maurice, in his expedition against Sir William Waller. I found his highness the same night at Shudely (Sudley) Castle, and waited upon him unto Tewkesbury; thence, on the 9th, I was dispatched by his highness with authority and instructions to perswade, or otherwise to reduce, some in Brecknocke and Radnor shires, and especially in Monmouthshire (who were named and accused to be averse to his Majesties service, and to countenance others, his well affected loyall subjects, and that done, to ly upon the back of Sir William Waller, soe to hinder, as far as might

* Hist. Rebell.

† Ibid.

be, his advantages of passing further, that South Wales might be secured, and he inclosed; for which purpose his highness gave me, out of his owne forces, about eighty horse, and about one hundred dragoones, to which I was to joine, as occasion served, three companies of Colonel Herbert Price's regiment, (whereof two lay at Aberguenny, and the third at Hereforde,) and about an hundred of Colonel Coningsby's regiment.

“ With the aforesaid horse and dragoones, and two of the latter companies, I did not only compasse soe much of my imployment as concerned the settling of many distractions in suspected persons in the county of Monmouth, within forty-eight howres after my departure from Tewkesbyry, but, according to his highness's pressing commands, I possessed myselfe of Monmouth upon Tuesday, the 11th, following, and was ready from thence to have fallen upon Sir William Waller, as the marches of his highness, and his further commands, should have given occasion. But this was prevented by that which passed between them the same day in the forest. I cannot say that Sir William Waller moved out of those parts where he was, for my marching towards him, or being upon his backe, but I am sure his departure out of Monmouthshire, his fighting with Prince Maurice, and (by his retreate) the security of South Wales, for that time, (the most suspected persons, and accused by name, coming in to tender their loyal service to his Majestie) were immediate consequences of my marching thitherwards.

“ And here were the businesses fully effected and quite done, from which my imployment into those parts tooke its rise at Tewkesbury; and upon this I moved for my returne, but his highness thought it fitt to imploy me further in those parts, to unite the forces of Hereford, Monmouth, and South Wales, that, by their conjunction, there might be, both for the present, some considerable strength sent downe to

distresse Gloucester, and, for the future, they might be soe the stronger to oppose any should offer to invade them. And this union I likewise effected, according to his highness's instructions, with Hereford, Monmouth, and Glamorgan shires, by an association, and put it in a very hopeful way for the remaining five shires of South Wales, who were all desired and willing to appear at Aberguenny, but did not, on account of the short warning. There, at this meeting, in the presence of all the commissioners of the several counties, the Lord Herbert, after the agreement made for the association, seemed doubtful whether his men would keep together, and demanded what he should do in case they should disband when they came to Hereford, which the commissioners thought the fittest place for the first rendezvous of the associated forces? At which question of his lordship I was much troubled, and, telling his lordship of what dangerous consequence it might be to his Majesty's service, and to his own honour, I earnestly besought his lordship that he would be pleased to thinke it a work worthie his paines, to make a journey to Hereford for the prevention of this mischief; whereupon his lordship (upon my importunity) and myselfe, on Tuesday, 15th April, came to Hereford, within three miles of which towne Lieutenant Colonel Howel Gwin, quartered with about 140 or 150 of my Lord Herbert's men, who did, according to my lord's former doubt, disband the next morning, leaving their armes behind them, which the Lieutenant Colonel loaded in carts and carried away. His lordship being at Hereford, I applied myselfe, with all observance and humble respects unto his lordship, in whom the government of those parts, and the disposall of all forces in them was continued; and having the second time fulfilled his highness's commands, I expected every day to be recalled; and accordingly his highness sent his expresse commands for my instant returne, which I receaved upon Satterday,

about ten of the clock at night, the 22d, upon which day Sir William Waller moved towards Rosse, and wee were advertised as much; and the same evening my Lord Herbert went from Hereford to Mr. More's house, four miles from the town, whither I sent a letter directed unto him from the Prince, and the copy of his highness's letter to me.

“ His lordship was thus informed of and knew both these particulars, that is to say, his highness recalling of me, and the enemies march, but would not be perswaded by any importunity of mine, nor of some gentlemen of the county (Colonel Herbert Price, Governor of Hereford, and Sir Walter Pye) who rode purposely to him to desire his stay in those parts, but left them destitute of any to command the forces, by authority derived from him, seeming to require me (which he had no power to do, especially being recalled) to take that charge. I should not thus insist upon this point, but that I was hereby cast into a greate strait: on the one side was his highness's command to returne; on the other side, upon Sir William Waller's advancing, whom Prince Maurice was sent to pursue, were those countries which the king had sent the prince to protect, the forces alreadie raised and those by the association (which took life from Prince Maurice) to be rayzed, hazarded to the mercy of the enemy, without having any one with shadow of authority to take care of or command them; for, as I said, I had fully compleated every part of my commission, and was positively and actually recalled. Yet upon the extraordinary importunity of my Lord Scudamore, Sir William Croft, Sir Walter Pye, Colonel Herbert Price, and others, I chose to stay there as an assistant, to contribute the best of my service to the maine end for which his highness was employed, not having as then the least notice of his march towards Oxford; but before I ingaged myself to stay, I told them I saw in what confusion their affaires were, whilst noe warrants were observed by the people, nor

directions nor advice for the welfare of the towne, any way yet put into execution. But having passed my promise upon Sunday 23d, about the same houre when my troops (the 80 horse and 100 dragoones before spoken of,) were in readinesse to march away towards Prince Maurice, I gave them order to stay, and instantly sent a post to informe his highness how things stood in these parts, before Sir William Waller might possesse himselfe of Hereford by my remove; and I made election of this way the rather in regard I observed that his highness's revocation of me was accompanied with this opinion in him, that my Lord Herbert would be in those parts at and after my departure, and that his lordship was in soe good a condition, and consequently those countries soe too by him, that my longer stay there was not needfull. At the same time that this letter was dispatched to Prince Maurice, another was sent to Sir William Russell, the governor of Worcester, to acquaint him with the enemies approach, and our condition, wee being informed from all parts that Sir William Waller came with as much strength as he could make, having left very few either at Tewkesbury or Gloucester.

“ Hereupon the mayor* of the city was instantly sent for, and desired to summon the cittizens to come in with all the materials they could bring, to cast up breast-works to strengthen the weakest parts of the towne, and upon every severall place, an officer of the field was assigned to see it put in execution. This done, order was given for intelligence the same evening; but upon the next morning, being Monday, (24th April) notwithstanding the ringing of the common bell (which is the strictest summons that can be given to the cittizens, and upon which they are bound by oath to appear,) very few or none came

* Mr. Thomas Rogers and Mr. Philip Trehearne were both mayors in the year 1643; the former probably died in his office.

to performe the intended service: and further upon proclamation, enjoyning them to come in, to worke, upon paine of present plundering, soe few came in as made not up a worke before one of the gates above knee high that whole day; for the other places, which were wholly destitute of any defence, the officers could not get any to worke.

“ And although I had several times before, and once in writing under my hand, given my advice,—first, that the breast-worke should be made on the bank of the river, upon both sides of the bridge, and that the way under the castle, being upon the same bank, very plain and open as any highway, should be likewise strengthened with a good worke and turnepike, to hinder any entrance by land under the castle, or by water in boats,—secondly, that a breast-worke should be cast up to defend the entrance into the castle by the mill, as plain and open a place as the other, only there is a small ascent,—thirdly, that deep trenches, with any moveable bridges, until draw-bridges could be provided, should be digged and made within every open gate,—fourthly, that Byster’s-Gate should be dammed up,—fifthly, that some old houses, in severall places on the wall, should be taken downe: all which workes would have been easily done in twelve houres, by twenty men in a place, save only the worke upon the bank of the river, which I conceive would have been done with much ease by an hundred men in two dayes; yet none of all these were done, or soe much as offered at, save the damming up of Byster’s-Gate, which was done according to my advice.

“ Besides, which was of more consideration, the stocke of powder was soe short that we could not discover that there was but five barrells, the soldiers bandiliers being filled, though the store-keeper, with the mayor and magistrates of the towne, were examined before the

governour, (Colonel Price,) my Lord Scudamore, Colonel Herbert Price, and the rest of the councill of warre; yet since, I know not by what means, more than forty barrells, as I have been credibly informed, have been found by Sir William Waller in the towne.

“ But to returne where I left;—I spake with Lieut. Col. Courtney on Monday morning, to take speciall care of Moorford's Bridge (Mordiford) where he was quartered, two miles and an halfe out of towne, who gave me great incouragement that he could maintaine it, and promised to give a good account thereof. Upon the other side of the river there were perpetually scouts abroad to give notice if the enemy advanced on that side, for my opinion ever was, and I delivered it often, that if any good were done, it must be on the way, before he came to the towne.

“ On Monday, in the afternoone, I received Sir William Russell's answer, written the evening before, wherein he gave me first certain notice of Prince Maurice his march towards his Majestie; and that for his own horse, the Worcester troop, a great part of them were sent to convey some Scottish lords, affirming that, untill their returne, there was no expectation of any assistance from him; by which wee found wee were to expect neither succour from Worcester, nor diversion from the Prince.

“ About the same time Lieut. Col. Courtney sent for one hundred and fifty musketiers, advertizing that the enemy was advancing, and within three miles and an halfe of him. Instant orders were given for these musketiers, and they were upon marching, when another messenger from him informed that the enemy had sent some musketiers before to make good a forde betwixt him and the towne,* and there-

* Probably about Hampton Bishop.

fore he thought it not safe to stay where he was, but to retreat to the towne, which was done accordingly. Now, this forde I never heard of before, being a passe, as I understood afterwards, which might well have been defended; neither could I learne of the enemy, after he came into the towne, that he had possessed himself of it with any considerable strength of musketiers. But I, being a stranger in that countrie, was unacquainted with that and other places of advantage of us, and disadvantage to them. Neither had I time, in that confusion of all things, to informe myselfe by others, having taken upon me to assist these in the towne but the very night before.

Lieut. Col. Courtney came not in until about nine of the clock at night, the horse being soe wearied with continuall duty, that some of them lay downe in the streete, where he made a stand, which nevertheless, considering the aforesaid passage was quitted, together with the weaknesse of the towne and magazine, it was my opinion the best course, to find out the enemy in his quarter, or to make ourselves masters of some convenient place near the towne before day, where wee might fight with him, or otherwise hinder his passage, and therefore present order was given that the horse should be well fedd, and that both horse and foote should be ready to march by twelve of the clock at night.

Instantly after Lieut. Col. Courtney came to my lodging, and there told me that he had forty or fifty very good men, whose horses were soe beaten out and tired that they would be able to doe very little service, and therefore desired, because his men were very good, and those of the county troopes raw, and never upon service, that his better men might mount their horses, which motion I well liked of, and accordingly order was given.

At midnight, the time appointed to march, I went into the church-yard, where the foot stood ready, and thence into the Broad-street,

where the horse were appointed to be; but finding there not above three or four horses, I was extreemly troubled, and went to the Lieut. Colonel's lodgings, who was abroad calling up his men; thence I went where the county troope was quartered, to cause them to make readie theire horses, and then returning to the foote, I marched with them from the church-yard towards Wigmors-Gate, (Widemarsh) thinkeing that their moving would be the only way to draw on the horse to follow. Coming to the market-place, I went againe to the Lieut. Colonel's lodging, who was still abroad upon the same buisnesse; but such was the indisposition of men and horse that, in the space of an hour and an halfe, we could not bringe above twenty horse together, soe that wanting horse to do the maine intended buisnesse, which was to find or meet the enemy, my opinion was to divide those few horse to be imployed upon discovery, one halfe of them one way, and another halfe of them another way; and special order was given that the foote returning to their severall posts, should stay by theire armes, and the horse should be ready upon any occasion. It not was halfe an houre before one of the parties of horse returned, and brought word that some of the enemies musketiers were placed in hedges very neare the towne. Whereupon, on Tuesday morning, the 25th, I went immediately unto the castle, (being the best place to make discovery) where, after a little stay, it beginning to be light, the enemies whole forces were discovered to be within lesse than a mile of the towne. But the foote, to whom orders were given to stay by theire armes, were most of them gone to theire lodgings, notwithstanding my earnest desire (having noe command over them) that they should stay by their armes; so that, considering the present condition wee were in, I thought it the best way to get the soldiers together at their severall posts, which was done both by drum and trumpet; and whilst they were drawing together,

I went from guard to guard to dispose of them to the best advantage of the town's defence, forbidding all wast of powder, because the enemy approaching nearer and nearer, both in the ditches and under the hedges, and in the suburbes about the town, beganne to shoot on all parts.

Thus were lost three several occasions, for all which it cannot be denied but that order was given :—in the first place, to take advantage of the passages; secondly, either to find the enemy in his quarters, or stop him, and fight with him by the way; thirdly, at the least to draw out before he should enter the suburbes: none of which it was possible to be done, for the reasons aforesayd. This I am sure, besides these designes of my owne, there was never any motion made by any other for a sallie, either before or after the enemy came to the towne, which I did not most readily embrace and consent to.

“ My eye was much upon Wigmors-Gate, because I perceaved a body of horse so placed as plainly told their intentions to enter that way; but heareing news that the enemy were busie about their boates, I went presently to Wye-bridge, where it was told me they were carrying over muskietiers to the other side of the river. Whereupon I sent some of the muskietiers from the bridge, and a troop of horse to set upon them, which buisnesse, after some time of dispute, was ended in their being beaten backe to their boates. In the prosecution of this little worke, my Lord Scudamore, and the other gentlemen present in the action, can tell how fast powder was consumed, and how quickly; and how many of those who had their bandiliers full, wanted ammunition.

But after the enemy was thus forced backe, before I could well draw backe over the bridge, the horse and muskietiers imployed upon this sallie, with some other horse and dragoones which came to second

them, news was brought me that the enemy was very near Wigmors-Gate with their canon. There was nothing between them and this gate, nor between them and Eyne-Gate, but the playne streete, with a little iron chaine, knee high, on the outside, which wee could not hinder them from breaking. I sent present supplies to Wigmors-Gate, and then imparted to my Lord Scudamore, Sir William Crofts, Sir Walter Pye, and Colonel Herbert Price, what news was brought me, and how much any desperate shotte upon so weake a gate might indanger the towne; for our horse were weary and tired, and our foote, though between seven and eight hundred by list, (I will not say by pole) yet were they never upon any service before, soe that upon debate wee were put to this choice, either by sallie to beate the enemy sodenlie from the towne, (for our powder would not last long, and, being spent, wee must needs leave both the towne and soldiers,) or else to treat, which, for the present, was deemed most usefull, and in a manner necessary, that soe the horse and dragoones, being sent out of towne, might march away securely; thus it was resolved, and I desired my Lord Scudamore and the other gentlemen, to goe along with them, and leave me there to make the best conditions I could for the towne and soldiers, if I should be put to it. At the first they were resolved to goe, but afterwards they changed that resolution and stayed; and soe Lieut. Colonel Courtney marched away safely with the horse and dragoones, without any opposition, for ought I know, and without the gentlemen, who, upon debate, did noe way disapprove of his going.

When wee came to Wigmors-Gate, wee found that the canon (wherewithall they had severall times shotte through the gate) did scoure the street: two other passages, one upon, and another beneath the castle (both before named) were open for their entry, for which they were prepared, the one with boates and the other by land, nor were

they lesse provided for at Eyne-Gate. Whereupon a parley presently began, which tooke up a greate deale of time before hostages were sent and returned; those on our side were Sir Walter Pye and Serjeant Major Slaughter; theirs were Lieut. Colonel Adams and Serjeant Major Carre. The treaters on our side were Colonel Herbert Price and Serjeant Major Dalton; theirs were Colonel Carey and (as I remember) a sonne of Sir Robert Cooks, an officer. The conditions proposed by us were, that if wee were not relieved in four dayes, wee should deliver up the towne, upon condition that we should march away with flying colours, &c. and that the church and churchmen, together with the towne and townesmen, should be free from all violence in their persons and goods; but their reply was very peremptory and short, demaunding the towne to be presently rendered to their commander in chiefe, for the king and parliament, and all ensignes and ammunition of warre, only upon quarter to be given to the officers and soldiers: upon the delivery of which it was received with much indignation, and for my own particular, I declared I thought wee ought every man to dye in the place rather than yield to such conditions. Whereupon Colonel James Morgan came from the place where he stood, and, taking me by the hand, swore a greate oath he would dye at my foote. I perceaved not any man of another opinion; but then it was moved that it might be debated what was fitt to bee done; and it was concluded that the treaters should goe back to know if these were the best conditions they would give us. Upon their second returne, nothing was brought in writing, but the treaters told us much of their rigor would be abated, and thereupon drew up in writing such other articles as they perceaved would be agreed to, which what they were in particular I cannot possibly remember, only that they were much more reasonable than the former; but when they went backe with these, the enemy (saveing

the freedom of the church and town, in persons and goods) stoode upon as high termes in respect of the souldiers as before, which was againe generally disliked of. But then, it being againe resumed into debate, severall quere's were made, (but none by me,) if these demands should not be yielded to, how wee should be able to make our defence, and preserve the towne; whereunto every man severally replied, not one excepted, that, in his opinion, the towne, as things then stoode, could not be defended or saved; and I, for my owne part, was of that opinion, though I was none of the first to declare it. Secondly, it was demanded, since this was the opinion of us all, to what end should wee sacrifice the souldiers, together with the cittizens, his Majesties good subjects, to the fury of the prevailing enemy? Whereunto it was answered and agreed, that rather than doe soe, we ought to accept of such conditions as were offered, if wee could obtaine no better. Hereupon the treaters went backe, and the souldiers and officers, having a hint of this treaty, conveyed themselves out of the towne, with all their colours, and left not fifty armes behind them, for ought I could learn before my coming away from thence; and then the treaters returned with such articles as engaged us to purchase the lives of the souldiers and the freedom of the towne, with the losse of our own liberty; which articles were first signed by Sir William Waller, and afterwards by the governor of the towne, who desired and had of us an acknowledgment under our hands, of our consent to what he had signed.

“ Hereupon the enemy enters the towne, and forthwith the Lord Scudamore, and the rest of the gentlemen, were confined to their lodgings, from whence, the third night, by the helpe of the alderman's sonne, in whose house I lay, I made my escape over the towne wall, and through the mote, which was not over my bootes, intending, as

soon as I could, to make my repaire to Oxford ; whither I came the day after, to give an account to his Majestie of the unfortunate event of this action ; and it may bee, I have suffered in the opinion of the world, for my open and ingenuious expresssions of myself.

“ I must not omitte one passage concerning the behaviour of some of the townesmen toward the end of the treaty ; for though the mayor, with the chief magistrates and cittizens of the towne, together with the clergy, were very well satisfied with the treaty, so farre as they were concerned in it, yet after it had continued twelve or fourteen hours, some few of them, (being of Mr. Coningsby's company,) gathered together about Eyne-Gate (I will not say by any man's instigation, though I have been told so,) and endeavoured to hinder and disturb it, yet soe unreasonably and so contrary to the judgment of the rest of the city, that the governor and mayor went to the gate, and, reproveing them, made them desist from soe doing.

“ And now for the truth of this narrative, I appeal to the testimonies of the Lord Scudamore, Sir William Crofts, Sir Walter Pye, and Colonel Herbert Price, who were privy to every thing that was done or advised by me ; and certainly if I had advised any thing to the prejudice of his Majesties service, or of the city and country, men of their qualitie and known integritie, and soe much interested in the good of the place, would have been soe farre from following my advice, that they would soone have checked and comptrolled me, well knowing I was there upon their importunity, as an assistant only, without any authority to oblige them to obey me, as, before I was perswaded to stay with them, I often professed.”

By this detail it appears that, from want of energy and co-operation amongst the principal commanders, no active measures were attempted to harass the assailants as they approached the town ; and that all

common means to defend it were neglected afterwards. Although the besiegers' intentions were known many days before they invested the place, the ditches which surround it, and are supplied with plentiful springs, were suffered to remain only "knee-deep,"* and no measures were taken to block up the gates (excepting Bye-street-Gate) against the fire of the artillery.

The terms dictated by Sir William Waller, and submitted to by the garrison, were as follow :

1. " That the city of Hereford shall be forthwith surrendered into my hands, for the service of the king and parliament.
2. That all officers and gentlemen shall have quarter and civill usuage.
3. That the ordinary souldiers shall have quarter.
4. That all ladyes and gentlewomen shall have honorable usuage.
5. That the armes, ensignes, and provisions of warre, shall be forthwith surrendered unto me, or such person or persons as I shall appoint, and that it shall be free for me to quarter in the citty immediately, with such forces as I shall think fitt.
6. That the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, shall be freed from plunder, and their persons left at liberty for any thing past.
7. That the byshopp, and deane and chapter, and the collegiates, shall be likewise freed in their persons from violence, and in their goods from plunder.
8. That these articles be interchangeably signed by the governour and myself.

WILLIAM WALLER."†

* Sir Richard Cave's narrative.

† MS. in Hom-Lacy library.

This surrender was highly dissatisfactory to the royalists, and Sir Richard Cave reaching Oxford with the account of it, was put under arrest, and on Wednesday, the last of May, was charged by a court of war with dishonourably giving up the city of Hereford, after it had been entrusted to his care.* Hume ascribes this event to the cowardice of Colonel Price, the governor;† but this does not appear from other authorities. The narrative, above recited, appears to have constituted his defence, which he attempted to strengthen farther by the testimony of Lord Scudamore, which he solicited by letter, dated Oxford, June 5, 1643. Colonel Herbert Price (governor) was repeatedly examined in the course of the proceedings, and by his evidence‡ it appeared that, although Sir Richard Cave contended that he had no official appointment as governor, or commander in chief, he, notwithstanding, received the summons from the trumpeter to surrender the town for the king and parliament; and that he replied, that “he who now held the towne, held it by commission from the king; and if Sir William Waller could produce a better commission from the king, it should be delivered to him; otherwise he who had it by authority from the king, would preserve it for the king;” that before this time Sir William Waller’s forces had shot two pieces of ordnance and divers muskets at the town, and soon after generally assaulted it, but more especially at St. Owen’s-Gate, the Castle, and Wigmor’s-Gate. He farther stated, that the opinion of the soldiers was, that the town was not defensible: and being asked what forces were in it, replied, “about six hundred effective foot, including three hundred fire-men; and

* Letter from Sir R. Cave to Lord Scudamore, as above.

† Hume, vol. vi. p. 515.

‡ His examinations, at full length, are amongst Lord Scudamore’s papers at Hom-Lacy.

“ about two hundred and forty townesmen, besides horse and dra-
 “ goons, amounting to one hundred and eighty.” To the question,
 what was the force of the besiegers? he replied, “ nineteen companies
 “ of dragoons, about thirty companies of horse, and six hundred foot,
 “ all fire-men; making in the whole about two thousand five hun-
 “ dred.”

The charge against Sir Richard Cave consisted of three heads, viz.

1. That the city was entrusted to him.
2. That he commanded in chief within it.
3. That he gave it up dishonourably.

Of the two first he was acquitted, but the final result of the proceed-
 ings on the third does not appear; possibly more urgent business super-
 seded the enquiry. A few days after the surrender, it was intimated
 to Lord Scudamore that he must appear before the Parliament in
 London, and a pass was made out for his journey in these words:

“ These are to will and require all souldiers to permit the Lord Scu-
 “ damore with his traine, to passe their guards; and for their soe doing
 “ this shall be their warrant. Given under my hand, at Hereford,
 “ this 29th April, 1643.

WILLIAM WALLER.”*

The following letter from Lord Scudamore to Sir Robert Pye, *knt.*
 was written the day after his arrival in London, and strongly exem-
 plifies the liberality of Sir William Waller towards his lordship.

“ *SIR,*

“ It was my fortune to bee in Hereford when Sir William
 Waller tooke it; and being a person that abounds in civilitie, he did

* MS. of Lord Scudamore, at Hom-Lacy.

mee the honour to come to mee to the place where I lodged, and, after some passages of noble respect, hee desired mee to consider him as the Centurions' servant, who was to doe as hee was commanded; that hee was governed by instructions, and according unto them was to intreate mee to apply myself, in what convenience I might, to goe to London to the Parliament. The answer I made him was, that I should bee readie to obey his commandements. And speaking to him concerning the way and time of my going up, hee was pleased to leave mee to myself to goe how I would, and to take my word that I would bee heere by last night. After this I waited upon him at his quarter, and carrying with mee a copy of the treaty upon which the town was rendered, I observed to him, by the sixt article of the treaty, I conceived both my person and goods to bee free for any thing past, as being a citizen, and having had the happiness long since to serve under that quality, as an unworthy member of the honourable house of commons. And, therefore, I desired that I might enjoy the justice and benefitt of that article, and if there were no other reason than my being in Hereford when the town was rendered up, I presumed it was in his power to excuse mee from the journey to London. Hee made answer, that hee had already written up how that hee had found mee in Hereford, and that I would bee shortly in London, and that hee had taken my word for it; and that besides hee had represented how much I had suffered, and how little I had acted, and that having gone thus farre it would not bee decent for him to thinke upon freeing mee in the country, but that he did not doubt but I should find so easy a passage in the parliament as would bee even beyond my expectation. Whereupon I continued my self to my former engagement, and am accordingly come hither. It was yesterday in the evening before I arrived heere, so that I can not make offer of my self to the parliament till

tomorrow morning that they sitt. But then my request, Sir, to you is, that you will favour mee so much as to acquaint the honourable house of commons both with the contents of this my letter, and that I am arrived, and doe attend heere with all humbleness, to receive and submit unto their pleasure and commands.

“ Being come, I finde the house I lived in lately, in Petty France, and the goods in it, are nearly sequestered by a general ordinance of Parliament. I trust and humbly move, that since I have brought my person hither, the house will be pleased to give order that this sequestration may bee taken off, or otherwise to refer it to a committee. And I hope further, that when a thorough search shall have been made of mee, it will bee found that neither bitternes of mind against persons, nor greedy desire of any worldly thing, have moved mee to or fro in the carriage of my self amidst these dismall distractions and divine judgments upon my deare mother England, but that I have desired and laboured to keep a good conscience, according to the best of my understanding; and though it should proove to bee an erring conscience, yet it had been sinne in mee to goe against it, being mine. So, Sir, I take leave, and rest

Your affectionate friende

To serve you,

“ *Petty France, May 14, 1643.*”

SCUDAMORE.”

“ Heerwith I send you a copy of the treaty at Hereford, where you will reade the sixt article.”

“ *For my noble friende Sir Robert Pye, knt.
at his house in Westminster.*”

A second letter was, also, sent by his lordship to Sir Robert Pye, soon after, proposing “to redeeme his liberty with a summe of money,” and stating, for the information and guide of the house of commons,

what damage he had sustained on his estates and houses at Hom-Lacy, in this county, and at Llanthony, in Gloucestershire. By this account it appeared, that the furniture was nearly destroyed in both places, the buildings much injured, and considerable quantities of timber felled on the grounds. His lady, also, he stated, “had been restrained of her liberty without cause, much frightened by souldiers, and although sickly and unfitt for travell, was forced to deliver herself by a hard adventure of a night-journey at Christmas, behind one on horse-back.” His lordship concluded thus—“These are the sufferings layd upon mee: I leave my doings to bee sett forth by my greatest enemies; desiring only they may not bee beleived without prooffe: and then I perswade myselfe every unpartiall eye, comparing both together, will thinke my sufferings already have been so much above the proportion of my desert, that there will remaine very little in reason to be added for this action of Hereford, wherein I was but a volunteer, and had no command, and being heer casually and a sworn citizen and steward of the town, I knew not how in honour to run away from it, just when a force appeared before it.”*

This application had not the effect of preventing the temporary sequestration of some of his estates, nor of restoring his personal liberty. Lady Scudamore appears to have been more fortunate: applying, by letter, to Sir William Waller, at Gloucester, on the subject of her property there, she received the following reply, which is copied from the original:

“*NOBLE LADY,*

“I shall ever take itt as a great honour to receive your commands, and I shall, with a ready obedience, entertaine them.

* Lord Scudamore's MSS.

" In obedience to your ladyshipps letter, I sent for Alderman Pury, and questioned with him what wast had been committed on your ladyshipps house or grounds. I finde some trees have been felled, and have given order, there shall be no more touched; but I am assured nothing about the house hath been defaced, only a tower of an old chappel adjoyning thereunto was pulled down, in regard itt might have been some annoyance to the workes. For your ladyshipps rents I have given order the sequestration should not bee executed; so that, Madam, they are still at your command. If there be any thing else wherein I may advance your ladyshipps service, I humbly beg the favour to be commanded, that I may have opportunity to give some demonstration with what passion

I am, Madam,

Your devoted humble servant,

" Gloucester, June 4, 1643."

WALLER."

" For the Right Hon. the Lady Scudamore,
att Homelacy, humbly present these."

Sir William Waller and the parliamentary army quitted Hereford shortly after the surrender, without taking any steps to retain its possession. In consequence, it was immediately occupied by the royal party, and strongly garrisoned under Barnabas Scudamore, Esq, brother to the first Viscount.

The issue of the battle of Naseby, which proved so fatal to the interests of the king, compelled Prince Rupert to retire to Hereford. During his short stay here, he gave the following order, which is copied from the original,* with a fac-simile of the signature:

A. D.
1645.

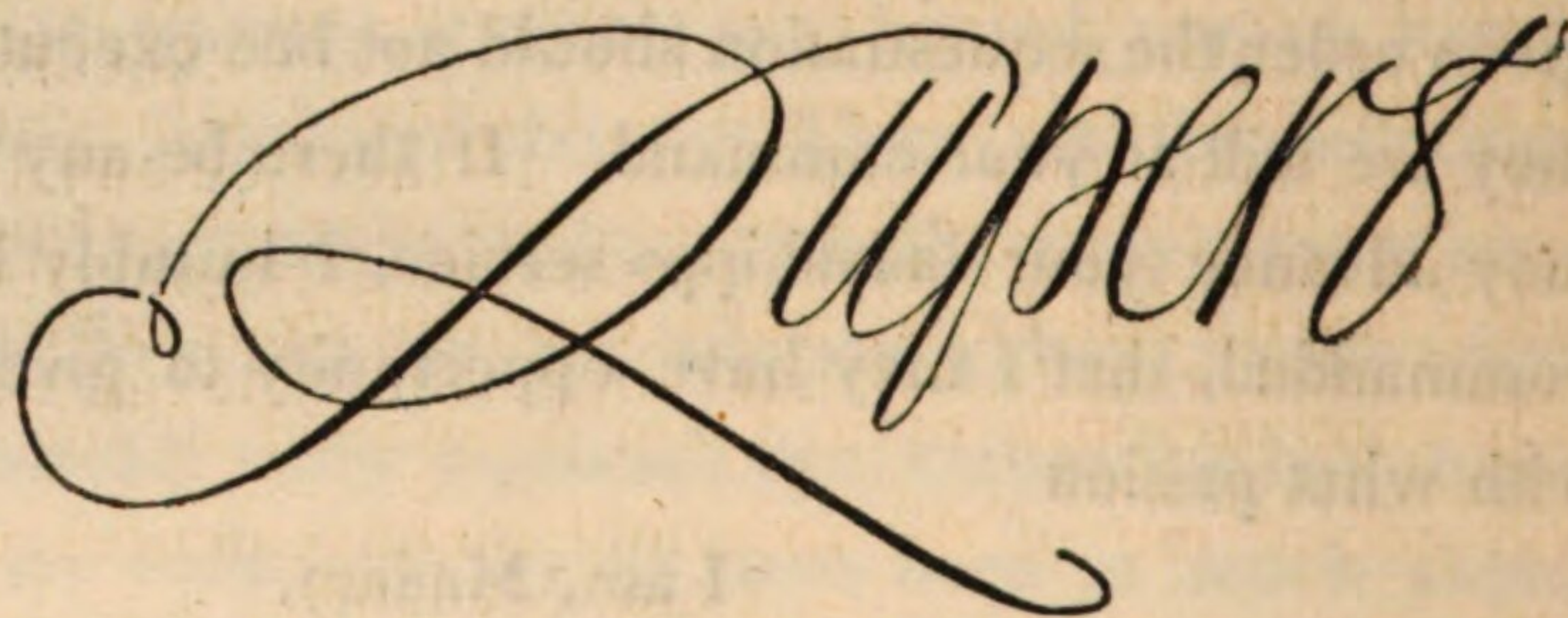
* The original was in the collection of the late James Walwyn, Esq. of Longworth, M. P.

" SIR,

" You are imēdiatelie upon sight hereof to pay unto Captaine Baskett, of my regiment of foote, the sume of twentie pounds, for the service done for my regiment, and the same shall be deducted out of such sumes of money as shall bee come due to his Majestie from the cittie. Hereof I shall desire you not to faile ; and rest

Your loving friend,

" Hereford,
this 29th Aprill, 1645."



Underneath was a receipt for the above, in these terms:

" The 30th of Aprill, 1645.

" I Captaine Baskett have received from Sir William Bellenden, knight, the somme of twentie poundes of lawfull English money, according to his highnes Prince Ruperts order, (I say) received

RICHARD BASKETT."

The Prince retreated soon afterwards into Wales ; whilst, on the other side, the Scotch auxiliaries brought a considerable accession of strength to the parliament, and a second attack on Hereford was included in their plan of operations. On the 30th of July, the Earl of Leven, (commander in chief) having taken by storm a small garrison of the king's, at Canon-Froome, near Ledbury, appeared on the south side of the town with a body of horse, and before the next morning his infantry came up, and the town was invested on all sides. At ten o'clock he sent the following summons :

(A)

*“ To the Governour of the City of Hereford.**“ SIR,*

“ Our appearance before you in this posture is for no other end but the settling, in truth, of peace with England, without the least desire to shed the blood of any subject in it; our by-past actions may be a sufficient proof hereof. Therefore, this is to summon and require you to deliver up that city unto me, to be kept for the use of his Majestie and the parliament of England: whereunto if you shall be so wise and happy as to condescend, you may have conditions honorable and safe; but if, otherwise, worse counsell shall so farre prevaile with you, as to contemne this offer, I am perswaded all the world, and you also, will acquit me of the manifold inconveniences which will undoubtedly ensue upon your refusall. Consider hardly of your owne condition, and of those now under your charge, whose blood will be layd upon your accompt, and returne an answer within three houres after the receipt of this, unto me.

So sent at the Leaguer, before Hereford, this last day of July, about ten of the clock in the forenoone.

LEVEN.”

This letter was accompanied by the following:

(B)

*“ For the Major, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of Hereford, these.**“ GENTLEMEN,*

“ We, the Commissioners appointed by the parliament of England to reside in the Scots army, foreseeing the great miseries and calamities which are likely to ensue to this city of Hereford, in case the summons sent by his Excellency the Earl of Leven shall be refused by

the governour, have thought good to give you timely advice to use your uttermost endeavours that a positive and satisfactory answer may be returned thereunto, lest that, by a wilfull delay or refusall, you bring utter ruin and destruction, not only to yourselves, but to all that are with you, which will not lie in the power of any to prevent.

Your loving friends,

*"From the Leaguer, before Hereford,
July 31, 1645."*

JOHN CORBETT,
WILLIAM PULFREY.
EDWARD BAYNTON,
HUMPHREY SALWEY."

To this summons, the governor returned the following spirited reply:

(C)

"MY LORD,

"I am not to give up the kings garrison upon any summons or letter; neither shall it be in the power of the major or other to condescend to any such proposition made unto him. I was set in here by the kings command, and shall not quit it but by speciall order from his Majestie or the Prince: and with this resolution I shall persist in Hereford. This last of July, 1645.

BARNABAS SCUDAMORE."

In consequence of this refusal to surrender, hostilities were carried on during a fortnight, but no impression was made on the city. At the expiration of that time the following addresses were received by the governor and citizens:

(D)

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

"Wee whose names are subscribed, having a great desire for the good of the citty and county, and seeing the present great

distresse that is like to ensue both to citty and county, have thought fit to present these to your honours consideration, and to give you to understand, that if it please your honour to admit us, with safe conduct, into and out of the citty, to impart some matters unto your honour, which we hope may be conduceable for the good of citty and county, we will, with your honours approbation, addresse and present ourselves unto your honour: and so humbly desiring your honours speedy answer, with our respects, we rest

At your honours command,

*"To the Hon. the Governour of the Citty and
County of Hereford, these present."*

HERBERT WESTFALING,
ROGER HEREFORD.
JAMES NEWTON."

(E)

*"For the Right Worshipfull the Major and Aldermen, and the Citizens
of Hereford, these.*

"RIGHT WORSHIPFULL & LOVING FRIENDS,

"Our earnest desire to prevent the effusion of much Christian bloud, which must unavoydably be spilt, if the city should be forcibly entered, and the consideration that a number of religious and innocent persons are likely to suffer with the rest, whose bloud, if spilt through your obstinacy, will be required at your hands, hath caused us to beg that favour from his excellency and the honourable commissioners of both kingdoms, that these our advice and desires might be sent unto you, hoping that our neerness in bloud to many, our familiarity and friendship with most, some of us being known even unto all, may obtaine credit with you, at least with as many as love either themselves or their families, or tender the glory of that God whom they pretend to serve—that you would seriously consider the heavy

burden which at this time, by reason of so great an army, lies upon the adjacent county, to the great prejudice of divers of your neere friends, and some of your owne families, which at last, if your obstinacy continue, will fall heaviest upon your owne selves; that you would not too long be flattered with the conceit, that conditions may be had at any time: that you would not give credit to those who by false suggestions keep you to their obedience, and make you the unhappy instruments to effect their hellish designes, tending both to your owne and the kingdoms destruction: but that whilst mercy may be shewen to you, you would embrace it; whilst future subsistence is remaining for yourselves and the country, you would submit yourselves and city to the obedience of the king and parliament; and in so doing you shall preserve your lives and goods from the rage of the devouring sword, and your country from approaching famine: and be assured you have no enemies here, longer than you are enemies to yourselves and the commonwealth. Your inability to hold out against so puissant an army, we well know, and if you will credit us, (who have lived and must live amongst you) reliefe you can have none. We are so much the more earnest with you, by how much the more (if obstinately you withstand the patriots of your country,) we know your condition desperate. We have done our duty as friends to you: God grant it worke so far upon your hearts as that you may be friends to yourselves, and for your guidance you shall have the daily prayers of

Your loving friends,

EDWARD HARLEY,
THOMAS SEABORNE,
FRANCIS PEMBER,
JOSEPH HERRING,
JOHN STILE,
EUSBARE HARDWIKE."

The proposal to the governor (D) for admission of the subscribers into the city, was acquiesced in, but their suggestions were deemed frivolous, and they returned amidst the disapprobation and almost insult, of the inhabitants. The application to the citizens (E) was equally unsuccessful; and another fortnight expired in active hostility. Within this period considerable preparations had been made by the assailants towards storming the place, but before this intention was executed the Earl of Leven again addressed the governor, as follows:

(F)

“SIR.

“By a former addresse I made knowne unto you the constant desires and resolutions of this army to shun the effusion of bloud, and to preserve cities and families from desolation; and for that end did invite you to a peaceable surrender of that city, for the use of his Majestie and the Parliament of England, upon conditions honourable and safe, whereby they might enjoy the fruits of a settled peace, which other garrisons which have been in the like condition now doe; whereunto, upon grounds best known unto yourselfe, you thought it not then fitting to condescend. Nevertheless, that I may convince you of the realities of our desires and resolutions before mentioned, and of your owne guiltinesse of all the bloudshed, misery, and desolation, which your obstinacy may draw upon the persons, families, and estates of those people who are now under your charge, I have hereby once more resolved to renew my former offer, expecting your answer against tomorrow morning by six of the clocke, assuring you that if the opportunity be not laid hold of, but rejected, the like will not be offered unto you by

Your friend,

“Leaguer, Aug. 28,
Five a'clock in the Afternoone.”

LEVEN.”

To this the governor made the following reply :

(G)

“ MY LORD,

“ For your favourable proffer to the inhabitants of this city, I shall returne their thankes, and resolution that they intend to suffer with me, and I shall not suffer alone for the effusion of bloud. I am sorry to think of it, that two united nations should so much differ, having paid once well for Scotlands friendship. My lord, I am resolved to endure all mines and stormes which shall be made against this place, and doubt not, by God’s assistance, to render his Majesty a good account of it; the which by my endeavours I shall maintaine to the last, and remaine

Your lordships servant,

“ To the Right Hon. the Earl of Leven,
General of the Scottish forces.”

B. SCUDAMORE.”

In consequence of this second refusal, a general assault was determined on by the besiegers; but the king advancing, with a superior force, from Worcester, on the first of September, with the intention of relieving the city, the Scotch army suddenly broke up, and quitted the country.

Amongst other operations deemed necessary by the besiegers, during their attempt on the city, a strong parapet, or breast-work of earth, was thrown up across a neck of land, from a point of the river Wye, in the *Below-Eigne* suburb, to another point of the river, about three hundred yards below the castle, being an extent of eight hundred yards, nearly in a right line from east to west: the parapet, in its original state, measured twenty feet in height from the bottom of the *fosse*. With this work in front (which imperfectly remains, and is termed the *Row-ditch*,) and with the river encircling their rear, the intermediate position must have been one of considerable security. Works of similar

construction, but of less extent, were carried on in a meadow still nearer the city, and opposite the east wall of the castle; but these and others, in different places, have since been wholly obliterated.

On the opposite side of the river, the *Row-ditch* line was continued through the meadows leading to St. Martin's-street, beyond Wycbridge: this part more immediately served as a protection against the cannon of the castle, and enabled the besiegers to attack the south side of the city; some traces of it are still discernible, and a communication was preserved with the *Row-ditch* work, by means of a ford across the river. Human skeletons have frequently been met with in levelling these parapets.

During the siege, a considerable force was stationed by the Scottish commander on the eminences of Dindor and Aconbury, the former at the distance of two, and the latter at the distance of four, miles from the city; fresh works were thrown up on the lines of the old intrenchments there, and from thence the country was laid under heavy contributions for the support of their army. The names of "Scotch-bridge, Scotch-bridge furlongs," &c. are still met with in Dindor; and human bones, (probably the remains of those who died at this period,) have occasionally been discovered in the camp at Aconbury.

A particular detail of events which occurred during the siege, was contained in a letter from the gallant governor to Lord Digby, and afterwards published at Oxford.* A copy of this is preserved in the British Museum,† and has furnished the preceding letters and the following narrative.

* Small quarto. Oxford, printed by Leonard Lichfield, printer to the University, 1645.

† King's Pamphlets. Small quarto, No. 227, S. 5.

“ To the Right Hon. the Lord Digby.

“ MY LORD,

“ A numerous and active army closely beseiging us, has rendered me and those engaged with me (in regard of perpetuall duty, without reliefe of guards for five weeks together) incapable of presenting your lordship with any exact relation thereof; I can, therefore, hint it only for a better mercury. The officers, gentry, (whereof I shall send a list) clergy, citizens, and common souldiers, behaved themselves all gallantly upon their duty, many eminently; to particularize each would be too great a trespasse on your lordships more weighty affaires: briefly, beleive, my lord, the walls of their valiant breasts were all strongly lined with courage and loyalty.

“ On the 30th July, I sent out a party of twenty horse over Wye-bridge, who, discovering their forlorne hope of horse, charged them into their maine body, and retreated in very little disorder, and with losse only of one trooper (taken prisoner,) some of the Scots falling. Immediately after this, their whole body of horse faced us about ten of the clock in the morning, within the reach of our cannon, and were welcomed with our mettall, good execution being done upon them, their foot as yet undiscovered. About half an hour after, I caused a strong party of foot (seconded with horse) to line the hedges, who galled them in their passage to the fords, after whose handsome retreat, I began to ensafe the ports, which I did that night. In the morning appeared their body of foot, and we found ourselves surrounded. I injoynd the bells silence, least their ringing, which was an alarme to awaken our devotion, might chime them together to the execution of their malice. For the same reason I stopt the clocks; and hereby, tho' I prevented their telling tales to the advantage of the

enemy, I myselfe lost the punctuall observation of many particulars, which, therefore, I must more confusedly relate unto your lordship.

“ Before they attempted any thing against the towne, they invited us to a surrendre; this they did by a double summons, one from Leven, directed to me, (A*) the other from the committee of both kingdomes, (attending upon the affaires of the army), sent to the major and corporation, (B*) but we complied so well in our resolutions, that our positive answer (C*) served for both parties, which was returned by me to their generall.

“ This not giving that satisfaction they desired, they began to approach upon the first of August, but very slowly and modestly, as yet intending more the security of their owne persons than the ruine of ours; but all their art could not protect them from our small and great shot, which fell upon them. Besides this, our men galled them handsomely at their severall sallies over Wye-bridge; once beat them up to their maine guard, and at another demolisht one side of St. Martin's steeple,† which would have much annoyed us at the bridge and pallace; this was performed only with the hurt of two men, but with losse of great store of the enemies men.

“ When they saw how difficult the service would prove, before they could compasse their designes by force, they made use of another engine, which was flattery. The major and aldermen are courted to yeild the town, by an epistle subscribed by six of the country gentlemen, very compassionate and suasory; (D*) but upon our refusall to stoup to this lure, they were much incensed that they had been so long

* See preceeding letters.

† St. Martin's church stood on the south side of the river, near the end of the bridge, and was not repaired after the siege.

disappointed, and, having all this while continued their line of communication, they raised their batteries, commencing at Wye-bridge, from whence they received the greatest damage, but, instead of revenging that losse upon us, they multiplied their owne, by the death of their much-lamented Generall Crafford, and some others that fell with him. This provoked them to play hot upon the gate for two dayes together, and battered it so much (being the weakest) that it was rendered uselesse, yet our men stopped it up with woollsacks and timber, and, for our greater assurance of eluding their attempt, we brake an arch, and raised a very strong worke behind it.*

“ The enemy, frustrate of his hopes here, raiseth two severall batteries, one at the Fryers, the other on the other side of Wye river, and from both these playes his ordinance against the corner of the wall by Wye side; but we repaire and line our walls faster than they can batter them, whereupon they desist.

“ About the 11th of August we discover a mine at Frein (Fryars) Gate, and imploy workmen to countermine them. When we had stopt the progresse of that mine on one side of the gate, they carried it on the other; which we also defeated by making a sally-port, and issuing forth, did break it open and fire it.

“ About the 13th they raise batteries round about the town, and make a bridge over Wye river. The 14th, Doctor Scudamore is sent by them to desire admittance for three country gentlemen, who pretended in their letters to impart something of consequence to the good of the city and county. (D†) Free leave of ingresse and egresse

* The arch broken was the third from the city, and it was afterwards rebuilt in a different stile from the others, being much lower, and strengthened by three ribs of stone underneath.

† See preceding letters.

was allowed them; but, being admitted, their suggestions were found to us so frivolous and impertinent, that they were dismissed, not without some disrelish and neglect; and the said Doctor, after they had passed the port, coming back from his company, was unfortunately slain by a shot from the enemy.

“ About the 16th, they discover the face of their battery against Frien-gate, with five severall gun-ports; from hence they played foure cannon joyntly at our walls, and made a breach, which was instantly made up; they doe the like on the other side, with the like successe.

“ The 17th, a notable sally was made at St. Owen's church,* with great execution, and divers prisoners taken, with the losse of only one man; at which time little boys strived which should first carry torches and faggots to fire their works, which was performed to some purpose, and so it was at the same sally-port once before, though with a fewer number, and therefore with lesse execution.

“ And I may not forget to acquaint your lordship with those other foure sallies, made by us at the castle to good effect: and what emulation there was between the souldiers and citizens, which should be most ingaged in them. Now their losse of prisoners, slaughter of men, and dishonour of being beaten out of their workes, which they found ready to flame about their eares, if they returned presently into them, had so kindled their indignation, that presently they raised batteries against St. Owen's church, and plaid fiercely at it, but to little purpose, which they so easily perceived, that from the 20th until the 27th there was a great calme on all sides; we as willing to provide ourselves and preserve our ammuniti^{on} for a storme, as they could be industrious

* St. Owen's church stood also without the town, near the gate of that name, and was destroyed during the siege.

and malicious to bring it upon us. Yet I cannot say either side was idle; for they plyed their mine at St. Owen's, and prepared for scaling; we countermined, imployed our boyes by day and night to steale out and fire their workes, securing their retreat under the protection of our musketers upon the wall; and what our fire could not perfect (though it burnt far and suffocated some of their miners) our water did, breaking in upon them and drowning that which the fire had not consumed; and this saved us the paines of pursuing a mine which we had sunk on purpose to render theirs in that place ineffectual.

The 29th, Leven (a mercifull generall) assayes the towne by his last offer of honourable conditions to surrender, (F*) but he found us still unrelenting, the terror of his cannon making no impression at all upon our spirits, though the bullets discharged from them had done so much on our walls; this (though some of their commanders were remisse and coole at the debate, and some contradictory) drives their greatest spirits into a passionate resolution of storming; and to that purpose, August 31st, and September 1st, they prepare ladders, hurdles, and other accommodations for the advancing their designe, and securing their persons in the attempt, and plaied very hot with their cannon upon Bysters-Gate, and the halfe-moon next St. Owen's-Gate, intending the morning after to fall on; presuming, as they boasted, that, after they had rung us this passing peale, they should presently force the garrison to give up her loyal ghost. But the same night his majesty advancing from Worcester, gave them a very hot alarum, and drawing a little nearer to us, like the sunne to the meridian, the Scottish mist begane to disperse, and the next morning vanished out of sight.

“ My Lord, I should give your lordship an account of the valour

* See preceding letters.

of our common souldiers and townesmen, that would hazard themselves at the making up of breaches, (to the astonishment of the enemy) till their cannon played between their leggs; and even the women (such was their gallantry) ventred where the musket bullets did soe. And I should acquaint your honour, what frequent alarums we gave them by fire-balls, lights upon our steeple, by dogs, cats, and outworne horses, having light matches tyed about them and turned out upon their workes; whereby we put the enemy in such distraction, that sometimes they charged one another: this recreation we had in the midst of our besieging, and one morning, instead of beating *reveillie*, we had a cry of hounds in pursuit after the train of a fox about the walles of the citty, so little were we dismaied at the threats or attempts of them. I may not forget one remarkable piece of Divine Providence, that GOD sent us singular men of all professions, very usefull and necessary to us in this distresse, and so accidentally to us, as if they had been on purpose let down from heaven to serve our present and emergent occasions; such as skilfull miners, excellent canoneers, (one whereof spent but one shot in vain throughout the whole seidge;) an expert carpenter, the only man in all the country to make mills,* without whom we had been much disfurnisht of our meanes to make powder (after our powder-mill was burnt) or grind corne. That Providence that brought these to us, at last drove our enemies from us, after the destruction of foure or five mines, (which since appears to be their number) the expence of three hundred cannon shot, besides other ammunition spent with muskets, the losse (by their confession) of twelve hundred, and as the country sayes, two thousand, men: we, in all, not losing above twenty-one by all casualties whatsoever.

* Said to be *John Abel*, the architect of the shirehall, &c.

“ Thus craving your lordships pardon for my prolixity, I take leave and rest

Your lordships

Most humble servant,

“ *To the Right Hon. the Lord Digby.*”

BAR. SCUDAMORE.”

This narrative, which forms so striking a contrast with the account of proceedings under Sir Richard Cave, and which redounds so highly to the honour of the governor, the citizens, and the garrison, may not improperly be accompanied by other statements: the following is an extract from “ A continuation of the marchings and actions of the royall army, his majesty being personally present, from the 17th August, 1645, with notes of churches, castles, &c. by *Richard Symonds*, who was in this army.”*

----- “ Wednesday, the 3d of September, the army marched from Worcester to *Bramiets* (Bromyard,) in the county of Hereford; there his majesty and the court lay; the army lay in the field. Thursday, the king, with his owne regiment went to Hereford. The Scotts, hearing of his majestys coming, had removed their siege from Hereford on Tuesday before, being the 2d of September, and marched towards Gloucester: David Lesley is their leift. generall of the horse: Crafford was major generall: he was slayne at a salley before the towne. They were gott neare the towne, and had made two breaches, but were repulsed; two mines, and drayned the ditch. Three or four thousand, and fifteen hundred horse, of the Scottes. The kings army rested this day: we,” (perhaps the advanced guard) “ at Madley, five myles beyond Hereford.

* British Museum, Bibl. Harl. 944.

“ This Thursday came news that the Scotts horse were returned out of the north and came back towards Worcester. The king knighted the lieutenant governour of Hereford (Sir Barnabas Scudamore), Sir Nicholas Throckmorton and Sir William Layton, the lieft: col: of the king's life guards of foot. Friday, the king went to Lemster, com: Heref: and lay that night at Webley. His guards returned to their old quarters. Saturday, the king determined to go to Abergeny, but it was altered: the guards to Letton; his majesty to Hereford. Sunday, to Ragland; guards to Treargaire (Tredegar,) &c. Thursday, Sept. 11, the king, attended with his guards, went to Aburgaveny, and returned at night to Ragland; his business was to comitt five chief hinderers of that county from releaving Hereford. He that day comitted Sir Trevor Williams, but he was bayled: Mr. Morgan, of Treargaire; Mr. Herbert, of Colebrooke; Mr. Baker, and Mr. —.

“ Friday, Sept. 12, in the afternoon, his majesty, attended with his guards, left Ragland, and marched some miles towards Hereford, but returned, the guards to Abergaveny. Saturday, the king rested at Ragland. Sunday, the 14th, about noone, his majestie left Ragland and marched to Monmouth: thence, that night, to Hereford. Monday, Sept. 15, his majestie, in the morning, attended by his guards, marched some myles towards Bromyat (Bromyard), but by reason Gerard's horse had not orders soone enough to appear at the rendesvouz, &c. his majestie returned to Hereford, accompanied by Prince Maurice, &c. His majestie read a copy of a letter from Montros, of his victory in Scotland.”

Lord Clarendon's account of the same proceedings may not be uninteresting, although his lordship is certainly incorrect in stating that the king marched from *Ragland* to the relief of Hereford. If the narrative by the governor could want confirmation, the more minute detail

by Symonds would satisfactorily prove, that the royal army proceeded from Worcester. Lord Clarendon writes thus:—

“ The king prosecuted his former resolution, to endeavour at least the relief of Hereford. On his march thither from Ragland, he received information that the Scotch army, upon notice of his purpose, was that morning risen in great disorder and confusion, and resolved to make their retreat on the Welsh side of the river, and so to pass to Gloucester. This news was so welcome, and his majesty was received with so much joy into the city of Hereford, that he slipped the opportunity he then had of discommoding, if not ruining, the Scotch army.”*

The king, however, cannot justly be charged with this neglect: the Scottish army, in retreating from a superior force, must have been necessitated to adopt a line of march as distant as possible from that of their adversaries; but in proceeding from Hereford to Gloucester, “ on the Welsh side of the river,” they would rather have met, than avoided, the king on his route from Ragland and Monmouth. This is noticed as a farther corroboration that Lord Clarendon is incorrect in stating that the royal army came to Hereford from Ragland. The noble author proceeds:

“ The king’s heart was now fully bent on relieving Bristol; but advancing to Ragland for that purpose, he received news of its surrender: he then returned to Hereford to consider the desperateness of his situation, and enter on new consultations: for that purpose he sent orders for all the officers and their troops in the counties of Salop, Worcester, and South Wales, to attend him at Hereford: from thence he wrote an angry letter to Prince Rupert, who had commanded Bristol, and had assured him he could defend it four months, but surrendered in as many days.”* The letter was dated Hereford, Sept. 14, 1645.

* Clarendon’s Hist. Rebell. p. 464.

The *Iter Carolinum** thus concisely gives the marchings and countermarches of the royal army in this county, for a short period :

“ June 1645, (from Bewdley :) Thursday 19, to Bromyard, dinner ; to Hariford, supper ; remained there twelve nights. Sept. 1645, from Oxford through Worcester : Wednesday 3, to Bromyard, (Mrs. Baynham's) one night : Thursday 4, to Hariford, dinner at bishop's palace ; one night : Friday 5, to Lempster, dinner at the Unicorn ; to Webly, supper at the Unicorn ; one night : Saturday 6, to Hariford, dinner at bishop's palace : Sunday 7, Ragland Castle : Monday 8, to Abergain, dinner ; Ragland, supper ; Abergain, dinner : Sunday 14, to Monmouth, dinner at the Governor's ; to Hariford, supper ; Monday 15, marched half way to Bromyard, but there was *Leo in itinere*, and so back to Hariford again : Wednesday 10, the rendezvous was at Athurstone, there dined ; to Hom Lacy, supper (Lord Scudamore's) slept one night : Thursday 18, to a rendezvous five miles from Hom Lacy, with intention for Worcester ; Poynz† and Rosceter, in the passage, whereupon we marched towards Hariford, so to Lempster, then to Webly, thence to Prestene ; the march lasted from six in the morning until midnight. So for Chirk Castle, &c.”

The relief of this city was the last success which attended the ill-fated monarch. In a few months his cause became desperate, his friends disheartened, and even his person unsafe. Thus situated he surrendered himself to the Scotch at Newark in the May following : the sequel need not be repeated.

Hereford had been previously taken by a detachment of the parliamentary troops, under the orders of Colonel Birch, Colonel Morgan, and Captain Silas Taylor.

A. D.
DEC.
1645.

* Published in the “*Collectanea Curiosa*,” 2 vol. octavo, Oxford, 1781.

† Officers in the parliamentary army.

Many accounts have been related of the means taken to surprize the garrison on this occasion ; but whoever considers the situation of the king's affairs at that period, may probably search no farther for the occasion of the surrender. Almost every fortified place in the kingdom was in possession of parliament ; the king had no army in the field, nor hopes of retrieving his fortune. Continued resistance at such a crisis must not only have been unavailing, but would have provoked a resentment against themselves, which the circumstances of their cause could by no means justify. The garrison probably surrendered on terms honourable to themselves as soldiers, and favourable to the persons and property of the inhabitants. The following, however, is the parliamentary account of this transaction, as recorded by Whitelock in his memoirs :

“ *Dec. 26, 1645.*—Letters from Colonel Birch informed the particulars of the taking of Hereford : that he hired six men, and put them in the form of labourers, and a constable with them, with a warrant to bring these men to work in the town ; that in the night he lodged these men within three quarters musket shot of the town, and 150 firelocks near them : and himself with the foot, and Colonel Morgan with the horse, came up in the night after them, and cut off all intelligence from coming to the town, so that they were never discovered ; that one night they came too short, but the next night, with careful spies and scouts, they carried on the business, and in the morning, upon letting down the draw-bridge, the six countrymen and the constable went with their pickaxes and spades to the bridge ; that the guard beginning to examine them, they killed three of the guard, and kept the rest in play till the firelocks came up to them, and then made it good till the body came up, who entered the town with small loss, and became masters of it.”*

* Whitelock's Memoirs, p. 184. Lond. fol. 1732.

Such importance, however, was attached to this success, that "Colonel Morgan's secretary, who brought the first account to the house of parliament, had £.30. voted to him, and Colonel Birch's messenger had £.20. Thanks were also offered to God on the following Sunday; Colonel Birch was appointed governor, and his regiment ordered to be increased to 1200 men. From that date Hereford has ceased to be the scene of military events; and may the desolating scourge of war never violate again her tranquil borders.

The following anecdote, relative to the siege of Hereford by the Scots, was published in *Aubrey's Miscellanies* :*

One *Lambert*, a gunsmith at Hereford, was sent to Carmarthen to put in order the ammunition of that county, before the first expedition to Scotland, which was in the year 1639. Walking on the sand by the sea side, he was informed by a man, in the spirit of prophecy, "that
 " *Hereford should be begirt by a foreign nation, that should come and*
 " *pitch their camp in the Haywood, and batter such a gate, and go away*
 " *and not take it.*" Lambert well remembered this communication, and had told it to many of the inhabitants; but when the Scots encamped near Haywood, and had made an ineffectual attack on Wye-bridge-Gate, he was convinced of the truth of the whole prophecy, and continued to encourage the guard of the town with more than ordinary confidence, until the retreat of the enemy. Mr. Aubrey adds,
 " I knew this Lambert, and took this account from his own mouth;
 " he is a modest, poor man, of a very innocent life, lives poor, and
 " cares not to be rich."

A. D.
1652.

A narrative of a similar nature is also given in the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, under the article *Britain*. It is there stated, that on the refusal of the house of lords to concur with the commons in bringing the king

* *Miscellanies, &c.* collected by John Aubrey, Esq. F. R. S. octavo, London, 1721.

to trial, the latter voted their concurrence unnecessary, on the principle that the people are the origin of all just power; "when, to add to their zeal, a woman of Herefordshire, illuminated by prophetic visions, desired admittance, and communicated a revelation she pretended to have received from Heaven. She assured them that their measures were consecrated from above, and ratified by the sanction of the Holy Ghost. This intelligence gave them much comfort, and greatly confirmed them in their present resolutions."

The degree of credit to which either of these accounts may be entitled, is altogether left to the decision of our readers.

After the death of the king, the possessions which belonged to the crown were disposed of by act of parliament; and the following estimate and survey will give an accurate idea of the state of the castle and fortifications at that period.

"A SURVEY

"Of the Scyte of the ruinous Castle of Hereford, with the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereof,

"Scituate and being in the city and in the county of Hereford, late parcell of the possessions of CHARLES STUART, late king of England, made and taken by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed, by virtue of a commission granted unto us by the honourable the trustees appointed by act of the commons assembled in parliament, for the sale of the honours, manors, and lands, heretofore belonging to the late king, queen, and prince, under their hands and seals.

"SCITE OF HEREFORD CASTLE.

"All that scite of the ruinous castle of Hereford, with the appurtenances, scituate and being in the parish of St. John's, and near unto the college and city of Hereford, and adjoining to the river Wye; being

surrounded on the west, on the north, and on the east, by a wet moat, and on the south by the river Wye; part of which ruinous castle hath for inclosure thereof the ruins of an old wall, with divers fortifications built upon the said wall, and without the same; together with a certain dwelling house now standing in the said castle, called the Governour's Lodge, consisting of three rooms below stairs and three above, besides garretts and necessary rooms, with two little rooms adjoining to the said house towards the entering into the said castle; all which said scyte within and without the walls, together with the said dwelling-house and moat, containing by estimation five acres and a half, more or less, we value to be worth per annum £.6. 10s.

“ MATERIALS OF THE KEEP.

“ All that tower scituate in the west part of the castle, and upon the mount called, the Castle Hill, commonly called the Keep, built with stone, having a rampire or wall of stone, about the same, upon the said Castle Hill, which said tower is now covered with lead, taken from the chapter-house belonging to the cathedral. All the materials of lead and stone, with the timber of the said keep, we value to be worth, upon the place, in gross £.40.

“ The old ruinous gatehouse standing and being in the old ruinous walls on the north side of the said castle, covered over with part of the said lead taken from the chapter-house aforesaid: the lead and other materials of the said ruinous gate-house we value to worth upon the place, in gross, £.25.

“ There are two ruinous houses standing and being within the said castle, one of the which said houses hath been used for the main guard in the said castle, the other for quartering of soldiers in the said castle; the materials of which said houses we value to be worth upon the place, in gross, £.20.

“*Memorandum.*—The said castle standing upon the river Wye, the possessors thereof, as we are informed, have claimed a privilege of fishing in the said river, and probably have enjoyed the same, but by reason of the discontinuance of inhabitants in the said castle, the said fishing hath of a long time been discontinued, yet we conceive that there is a right of fishing belonging to the said castle, at the least so far as the bounds thereof do extend along the said river Wye.

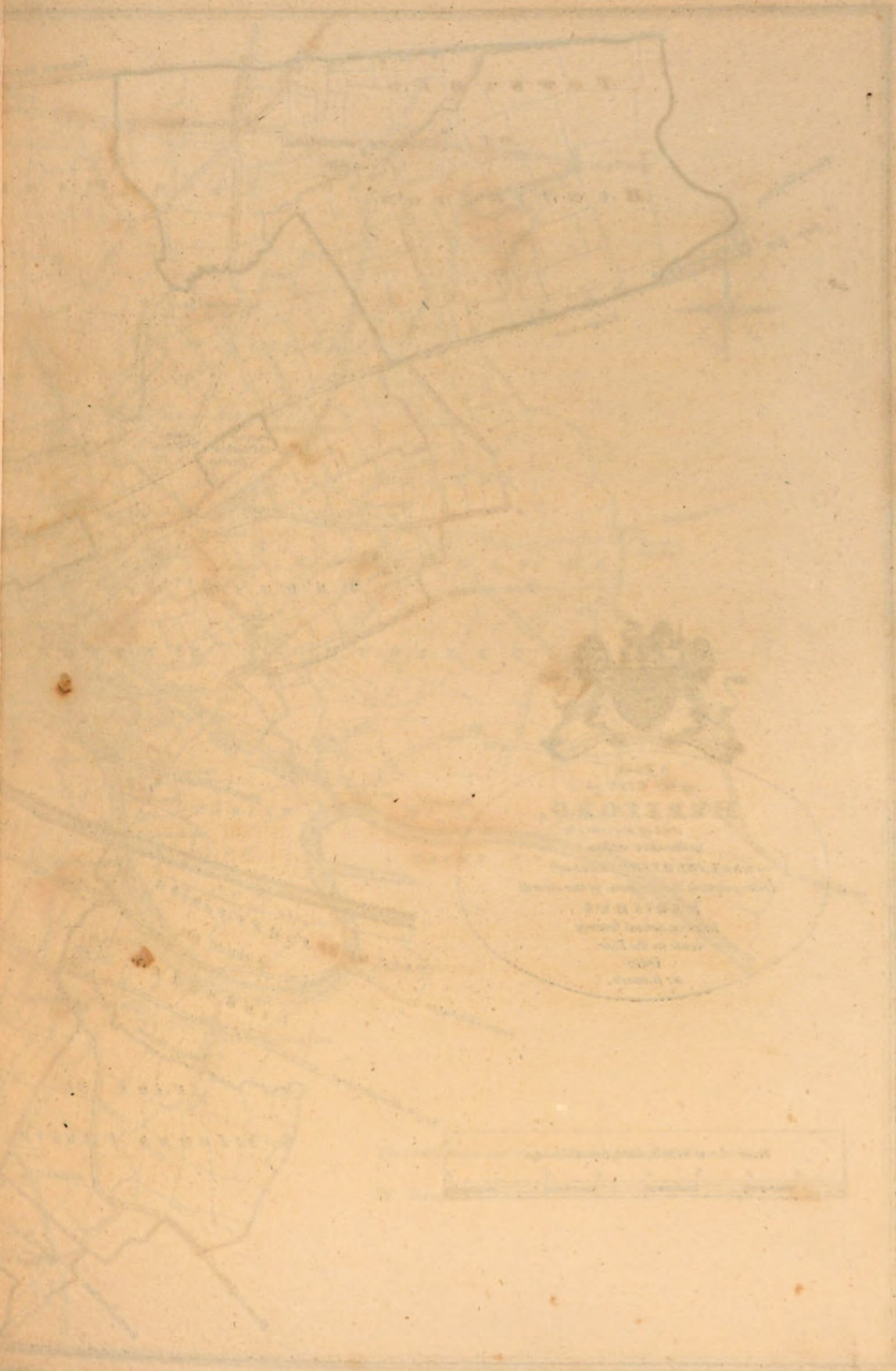
“*Memorandum.*—The said castle is now a garrison under the command of Lieut.-Col. Rogers; yet because the same was lately given us in charge, therefore we do return this survey thereof. And all ways, passages, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, proffits, commodities, advantages and appurtenances whatever to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, or which have been heretofore used, occupied, or enjoyed, as part or parcel, and member of the same.

	£.	s.	d.
Total value <i>per annum</i> - - - -	6	10	0
Gross value is - - - - -	85	0	0

“ This survey was perfected the 14th Dec. 1652, by us, viz.

JEREMIE BAINES,
JOHN FISKE,
SAMUEL COTTMAN.”

The keep has since been levelled, and no part of the walls remain; but the site of those which inclosed the larger ward is now converted into a public walk, and as such is deservedly admired.



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The Castle Green, not in the Liberties of the City.

Pk. Turnpikes.



CHAP. II.*Civil History.*

ACCORDING to the jurisdiction established by Alfred in Britain, and which prevailed some years after the Norman Conquest,* a civil and an ecclesiastical superior presided in the county courts, with equal authority. The provincial Earl was the representative of the civil, and the Bishop, that of the ecclesiastical, power. This custom in favour of ecclesiastics may be observed in various nations at early periods of their history: amongst the Britons, the Druids possessed the most unlimited authority; and Tacitus notices, in his dissertation on the manners of the Germans (from whom the Anglo-Saxons sprung,) that the concurrence of their priests was indispensable even in the discipline and operations of war: “Ducibus in bello neque animadvertere, neque vincere, neque verberare quidem, nisi sacerdotibus permissum.”† In the great assemblies, also, which were attended by princes armed, silence was enjoined by the priests, and in other respects they possessed very considerable influence. The courts of Britain, according to the Anglo-Saxon institution, were vested with extensive powers. They

* Until about the seventeenth year of the Norman Conqueror's reign.

† Tacitus de more German. The priests' exhortation to encourage the people to battle, was also in use in the time of Moses. See Deut. xx. 2.

formed the places of appeal from the inferior courts of hundreds and tithings, and their own proceedings were liable to no revision, but that of the crown. When the earl (*comes*) did not personally attend, he appointed a deputy to act for him; and hence arose the provincial institution of sheriffs, who are still styled in the Latin language *vice-comites*. All the Thanes or free men were bound to attend the court; and heavy punishments were incurred if they were three times absent. The deputy had no power in the presence of the earl, but such as was common to all the Thanes, a majority of whom determined the issue of proceedings, as far as their power extended; for that power was not absolute, but subject to the controul of the two superiors. They were rather to influence by representation and argument, than to decide by positive authority. Advocates were also selected from amongst them; and two of the greatest Thanes attended on the part of the king, in order to maintain his rights, if any question should be agitated which affected the interests of the crown. In this arrangement is clearly to be traced the origin of the several regulations which obtain in the wise appointments of our present courts of judicature. The mode in which proceedings were carried on will perhaps best appear by stating a case determined in the county court of Hereford, in the reign of Canute, which was translated into Latin by the learned Dr. Hicks,* from the Saxon original, and on this occasion is concisely given in the English tongue, with the Latin version in a note.†

* Dissertatio, &c. 2 vol. fol. A. D. 1705. Vol. i. p. 2.

† “ In hoc scripto ostenditur comitatûs conventum quendam habitum fuisse Ægelnothes-stani, Rege Canuto regnante. In quo quidem conventu considebant Æthelstanus episcopus, et Ranigus comes, et Edwinus comitis, et Leofwinus Wulsigei, filius. Eo etiam convenerunt ad negotia regis gerenda, Thurcilus, cui albus, et Tofigus, cui comptus cognomen erat: cum Bryningo vice-comite, Ægelweardo Fromensi, Leofwino Fromensi Goodrico, Stocensi et omnibus pagi Herefordensis liberis hominibus. Tum ad conventum Edwinus, Enneaunes filius, agebat (id est, placitum movebat) contra

“ In the reign of Canute the Dane, a county court was held at Hereford, in which Æthelstan the bishop, Ranig the earl, Edwin the son of the earl, and Leofwin the son of Wulsig, presided. Thurcil, surnamed *albus*, and Tofig, surnamed *comptus*, attended on the part of the king; Bryning, (the earl's deputy) Ægelweard, and Leofwin of Frome, Goodric of Stoke, and all the free men of the county were also present. Edwin, the son of Enneaune, began the proceedings, by moving for a decree of the court against the claims of his mother to certain estates, named Welintun (Wellington) and Cradesleah (Cradley). The business having been thus opened, the bishop made enquiry if there was any one to defend the mother, when Thurcil declared himself her advocate, and ready to prove her right to the property, if any grounds could be stated for commencing the present proceeding, which he was confident had no foundation in justice. At this time three free

Matrem de quorundam prædiorum jure quibus nomina erant Weolintun et Cradesleah. Controversiâ autem ab illo motâ, rogavit Episcopus quisnam responsurus esset pro matre Edwini: cui statim Thurcilus albus, se pro illâ responsurum ait, si causam unde actio descenderet, sciret, cujus nullam esse sciebat. Tum conspecti erant in conventu tres liberi homines, nempe Leofwinus Fromensis, Ægilsigus rufus, et Thinsigus Stagmannus, qui erant e vico Fælizeh ubi mater Edwini habitabat. Hi a curiâ mandati erant ut ad eam profecti, rogarent de Jure quod haberet ad terras quibus filius ejus controversiam movisset. His autem illa respondens dixit se nullas terras habere, quas ille, aliquo juris pretexto vindicare posset, et dein heroicâ quadam indignatione in suum filium vehementer excandescens, et Leofledam propinquam suam, Thurcili uxorem, advocans, sic coram illis, prope se sedentem eam allocuta est: “ Ecce Leofledam propinquam meam, cui ego cum prædia mea tum aurum, tum etiam vestes et indumenta, tum denique omnia quæ habeo, me mortuâ, fruenda concedo.” His dictis, dein liberos homines a curiâ missos sic adfatur; “ Eja, agite ut liberos homines decet, et diligenter perferte mandata mea ad curiam, fideliter declarantes coram omnibus probis hominibus, cui terras meas omnes, et universa bona, eâ intentione dedi ut filium meum exhæredem facerem, et roga eos ut huic donationi testes esse velint.” Illi protinus quod petierat præstiterunt: Equis enim consensis ad conventum remeant, et coram probis hominibus universis, quod se præsentibus Enneaune se defendens postulerat, declaraverunt. Quibus quidem declaratis, surgens in foro Thurcilus albus, ab omnibus liberis hominibus postulabat ut uxori suæ terras a lite immunes adjudicaret, quas illi propinqua ejus donaverat. Hi vero ita fecerunt prout Thurcilus rogaverat, qui statim consientibus universis, qui conventui interessent, cum omnium testimoniis, equo consensu ad sancti Ethelberti monasterium tendit, ad quod profectus, quod actum erat in quendam evangeliorum codicem referri curavit.”

men appeared, namely, Leofwin, Ægelsig, and Thinsig, who were of the village of Fælizæh (Fawley,) where the mother of Edwin lived; these were directed by the court to wait on her and enquire her right to the estates in question. On their application she informed them, that she had no possessions which her son had power to alienate from her; and, inflamed with indignation against him, she thus, in their presence, addressed Leofleda, the wife of Thurcil, who was sitting near her:—“To you, Leofleda, my relation, I bequeath, after my death, the whole of the real and personal property I enjoy:” and, turning to Leofwin and his companions, she continued, “and now act as becomes free men, and diligently convey my commands to the court; acquaint them before all true and honest people, with the disposition I have made of my property; inform them I have done it with the express purpose of disinheriting my son, and intreat them to be witnesses of this disposal.” Her request was complied with; for they returned to the court and related the result of their conference. Thurcil then rose in the forum, and urged the court to set aside the claim of Edwin, and confirm the donation made to Leofleda. The decision was unanimous in her favour, and the whole of the evidence and proceedings on the business were enrolled (as usual in those times) in the archives of the monastery of St. Ethelbert.”

After the Norman Conquest, distinct tribunals were appointed for spiritual and temporal causes; and although the union of the courts was revived on the accession of Henry I. they were finally separated two years after at a synod held at Westminster, when it was ordained that no bishop should attend the discussion of temporal causes.* But notwithstanding the feudal system altered, it did not annihilate, the

* Blackstone's Commentaries.

power of the ecclesiastics in matters of civil and general polity; even to this day their authority is acknowledged in the highest forms of our political constitution. When a parliament is assembled by the crown, the lords spiritual and temporal are equally summoned; and “a convocation of the clergy” continues to be held, although it has long outlived its powers. Under the old government also of France, the archbishop of Rouen had the sole right of trying criminal and civil causes within the liberties of the town of Gaillon, in the diocese of Eureux.*

In the jurisdiction which has prevailed in the city of Hereford, the bishops appear to have retained a more than common share of the civil authority; the preceding remarks will, it is presumed, illustrate the origin of that authority, the extent and progress of which shall now be explained. Nearly half of the city, together with a considerable portion of the suburbs, form a district, entitled the BISHOP'S FEE; within this district the successive prelates have enjoyed very considerable privileges, and, on particular occasions, their authority has altogether superseded that of the civil magistrate, by extending over the whole city. As lords of this fee, they exercised the ancient rights denominated (from the Saxon) *infangenethef* and *utfangenethef*,† by which they administered justice within their limits, and committed offenders to the custody of their own officers, in their own peculiar prison, which was situated within the walls of the episcopal palace. By *Chol* and *Cheam*, or *Theame*,‡ they restrained and judged bondmen and villeins, with their children, goods and chattels; and by *Sac* and *Soke* their tenants were

* Ducarel's Anglo Norman Antiq. fol. Lond. 1767.

† From the Saxon FANG or FANGEN THEOF capere furem.

‡ From the Saxon TYMAN *propagare*.—*Jacob's Law Dictionary*.

excused from the payment of customary burdens and impositions. They also held an annual fair, for the sale of merchandize, within their fee; during its continuance their power extended to all parts of the city; the markets were transferred from the usual places to that appointed by the bishop, and a porter was sworn at each of the city gates, to collect the tolls for his use.* A bailiff was annually elected by a jury, together with a serjeant at mace, leather-searchers, and ale-conners. They regulated the assize of bread and beer; and courts baron, leet, and pipoudre were held; and presentments and other usual business formally transacted.

A charter of Edward the Confessor recognizes some of these privileges as customs, at that time, of long standing.

“ Carta Regis Edwardi Confessoris.

“ Edwardus rex, saluto Aldredum episcopum, et Haroldum comitem, et omnes meos ministros in Herefordensi comitatu amicabiliter; et ego

* A similar fair has been held on St. Giles Hill, near Winchester, from the time of the Norman Conquest, as detailed in Milner's history of that city: and under the old government in France the canons of the church of Lisieux, in Upper Normandy, enjoyed, during the vigil and feast day of St. Ursinus, (10 and 11 June) the extraordinary privilege of being earls of Lisieux, and as such exercised all civil and criminal jurisdiction within the earldom. In order to perpetuate this custom, two of the canons, elected by the chapter for the purpose, having on the vigil dressed themselves in their surplices, covered with bandaliers of flowers, and holding nosegays in their hands, used to mount on horseback, at the great door of the cathedral, and ride to each of the four gates of the city, preceded by two mace-bearers, two chaplains, and twenty-five halberdiers, armed with helmets and cuirasses, and followed by all the officers of justice on horseback, clothed in their proper habits, covered with bandaliers of flowers, and carrying nosegays in their hands. As soon as the canons arrived at the city gates, the keys were delivered up to them, and they there posted a proper guard of their own, in lieu of that of the archbishop, which, on the delivery of the keys to the canons, immediately marched out. All customs paid within the city, and the profits arising from the fair, belonged to these two canonical earls, in consideration of which they delivered to each of the other canons a loaf of bread, and two flagons of wine; and if any places or posts of profit became vacant within the earldom, during these two days, they had the sole right of presentation to them.—*Ducarel's Anglo Norman Antiq.* f. 47.

notifico vobis quod ego volo quod presbyteri Hereford: apud sancti Ethelberti monasterium, quod ipsi sint de eorum *Sochá* et eorum *Sachá* liberi, super eorum terras et super eorum homines *infra burgum et extra*, tam plenè et tam planè sicut ipsi prius habuerint in omnibus rebus. Et ego præcipio vobis omnibus quod vos sitis eis in adiutorium ubicunque sicubi ipsi depauperantur, pro Dei amore et meo."*

A. D.
1058.

The great record of Domesday Book states, that in the time of Edward the Confessor, Walter (who was consecrated Bishop of Hereford, A. D. 1060) "had ninety-eight houses held of him in Hereford, by the payment of ninety-four shillings per annum: the same bishop had also a moneyer there; but when his successor Robert (Losinga) came to the see, he found but sixty houses, paying forty-three shillings and fourpence only, but which were afterwards augmented to fifty shillings." This difference in the number of houses is perhaps to be ascribed to the storming of the town by Algar and Griffin, on which occasion many of the buildings were consumed by fire:† for although that event took place upwards of four years before Bishop Walter's consecration, the statement in Domesday might be made from the records of his predecessor. If this conjecture be admitted, the number of houses destroyed by Griffin and Algar, within the bishop's fee or jurisdiction, was thirty-eight. It further appears from Domesday, that the bishop had lands without as well as within the city; that these paid no geld, and comprized four carucates in demesne, with two *villeins* and five *huri*, having five carucates and an half. The value had formerly been forty shillings only, but it afterwards increased to four pounds. Two chaplains of the bishop held part of these lands, and a knight held one hide: they had in demesne six carucates, one villein, six borderers,

1060.

1079.

* Monast. Ang.

† See page 50.

two male servants, and three females: the whole of this produced sixty-seven shillings." The following are the words of Domesday :

" Terra Eccle: de Hereford.

" In Hereford Port: T. R. E. habuit Walterus episcopus C masuras, duas minus: qui manebant in eis reddebant C solidos VI minus. Habebat quoque isd. Episcopus unum monetarium. Quando Robertus venit in episcopatum, invenit LX masuras: qui manebant in eis reddebant XLIII solidos et IIII denarios. Modo applicatum est L solidos et ita sunt adhuc.*

A. D.
1085.

" Circa portam Herefordie habuit Walterus episcopus terras T. R. E. quæ non geldabant. Ibi habet Robertus episcopus IIII car: in dominio et II villanos et V buros cum V car. et dimid. Valuit XL solidos, modo IIII libras. De hâc terrâ tenent II capellani episcopi aliquam partem et I miles I hidam: hi habent in dominio VI car. et I villanum et VI bordarios et II servos et III ancillas. Inter totum valebant LXVII solidos."†

1189.

The original charter for a fair of three days' continuance, but afterwards extended to nine days, was granted by Henry I. about the seventeenth year of his reign, in the following words :

" Henricus, rex Anglorum Ade de Port et Waltero de Glocestrê et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Hereford scirâ, salutem: Sciatis me concessisse Deo et sancte Marie et sancto Ethelberto martyri et Ricardo‡ (de Capellâ) ejusdem Dei genetricis ecclesie episcopo unam feriam trium dierum apud Herefordiam in festivitate predicti Martyris, viz. XIII Id. Junii. Et volo et fumiter precipio ut omnes qui in eandem feriam venerint in eundo et redeundo meam firmam

* Domesday Book, fol. 181. b.

† Ex eod fol. 182. b.

‡ Rich. de Capella was consecrated A. D. 1120, and died 1127.

pacem habeant. Et nullus eis forisfaciat super forisfacturam X librarum. Et quamdiu ibi morabuntur similiter meam pacem habeant. Testibus Goifr: Rothomagensi archiepiscopo; et Rogero Saliberiensi episcopo; et Teoldo (vel Theolpho*) Wigornensi episcopo; et Ranulfo cancellario; et Willo: de Tancardi villâ; et Adâ de Port; et Waltero de Glouc: et Pagano filio Johannis; et Goifr. de Gluttonâ; et Rogero de Candos.—Apud Berchelai in Pascha, &c.”†

A charter of liberties to the church of St. Albert (Ethelbert) Hereford, was confirmed by Richard I.‡

1120.

Early in the reign of King John, the inhabitants formally acknowledged the right of the bishop and chapter to regulate the assize of bread and beer within the Bishop's Fee, and consented that their tenants should freely buy and sell in the city, and be exempt from toll and all other exactions: “Anno 4 regis Johannis, cives Hereford concesserunt quantum in eis est, quod episcopus et capitulum habeant assisam panis et cervicii de omnibus manentibus in eorum feodis in Hereford: et quod omnes homines episcopi et capituli liberè vendant et emant in dictâ civitatē, et quieti sunt de Theolonio et omnibus aliis exactionibus.”§ In the following year a charter was granted to the bishop, which specified the donation and confirmation of a variety of privileges:

A. D.
1203.

“*Carta Domini Johannis regis Anglie.*

“Johannes Dei gratiâ rex Anglie, &c. Archiepisc: episc: abbat: comit: baron: &c. salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute nostra

* Theolphus was consecrated bishop of Worcester, A. D. 1115, and died 1123.—*Willis's Hist. Cath.* v. ii. p. 638.

† MS. coll. of the late James Walwyn, esq. M. P.

‡ Ayloffe's Charters.

§ MS. coll. Brown Willis, esq.

et pro animabus omnium antecessorum nostrorum dedisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie et Sancti Ethelberti Hereford: et Egidio ejusdem ecclesie episcopo et successoribus suis, quod ipsi habeant et teneant omnes terras et possessiones suas, et tenementa sua in perpetuum, cum *Sochâ* et *Sachâ*, et *Thal* et *Them*, et *Infangtheof* et *Otfantheof* in bosco et plano, in pratis, in pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, in vinar: et piscar: in viis et semitis. Et quod ipsi et heredes sui de predict: ten: sint liberi et quieti de Geldis et Danegeldis, de hidagiis et carucagiis et tallagiis, et de shiris et hundredis et de sectâ infra burgum et extra: et de streetward et de omnibus placitis et querelis que ad com: et hund: pertinent, (salvis illis qui ad regiam coronam pertinent.) Concessimus etiam ei et successoribus suis quod ipsi et omnes homines sui sint quieti et liberi omni carriagio, pontagio, passagio, pavagio, tallagio et theolonio per omnia domin: nostra, (exceptâ civitate Londinensi.) Et quod ipsi sint quieti de hundred, Wardfeh et Theying penny et Ffifeh et Franco pleg. et de erectione castellorum et refectione pontium, et clausurâ pascarum et de omnibus similibus operationibus et exactionibus. Quare volumus et firmiter percipimus quod predictus episcopus et successores sui habeant et teneant omnes predictas libertates benè et in pace, integrè et honorificè, in omnibus locis et rebus sicut predictum est. His testibus,

WILLO: MARESCALLO, COM. DE PEMBROC.

WILLO: COMITE DE ARUNDEL.

WILLO: COMITE DE SUMER.

WILLO: COMITE DE DERB.

"Datum 21 die Junii, anno regni nostri quinto."

A. D.
1206.

In the great roll of 7 John the above charter seems to be alluded to where it mentions that Egidius, Bishop of Hereford, "reddidit com-

potum de duobus palefridis, pro habenda carta regis de libertatibus suis."*

Henry III. also granted a charter of confirmation, in nearly the same words as the former: it was dated at Portham, 20 June, in the fourth year of his reign, and was attested by Willo: Marescallo, Com: de Penebec et Orm. Willo: Comite War. Willo: Com: de Dereby, Willo: de Breos, Garino fil. Girold. Galfredo de May, Willo: de Alban, &c.†

A. D.
1220.

About this time the inhabitants made a practice of selling leather and wool in their houses, instead of publicly exposing it in the bishop's fair or market, and were constrained to alter such conduct, as being prejudicial to the interests of the bishop.

"Universis Christi fidelibus, &c. cives Hereford: salutem in domino. Cum inter venerabilem patrem in Christo, dominum Petrum‡ Hereford: episcopum ex unâ parte, et nos ex alterâ, super eo quod cives nostri lanas et coria in domibus suis Heref: vendebant contra libertatem suam et ecclie: sue, ut dicebat, coram domino rege Henrico filio regis Johannis, questio verteretur, nos de communi consensu et unanimi omnium voluntate pro nobis et successoribus nostris eidem domino episcopo et capitulo nostro necnon et eorum successoribus, fideliter promittimus quod de cetero vendemus lanas et coria communiter cum aliis extraneis mercatoribus ad nundinas Hereford: venientibus, et omnia alia vendenda, (exceptas pane et vino, cervisiis et carnibus et piscibus ad edend:) in locis assignatis per ballivum episcopi una cum aliis mercatoribus extraneis. Juravimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus ac successoribus nostris omnia predicta servare, et nullo tempore contravenire.

1241.

* Rot. 22. b.

† Reg. Bishop Cantelupe, f. 29.

‡ Peter de Aqua-Blanca was consecrated Bishop of Hereford, A. D. 1239.

In cujus rei testimonium, huic scripto sigillum nostrum commune apponi fecimus. His testibus,

DOMINO JOHANNE FOLIOTH, ARCHID: SALOP.
 DOMINO THOMA DE FFAKEBERGE, ARCHIDIAC: ESSEX.
 MAGISTRO ALEX: LE SECULER.
 MAGISTRO JOHANNE BACUN.
 HENRICO CRAFT.
 JOHANNE CLERICO.
 WILLIELMO LE PANIER.
 JURDAN LE WURRUR, BALLIV: HEREF: et aliis.

"Datum apud Whyteburne, 6 Oct.

*Henrici, filii Johannis 25."**

A. D.
1262.

A few years after, disputes again arose on the subject of the privileges exercised by Bishop Aqua-Blanca; the result was again favourable to the church. The proceedings were thus recorded in the register of Thomas de Cantelupe: "Mem: quod cum mota est controversia inter episcopum et capitulum ex parte unâ, et cives Herefordie homines domini regis ex alterâ, super quibusdam libertatibus, &c. hæc concordia facta est," &c. viz. the inhabitants conceded that the bishop should continue to regulate the assize of bread and beer amongst all his tenants *in capite*, and all others living within the said bishop's fee, in the city of Hereford and the suburbs thereof; also that they should freely buy and sell, and make merchandize in the said city, free from toll and other exactions, "excepta gente de advocaria. Datum apud Hereford. die Martis in Sept. Pas; A. D. MCCLXII. coram dominis Roberto Waleron et Ricardo de Turri, Justiciariis a domino rege deputatis."†

In a book of obits celebrated in the cathedral, Bishop Aqua-Blanca's exertions to secure the privileges of the church are thus noticed: "Qui

* Harl. MS.

† Register of Bishop Cantelupe, f. 29.

libertates episcopatus et capituli ecclesie Hereford: contra cives Herefordie et alios ecclie rebelles, longo certamine vindicavit."*

Notwithstanding this, Bishop Cantelupe, on coming to the see, found it necessary to exhort the inhabitants to pay becoming respect to the liberties of the church: "Viris providis et discretis amicis, in Christo carissimis, Ballivis ac aliis civibus Hereford: Thomas Electus Heref: salutem, &c. Cum episcopi et decani Hereford: qui fuerunt pro tempore de ejusdem loci capitulum, et eorum tenentes in civitate et suburbio Hereford: multas libertates et liberas consuetudines habuerint, et eis in pace sint usi, multorum regum temporibus ab antiquo," &c. It proceeds to state that they have of late been much impeded in exercising those liberties, and concludes with threatening such offences against the church in future. This was dated at Prestbury, August 4, 1275.†

In the time of the succeeding bishop, (Richard Swinfield) the subject appears to have undergone a more formal discussion, which ended in a new confirmation of the rights of the church, and the submission of the inhabitants. On this occasion it appears that Reginald Mamwood, William Hamelyn, and John de Hull, bailiffs of the city of Hereford, having interfered with, and opposed, the bishop's right of administering justice within his fee, by making an arrest therein, and refusing to surrender the person arrested to the bishop's officers, a writ was directed from the king (Edw. I.) to the sheriff of the county, directing him to summon the said bailiffs and other inhabitants before him, and to make enquiry by what right they had so acted: the parties being assembled in consequence, the rights of the church were fully investigated, and afterwards allowed by the bailiffs and citizens, who

A. D.
1285.

* Antiq. Cath. Ch. of Heref. oct. London 1717.

† Cant. reg.

solemnly engaged not to infringe them in future; and the sentence of excommunication under which the bailiffs laboured, was, on their petition, taken off on certain stipulated terms. The proceedings were thus recorded at length :

“ Memorandum quod cum inter Dominum Ricardum, episcopum Hereford et burgenses civitatis ejusdem super juribus et libertatibus ecclesie Hereford : lis fuit exorta, super quâ idem dominus episcopus contra dictos burgenses Breve regium impetravit sub hac formâ quæ sequitur; “ Edwardus, Dei Gratia Rex, &c. vice-com. Heref. Salutem: “ ex parte venerabilis Ricardi episcopi Heref. nobis est ostensum “ quod cum ipse et predecessores sui episcopi Herefordenses per cartas “ progenitorum nostrum Regum Anglie habere debeant omnes illos “ qui infangenethef et utfangenethef dicuntur, infra libertatem episcopus illius attachiatus et in prisonâ ipsius episcopi imprisonari, et “ per considerationem curie ejusdem deliberari debeant: Reginaldus “ Mamwood et Willielmus Hamelyn, et Johannes de Hulle, ballivi “ civitatis predicti et alii cives civitatis ejusdem, licet illis plurimum mandavimus quod prefatum episcopum libertate illa uti et gaudere permitterent, libertatem illam eis appropriare intentes hujusmodi infangenethef et utfangenethef infra libertatem predicti episcopi in suburbio Herefordie attachiant et attachiatus imprisonant, et eos ballivis ipsius episcopi licet super hoc requisiti fuerint, liberare contradicunt, “ in prejudicium et lesionem libertatis ipsius episcopi, et mandatorum nostrorum contemptum manifestum: nos igitur eidem episcopo injuriari in hac parte nolentes, tibi percipimus quod, in propriâ personâ tuâ accedas ad civitatem predictam et prefatos ballivos et cives ex parte nostrâ moneas et sufficienter inducas, quod eundem episcopum predictâ libertate uti et gaudere permittant, prout ipse et successores sui episcopi ejusdem loci eis usi sint et gavisî temporibus

“ retroactis, eâ quo minus rite per ipsos attemptata sunt in premissis
 “ sive dilacione faciant emendari alioquin eisdem ballivis et civibus
 “ scire faci . . . quod si ut coram nobis a die Sancti Michaelis in unam
 “ mensem, ubicunque tunc fuerimus in Angliâ, ostend: si quid pro
 “ se habeant quare idem episcopus uti et guadere eadem libertate supra-
 “ dicta non debeat; et habeas ibi hoc breve. Teste me ipso, apud
 “ Ledes, 16 Julii, anno regni nostro 13.”

“ Tandem, die Sancti Dionysii A. D. MCCLXXXV. burgenses A. D.
1285.
 ejusdem civitatis infrascripti, scilicet, Willielmus dictus Godknaven.—
 Johannes le Ganter—Hugo Beloth, tunc ballivi in eadem—Walterus
 de la Barre—Willielmus Hamelyn—Johannes la Hulle—Johannes de
 Stratford—Ricardus le Husser—Ricardus Clericus—Rogerus de Holea-
 ton—Robertus de Dyke—et plures alii, in presentiâ dominorum Jo-
 hannis de Aqua-Blanca, tunc decani ecclesie Hereford:; Willielmi
 de Cumflans, archidiac: Hereford: Willielmi Albanici, Thomæ de
 Sancto Omero, canonicorum ejusdem; et magistrorum Rogeri de
 Sevenoke, Willielmi de Sancto Johanne, Gilberti de Swynefend
 et Johannis de Swynefend similiter canonicorum ecclie memorate, et
 in presentiâ Dni: Rogeri Ruffi militis, tunc inquisitoris ex parte
 domini regis in com: Heref: et Absolonis Clerici vice-comitis ejus-
 dem, coram dicto domino Ricardo episcopo Hereford: in camerâ
 ipsius apud Herefordiam, nomine totius communitatis civitatis Here-
 fordie presentialiter comparentes omnes libertates hactenus ecclie Heref:
 concessas, quibus ipsa ecclesia usa fuerit temporibus retroactis, eidem
 ecclesie et capitulo sponte et simpliciter quam in ipsis erat, nomine suo
 et tunc absentium consensu unanimi concesserunt, firmiter permittentes
 in presentiâ omnium circumstantium pro se et communitate totâ sub
 juramento prestito corporali libertates et jura ecclesie prefate se nolle
 quâcunque causâ contingente, malitiosè de cetero impugnare: quibus
 die et loco Willielmus Hamelyn et Johannes de la Hulle, occasione

contentionis ejusdem excommunicationis vinculo involuti, beneficium absolutionis a dicti domino episcopo impetrarunt, prestito juramento de stand: mandatis ecclesiæ et perendo pem: pro tanto facinore ejusdem imponenda ad arbitrium dicti domini reservata. Acta apud Hereford die Sancti Dionysii, A. D. MCCLXXXV.*

A. D.
1306.

In the time of the same bishop, another composition or agreement was entered into between the chapter and the burgesses, which was similar in effect to those already related.† An attempt, on the part of the burgesses or inhabitants, to impose "tallage" on the tenants within the Bishop's Fee, was also successfully resisted by this prelate.‡

Some years after, an outrage was committed in the palace of the bishop (John Trelleck,) by William, son of Roger Corbett, knight, who is stated to have entered it by force and violence, to have seized on the keys, broken the gates, carried off a person who acted as porter and jailer to the bishop, and confined him in the city prison. By this offence he incurred the heavy sentence of "the greater excommunication,"§ and was finally obliged to make submission to the bishop, and engage, on oath, to observe good conduct in future. It is thus recorded:

1353. " 4 Aug. Apud Herefordiam, in ecclesiâ paroch: Sancti Petri,

PRESENTIBUS,

MAGISTRO WILLO: DE SCHEYNTON, ARCHID: HEREF:
MAGISTRO HENRICO DE SHIPTON, ARCHID: SALOP:
MAGISTRO A. TREWELOVE.
WILLIELMO DE FFROME.
RICARDO DE FFROME.
JOHANNE DE STRETTON, et
WILLIELMO DE BORDON.

* Reg. Bishop Swinfield, f. 28.

† Ibid. f. 156.

‡ Ibid. f. 102.

§ When a person was thus excommunicated, he was avoided in civil commerce and outward conversation; no one was to receive him into his house, nor eat at the same table with him, and when he died he was denied the rights of burial.

“ Willielmus filius domini Rogeri Corbett militis submisit se gratie et ordinationi domini in alto et basso, pro eo quod palacium suum in civitate Herefordie contra pacem intravit, et janitorem ipsius palacii et custodem prison: violenter, vi et armis abduxit et ipsum in carcere dicte civitatis posuit et detinuit, et claves palacii predicti asportavit et claus: ejusdem fregit et violavit, in maximum prejudicium domini episcopi, &c. sententiam majoris excommunicationis incurrendo, &c.”*

A charter of Richard II. stipulated that the citizens or inhabitants, tenants of the lord the king, should peaceably submit on their part to the just authority of the bishop, dean and chapter, exercised within their see, as well in the regulation of the assize of bread and beer, as in making all attachments within the same: the tenants of the bishop, dean and chapter, were also to have liberty to buy, sell, and make merchandize in the city, free from toll and other exactions, “ excepta gente de advocariâ.” The bishop, &c. on their part, were not to encroach on the fee of the lord the king, but to be content within their own limits, &c.

A second charter of the same king stated, that “ out of the sincere devotion which we have and bear towards St. Ethelbert, king and martyr, and to the glorious confessor St. Thomas (Cantelupe) of Hereford, and also from our special affection towards John (Gilbert) Bishop of Hereford, and our beloved clerk Master John Prophet, Dean of the cathedral church of Hereford, we have granted and confirmed to the said bishop, &c. and their successors, that they may have the assize of bread, wine, and beer, and all other victuals, together with the assize and sealing of all measures and weights in their several manors and

A. D.
1395.

* Bishop Trelleck's Reg. f. 104.

fees, as well within as without the city of Hereford, and the suburbs of the same," &c. &c.

The witnesses to this charter (which was dated 2 Sept. 18 Rich. II.) were William Archbishop of Canterbury, and Robert Archbishop of York.

A. D.
1449.

Bishop Beauchamp, in the year 1449, interdicted some of the inhabitants from entering the church, by a sentence of excommunication, which was at length taken off, on their penitence and submission.*

Mr. Hearne, in a manuscript in the collection of the late James Walwyn, Esq. M. P. observed, that "one half of the expence of Parliament men was levied on the inhabitants within the king's fee, and the other half within the bishop's, canons, and St. John's fee." He further notices, that "part of the city was in the hands of the crown, and part in the hands of the bishop, dean and chapter, and hospitalers; and that the bishop, dean and chapter, have law-days in the city."

1511.

Henry VIII. soon after his accession to the throne, addressed the following to the mayor of Hereford :

" By the King,

" Trusty and well beloved, we grete you well, latynge you wite that it is showed unto us and our counsail, by way of complaint, how that the several officers of the reverend father in God, the Bishop of Hereford, and such persons as appear before them in his spiritual court, for the repressyng of vice, and nourishing of virtue, according to the laws and his jurisdiction, be oftentimes unlawfully encroched, vexed, and troubled for the same by you and your officers, to the great hin-

* Beauchamp's Reg. f. 2.

drance of justice, within the said jurisdiction, as it is said. Wherfor, we woll and commaund you, that from hensforth you and your officers do permitt and suffer all such persons as, from time to time summoned, shall appere before the officers of the said reverend father in God, in any his spiritual court, for such causes and matters as they shall have to do there, to have free liberty to passe and repasse to and from the same, according to the due order of the spiritual law, without any lette, disturbance, or interruption. To the contrary, as ye tend our pleasure.

“ Given under our signet, at our palace of Westminster, the 23d day of March.”

“ To our trusty and well beloved the Maior of our citie of Hereford that now is, and that hereafter for the tyme shall be ; and in his absence to his locum tenenti and deputie ther, and to every of them.”

Queen Elizabeth also, in the second year of her reign, confirmed the several charters of King John, Richard II. &c. as already recited. She also, in the fifth year of her reign, confirmed the several compositions and agreements which had been made from time to time between the bishops, and dean and chapter on one part, and the burghesses on the other.

A. D.
1560.

In the charter of privileges granted 17th of James I. to the mayor and corporation of Hereford, it is expressly stipulated, that “ these our letters patent shall not extend themselves in any thing to the prejudice, damage, or detriment of the bishop and chapter ;” and although the subsequent confirmation, 9th of William III. does not contain this particular exception, the omission cannot be construed to extend to any deprivation of their just rights.

1620.

1698.

Of the several privileges which have been detailed, particularly those called Infangenethef and Utfangenethef, &c. &c. which were vested

in various courts baron when in the plenitude of their power, many have now been long deemed obsolete, and altogether superseded.* The fair, with a part of its formalities, is still continued; it is styled St. Ethelbert's Fair, and is annually proclaimed on the 19th of May, being the eve of the feast of that saint; the duration is limited to nine days, including the eve and whole octave of St. Ethelbert.

The following Form of the Proclamation, still in use, is taken from the Records of the Court in the Reign of Queen Anne:

“ A. B. gent. bailiff of the Bishop's Fee, within this city of Hereford and liberties thereof, doth, by this present proclamation, publish and declare that this present fair, commonly called St. Ethelbert's Fair, doth begin this 19th day of May; and is to be held and continued for the space of nine days; during which time the said bailiff doth hereby signify that it shall and may be lawful for all persons to come and repair unto the said fair, which is to be kept and held within the Broad-street, in Hereford; they paying toll at the respective gates of the said city. And all persons are strictly charged and commanded to leave their arms or weapons within their inns or lodgings, during the said fair, to prevent the disturbance of the Queen's Majesty's peace. And all persons that do or shall erect or make booths or standings within the Broad-street, shall and are hereby required to pull them down at the end of the said fair, and to cause the soyle to be carried away, for the cleaning of the same street, upon pain and penalty that may fall thereon.—*God save the Queen.*”

N. B. The above proclamation is made at the high-cross.

* Jacob's Law Dictionary, Art. Infangenethef, &c.

Form of Oath administered to the Porters of the several Gates of the City.

“ You shall swear that you will duly execute the office of porter to this gate, under A. B. gent. bailiff to the Lord Bishop of Hereford, for his fee, called the Bishop’s Fee, within the city of Hereford, and the liberties thereof, during the time of this nine days fair. You shall not exact or take from any person or persons any more than the usual and accustomed fees; but shall be content with and take the same, and no more.—*So help you God.*”

N. B. Every porter is usually sworn at his own gate.

Bailiff’s Oath.

“ You shall well and truly exercise the office of bailiff of the Bishop’s Fee, within the liberties of the city of Hereford, and the franchises of the same, during your continuance in the said office, according to the ancient customs of the said fee. You shall, to the utmost of your knowledge and power, defend and keep the several ordinances, laws, and customs thereof and thereto belonging, in all things according to the ancient custom heretofore used. You shall not do any extortion to any of the king’s subjects, during the time of your being in the said office, nor take of them any bribes or other fees than what you may justify taking, according to the laws of the realm, and custom of the said fee. You shall, to the utmost of your power, see that all offenders *within* the fee aforesaid (and, during the nine days fair, *without* the fee) by day and by night, be duly punished, according to the statutes and laws of this kingdom. And you shall not take any amerciamment of any person, other than such as shall be had before you at your leets and law days and court barons, by a jury sworn and appeared by two indifferent jurors, sworn according to law.”

The *Serjeant at Mace* was sworn to execute all precepts to him directed, and otherwise to discharge all the duties of his office, without extortion or concealment.

The *Leather-Searchers* were sworn to search for and seize all leather tanned contrary to the statute, "to find out whether any currier (in their fee) clandestinely carried on his business in any man's house but his own, or curried it before it was well wrought, tanned, or thoroughly dry; or curried such leather as was fit for sole leather, with any other stuff than with hard tallow; or curried any that was fit for upper leather, but only with fresh stuff and not salt:" in any of these cases he was bound to seize the same, and make report thereof at the next court.

The *Ale-Tasters* made oath, that they would learn whether the brewers and sellers of ale made use of measures sealed according to the statute: that they would repair to their houses at the time of brewing or tunning, and taste their liquors respectively, in order to find whether they were wholesome and fit for use, and if they were not, that they would forbid the selling of the same: that they would also examine whether they made use of lime or any thing unwholesome in their ale or beer, and return the names of all offenders at the following court.

The Jury, who elect the Bailiff, are thus sworn:

"You swear that you will duly elect and make choice of a fit person of the bishop's fee, to be bailiff of the same within the city of Hereford, and the liberties thereof, according to the best of your skill and knowledge, and according to the ancient customs and privileges of the said fee."

The bailiff is annually elected on the first Monday after Michaelmas: all persons residing or occupying lands or tenements within the

fee, are liable to be chosen, and are amerced by a jury, in case of refusing to serve.

The offices of porters, leather-searchers, and ale-tasters, have long been discontinued. The courts are still held; but the business transacted consists of little more than the formality of swearing in a Jury, electing a Bailiff and Serjeant, and presenting and amercing all who owe suit and service, and, having been summoned, do not appear. As late however as the second year of Queen Anne, the court asserted their exclusive right of levying warrant of distress within the fee: Richard Colloe was then bailiff and the jury presented, "that John Jones, Christopher Jones, John Went, and Lyson Saice did upon the thirteenth day of September last distreyne upon the goods of Mr. William Wear, a resiant within this fee, for not appearing at the law days and leet of Charles Carwardine, esq. late mayor of this city, which distress we doe present as a *tort*, and in breach of the ancient privileges of this fee, and therefore we doe amerce the said John Jones, Christopher Jones, John Went, and Lyson Saice, for such their offence in 39s. 11d. a-piece." Richard Walsh was bailiff two years after, when the jury "presented the mayor, aldermen, and chief citizens of the city of Hereford, for not making good the said city gate called Eignegate, and the bridge next without the said gate, and if not repaired by the first day of August next, we do amerce them in £.1 13s. 0d." This was dated the 19th of April, 1705.

A. D.
1703.

1705.

By the court rolls it appears, that besides a prison there were also stocks within the palace for the correction of offenders; the jury having presented on the 15th of May, 12th Geo. II. "that the stocks of this fee within the palace are out of repair."

1726.

The following entries or presentments have been occasionally made, to the present time: "that it is and hath been the custom of the said fee from time immemorial for the markets of every kind, during St.

Ethelbert's fair, to be held in the Broad-street, and the avenues leading thereto : and that the bailiff or steward of the said fee, by custom as aforesaid, hath full power to exercise the office of Clerk of the Market and Judge of the Pipowder Court in and during the time of the said fair." The last entry to this effect was made the 20th of May, 1799, the 19th being Sunday.

The limits of the fee do not appear to have been distinctly known, as several persons, at different times, have been nominated bailiffs, and afterwards excused serving the office, by alleging that they occupied no lands or tenements within the fee. Of late years perambulations have been rarely made; and no record of the boundaries has been discovered. The names of Bishop's-*Gate* and *street*, now abbreviated into Bye-street and Bye-street-Gate, seem to allude to the episcopal jurisdiction in that district; and the north end of Broad-street, in its name of NORTH-GATE (although centrically situated in the city) perhaps indicates the limits of the Bishop's Fee, in that direction. In these and other parts, small sums, after the manner of chief-rents, are annually paid to the bishop; but the houses and lands within his fee are so intermixed with others which do not acknowledge his jurisdiction, that it is impracticable to offer an accurate description of the limits.

Such was the authority anciently exercised by the bishop; that vested in the bailiffs remains to be treated of.

The supposed etymology of Hereford, and the time of its foundation, have already been given in the military account of the city. Some idea of its earliest civil regulations may also be collected from the documents which have been adduced to illustrate what is termed the BISHOP'S FEE: but in detailing the descent of property, in describing the nature of tenures, and the character and proceedings of public bodies or individuals, the dates and authorities of Domesday Book generally constitute the first regular and connected links in the chain of history. By this

survey it appears, that in the reign of Edward, the Confessor, "Hereford was governed by an officer or bailiff appointed by the crown, and had only one hundred and three inhabitants within and without the walls." So small a number in a place of so considerable extent, is, perhaps, to be accounted for by the great slaughter made amongst them when the town was stormed by Algar and Griffydd. The customs and tenures were as follow :

A. D.
1053.

If any inhabitant wished to leave the city, he was to obtain the consent of the bailiff or officer, (*præpositus*) and might then sell his house to any other person who would perform the usual service : but one-third part of the price given was paid to the king's officer. If any inhabitant was unable, through poverty, to discharge the accustomed dues to the crown, his house became forfeited, and the *præpositus* was to provide another tenant, and take care that the dues were collected. The owner of an entire dwelling-house within the walls, paid sevenpence and a farthing annually, besides four-pence towards providing war-horses : he was also obliged to mow grass in the king's manor of Marden, during three days, in the month of August, and to attend one other day, when ordered by the sheriff, to collect hay together. He who kept an horse, attended the sheriff three times in the year, to the hundred courts, and to that of Wormelow. When the king hunted in Haywood forest, every house was to furnish one man to assist in taking the game.* Other inhabitants, not possessing entire dwelling-houses, provided door-keepers for the hall, whenever the king attended in

* The practice of hunting was evidently pursued by most nations of antiquity, not merely as a diversion, or a source of sustenance, but as tending also to excite and preserve a warlike spirit and disposition amongst the people. *Zenophon* describes the Persians as paying particular attention to it, from the great resemblance it bore to the exploits of war, and the combats of wild beasts (stiled *venatio*) in the Roman Circus, were doubtless preserved, if not instituted, with similar intentions.—

Εἰσοφ: Κυβου Παυδ: Βιβλ. Α.

person. On the death of any one who had served with a war-horse, the king was entitled to his horse and arms : where no horse was kept, ten shillings were paid to the king ; or, in default, possession was taken of his lands and houses. If any one died without having disposed of his effects, the whole became the property of the crown.

These customs prevailed within the walls : those in the suburbs were similar, except that in the latter, the owner of a house paid only three-pence and a farthing, instead of seven-pence. Other regulations were common to both : and when the wife of any inhabitant brewed, ten-pence were paid by ancient custom. There were six smiths, and each of them paid one penny for his forge, and furnished one hundred and twenty *ferra* from the king's iron, for which each was paid three-pence, nor were they subject to any other service whatever. There were also seven moneyers, one of whom belonged to the bishop : when a coinage took place, every moneyer paid eighteen shillings for the liberty of procuring bullion, and on their return with it, each paid twenty shillings daily to the king during one month ; and the bishop's moneyer paid the same to the bishop. When the king came to Hereford the moneyers coined as much as he ordered, but the king furnished the silver to make it : each of the moneyers enjoyed the privileges of *Sac* and *Soch*, by which they were exempted from customary payments.* On the death of either of the king's moneyers twenty shillings were paid to the crown, as a relief ; but if he died without having disposed of his effects, the king, as in other cases, took possession of the whole. If the sheriff went into Wales, the moneyers attended him, and any one of them refusing to go, after a summons to that effect, paid a fine of forty shillings to the king. Earl Harold had twenty-seven burgesses

* See page 293.

holding under him at Hereford, and these were subject to the same customs as the others. The bailiff or chief officer paid annually twelve pounds to the king, and six to Earl Harold, the above customs being common to the tenants of each. The king also received three forfeitures or penalties, in case of particular offences, for each of which one hundred shillings were paid to the king, whether the offender was his tenant or not. After the Conquest, King William held Hereford in his own demesne, and the English inhabitants remained subject to the above stated customs: but the French inhabitants were exempt from all forfeitures (except the three noticed above) on the payment of twelve-pence annually. The whole town thus paid to the conqueror sixty pounds in silver coin, which, together with the emoluments accruing from eighteen manors which were accounted for in Hereford, amounted to £335. 18s. besides the mulcts and other profits arising from the hundred and county courts.

The words of Domesday are as follows:

“ In Hereford civitate tempore regis Edwardi erant C et III homines commanentes intra et extra murum, et habebant has et subterscriptas consuetudines.

“ Si quis eorum voluisset recedere de civitate, poterat concessu præpositi domum suam vendere alteri homini, servitium debitum inde facere volenti, et habebat præpositus tercium denarium hujus venditionis. Quod si quis paupertate suâ non potuisset servitium facere, relinquebat sine pretio domum suam præposito, qui providebat ne domus vacua remaneret et ne rex careret servitio. Intra murum civitatis unaquaque integra masura reddebat VII denarios et obolum, et IIII denarios ad locandos caballos, et III diebus in Augusto secabat ad Maudine et unâ die ad fenum congregandum erat ubi vice-comes voluit. Qui equum habebat, ter in anno pergebat cum vice-comite ad placita et ad hundrez

ad Vrmelauia. Quando rex venatui instabat de unaquaque domo per consuetudinem ibat unus homo ad stabiliationem in silvâ.

“ Alii homines non habentes integras masuras inveniebant jneuardos ad aulam, quando rex erat in civitate.

“ Burgensis cum caballo serviens, cum moriebatur, habebat rex equum et arma ejus: De eo qui equum non habebat, si moreretur, habebat rex aut X solidos aut terram ejus cum domibus.

“ Si quis, morte præventus, non divisisset quæ sua erant, rex habebat omnem ejus pecuniam. Has consuetudines habebant in civitate habitantes, et alii similiter extra murum manentes, nisi tantum quod integra masura foris murum non debat nisi III denarios et obolum. Aliæ consuetudines erant communes. Cujuscunque uxor braziabat intus et extra civitatem dabat X denarios per consuetudinem.

“ Sex fabri erant in civitate: quisque eorum de suâ forgiâ reddebat unum denarium et quisque eorum reddebat CXX ferra de ferro regis: et unicuique eorum dabant III denarii inde per consuetudinem: et isti fabri ab omni alio servitio erant quieti.

“ Septem monetarii erant ibi. Unus ex his erat monetarius episcopi. Quando moneta renovatur dabat quisque eorum XVIII solidos pro cuneis recipiendis, et ex eo die quo redibant usque ad unum mensem, dabat quisque eorum regi XX solidos; et similiter habebat episcopus de suo monetario XX solidos.

“ Quando veniebat rex in civitatem, quantum volebat denar: faciebant ei monetarii de argento scilicet regis.

“ Et hi VII habebant sacram et socham suam.

“ Moriente aliquo regis monetario, habebat rex XX solidos de relevamento.

“ Quod si moreretur non diviso censu suo, rex habebat omnem censum.

“ Si vice-comes iret in Wales cum exercitu, ibant hi homines cum eo. Quod si quis ire jussus non iret, emdabat regi XL solidos.

“ In ipsâ civitate habebat Heraldus comes XXVII burgenses, easdem consuetudines habentes quas et alii burgenses.

“ De hâc civitate reddebat præpositus XII libras regi E. et VI comiti Heraldus, et habebant in suo censu superdictas omnes consuetudines.

“ Rex vero habebat in suo dominio tres forisfacturas: hoc est, pacem suam infractam, et heinfaram, et forestellum.

“ Quicumque, horum unum fecisset, emdabat C sol. regi, cujuscunque homo fuisset.

“ Modo habet rex civitatem Hereford: in dominio; et Anglici burgenses ibi manentes habent suas priores consuetudines: Francigenæ vero burgenses habent quietâs pro XII denariis omnes forisfacturas suas præter tres superdictas. Hæc civitas reddit regi LX libras ad numerum de candidis denariis. Inter civitatem et XVIII maner: qui in Hereford: reddunt firmas suas, computantur CCCXXXV lib. et XVIII sol. exceptis placitis de hund et de comitatu.”

HEREFORD remained subject to these regulations some time after the Conquest, the bailiffs being responsible for the pecuniary and other services of the inhabitants.

In the reign of Steven, the whole borough of Hereford, together with the Castle, &c. was given by that king to Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, to be held under the crown; the *Nomina Villarum*, in the Exchequer, stating, that “Rex est Dnus.”*

A. D.
1135.

In the first year of Henry II. the customs, privileges, and boundaries of Hereford were ascertained, and entered in a book of record. The original writing is probably lost; but access has been had on this

1154.

* Dugdale's Collections in Ashmol. Lib. Oxford.

occasion, to a copy translated into English, and intituled, "*A Booke of the priviledges and boundes of the Cittie of Hereford, extracted out of an ancient booke of record, as followeth, viz.**"

"At a courte holden for the cittie of Hereford, on the first Wednesdaie after the ffeast of the Epiphany, in the first yeare of the raigne of King Henrye the Second, the men of the towne of *Drusselan*, (said to be *Ruthin*) in the Welsh partes, brought the kings writte, directed to the kings bayliffs of Hereford, wherein it was conteyned that the king, by his charter, graunted the said towne of *Drusselan* in fee-farme to the men thereof, to hould to them and their heires, by the same lawes and customes as the cittizens of the cittie of Hereford doe hould: and that they should enquire of their lawes and customes from the men aforesaid: soe that as when and as often as the said lawes and customes should bee required, they should bee delivered without delay, and under the common seale of the cittie, in case of disherison, otherwise not. Whereupon the said bailiffs warned six of the kings ffee, three of the Bishops ffee, two of the Dean and Chapters fee, and one of the master of the hospitalls ffee, to appeare on the morrowe to certifie them of their lawes and customes, under the penaltie in the writte conteyned: who came on the morrowe, with many others of the cittie with them, and refused to sweare in this case, because they said they had taken an oath in manner of ffealty, when they were first admitted to the freedom of the cittie, whereby they ought only to declare upon their knowledge; and that they were not bound to sweare but in a matter touchinge the king's crowne, or the liberty of a tenant in case of the disherison of our fellow cittizens. And they declared

* The translator terms Hereford a *City*, although it was not strictly such at that date of the record, probably the words in the original were *Civitas et Cives*.

the lawes and customes which they have heard from their auncestors, and were approved and used in their tyme, to bee as followeth:

“First, Wee use at the ffeast of St. Michaell to chuse a Bayliffe out of our fellow cittizens, by the election and consent of our whole commonaltye, who shall have sufficient of tenements and rents to answer for himself to the kinge and us. To him, next under the king, wee must bee obedient in all thinges touching the kinge and the state of the cittie. And whosoever of our fellow cittizens, of what condition soever, shall injure or offend the said baylie, and shall bee thereof convicted by XII of his fellow citizens, such offender may be proceeded against as a disobedient and perjured man: soe may his mayntayners, because we saye by our custome, that the bayliffe doth represent the kings person; and he is to render an accompte of his actions at the yeares end, (the whole commonalty beinge called together by the ringinge of a common bell.) And hee is to take an oathe when hee is elected. And if it chaunce that he is indicted, suspected or convicted for any matter touchinge the kings crowne and dignity; XII of the commonalty called together in a seacret manner, hee may bee forthewithe removed, provided his accompte be reckened by himself or his heires upon three daies warning. And the said bayliffe upon his said accompte shall receave all the imprisoned persons by indenture, together with the custody of the Gaole, for because he must answer the departure of every prisoner. And in case the cittie shall be besieged by the kings enemies, or the cittie wall in need of repaire, hee ought on the kings behalfe, and for the safety of the cittie to compel all men of the cittie and suburbes, by any waie of rigour (to wit) the ablest men of body, to watch, and of the goods and chattells of all other men whatsoever at his will and pleasure to take, not respecting the libertye of anye or the ecclesiasticall goodes of any beinge

or remayninge within the said cittie. And in such cases the bayliffe himself by the viewe of sixe at least of his fellow cittizens shall doe the things aforesaid.

“ Wee alsoe chuse one Steward, beinge one of the cittie, if hee may be had, otherwise a fforreyner knowne to the cittizens, or for whom fower or six of the cittizens will undertake, and before all the commonaltye, hee shall take an oath to the effect following: first, hee shall be faithfull to the kings majestie, and to the cittie; secondly, hee shall keepe, performe, and defend the lawes and customes approved and used in the cittie; thirdly, hee shall conceale and keepe the seacrets, and premonish the bayliffe of all perylls touching the cittie; fowerthly, hee shall give right judgement and doe justice to every one, having no respect of persons; ffithly, hee shall counsell and ayde the bayliffe in all things when neede requires. And the steward shall bee present at all courts to be kept, and the grand inquest twice a year, if the bayliff requires it. And if any straunger come with any citizen and speaketh any thing against our lawes and customes, let the bayliffe or steward commaund him to be silent therein; if he refuse, let the cittizen that brought him be told that both of them depart the court; if they refuse, let the cittizen be proceeded against as disobedient and perjured, and let the straunger be cast out of court by the inferior officers; because we use not that straungers should come amongst us to discover our seacrets, for divers perils that may ensue.

“ And if widows or orphans susteyne any losse, or any injustice is done unto them, the bayliffs and steward, at all times, as well in court as out of courte, ought to assist them. And, the pleadings of the courte ended, the steward, on behalf of the king and commonalty, shall bidde all those that are not of the liberty, to departe the courte. And then the bayliffe and steward may give notice if there bee any secret affaires of the citty

to be done, or any matters concerninge our fellow cittizens or ourselves. And we use to have one clarke out of the cittye, to write matters in court, and those inquisitions taken before the bayliffe or steward: and hee is to take an oath: and hee shall have tenements and rents whereby to be answerable.

“ Concerninge the *Grand Enquests*, we use that the capital bayliffe ought and may hould them when and as often as need shall require upon bloudshed, contentions, and other facts against the peace and tranquillity of the cittie. And hee shall hould them, taking with him the steward and coroner, who shall bee of the discreetest and ablest of our cittizens, for whom wee ought to bee answerable to the king, and to all his ministers and justices whatsoever.

“ The general Grand Enquests are to bee held without the gates of the cittie, betweene the ffeasts of St. Michael and All Saints, whereunto all cittizens and other tenants, of whatsoever lordship, being within the liberties of the cittie, shall come and swear, and present all things touching a view of ffrankpledge and the state of the cittie, which, unless they do, they shall be amerced. And afterwards the bayliffe, with the steward, coroner, and clarke, shall ordaine another more general enquest, to bee held in the most publicke place of the cittie, and thereunto shall be warned in the kings name for the space of three or fower daies, all the discrete men of the cittie, and others of whatsoever tenure or lordship of the cittie, suburbs, and liberties of the same. And then shall they cause to be sworn three other enquests: one, of the suburbs and liberty; another, of the men dwelling within every ward of the cittie; a third, of the most discrete and substantiall men of the whole cittie, who shall confirm the verdict of the other juries: and then all the jurors called together, the bayliffe shall commaund that no man depart from that place, without the special licence of the steward

or bayliffe; and if any delay or come not to the said enquest, let him bee proceeded against as perjured. And if any cittizen absent himself wilfully, let him be amerced at the pleasure of the bayliffe and steward, and not by his peeres. And the said bayliffe and steward shall hold five other courts after Easter, before the ffeast of Pentecost, at the uttermost bounds of the liberties. And if it happen at those two principal courts, or the solemn inquisition, any thing shall bee publicly proclaymed, and ordayned, touchinge the benefitt of the cittie, whosoever of our cittizens that shall infringe that proclamation and ordinance, let him bee accompted perjured; if hee bee of any other condition, let him bee taken, and imprisoned if need requires, and make satisfaction for his fault, at the pleasure of the bayliffe. And there must be a proclamation, in the kings name, that no person shall wander up and down by night, neither in the cittie nor the suburbs, after the ringing of the common bell. And if any person bee so taken, let him bee brought to the gaoler of our soveraigne lord the king, and there he shall stay untill the next morning, untill he be knowne what person he is; and then he shall be delivered by the chief bayliffe unto the gaole of the fee whereof he is, if they do soe require it: and if soe or not, he shall make amends according to the pleasure of the bayliffe or commonaltye.

“ Concerninge our *Bell*, wee use that it be in a publique place, where our chief bayliffe may come as well by day as by night, to warne the men inhabiting in the said cittie and suburbs. And wee do not say that it ought to be rung unless it be by reason of ffire ffearfully burning some street of the cittie; or by reason of common mutiny, whereby the cittie might be fearfully troubled; or by reason of some enemies approaching the cittie; or because the cittie is besieged; or some sedition risen among some persons, and made known to the chief

bayliffe. And in these cases aforesaid, and all other such like, all within the cittie and suburbs, and within the liberty, at such ringing and moving of the bell, of whatsoever estate they be, ought to come with weapons fitting their estate: and it shall be told them by the chiefe bayliffe, what is to be done in the behalf of the king, and for the safety and quietness of the cittie. And if any shall refuse to come at the moving of the bell, let him be accounted for disobedient and perjured.

“ Also, wee do use among us that none, of what condition or estate soever he be, shall make any merchandize, or have our common letter for any thing touching himselfe, unlesse he be in scott and lott with our cittizens in the merchant-hall, for making merchandize, and unless he be dwelling in the same citty, with his wife and children, and with his goods and chattels, riseing and lying. And this custome ought and was wont to be published at the two principal enquests in the yeare. Neither were the men of the bishop, deane and chapter wont to deal among us in the same manner, but that there was a composition made betweene them and us, which, for the honour of God, and the church our mother, we have graunted unto them, and also for diverse almes given, and for ever to be given to the custos of the alms-house, to our cittizens and others of the cittie, being impoverished and impotent. And it was not our intent that the tennants of the said bishop and deane and chapter, by reason of the said composition should have and enjoy the lawes and customes, but in such manner as wee do enjoy the same. And the said men and tennants of them, or any other lords living within the city or suburbs, shall be obedient to our chief bayliffe for the execution of the writtes of our soveraigne lord the king: and they shall be answerable and impleadable before the said bayliffe for all trespasses committed against them, or by them against others, *in Regiâ streatâ*, without the doors of their houses. And the men of the said deane and

chapter shall come to our courte at their pleasure, to plead and to do all other things that concern their estate and liberty; excepting always that they shall not bring in with them any stranger to speak for them, unless they bee of our cittizens, whom our lawes, customes and secrets do concerne: because wee do use that those who are against our lawes and customes, shall not in any thing enjoye them in their necessity.

“ And if it happen that any strife or discord shall arise betwixt them and us, let those which are faulty be censured by the lords of their fees, and our chief steward, and our bayliffe, and twelve of us. But we do use that if any discord be betwixt ourselves, or betwixt certaine persons of our cittizens, whereby the peace of our said cittie may be disturbed, and if any shall refuse to be friends by the way of love, and notice thereof shall come to our chief bayliffe, presently he, with the bayliffe of that fee, and twelve at the most, of the more discreet and able men of the whole cittie, shall compell them, by every way of justice, to come before them, and their discords shall be determined, to avoid a great doing; and amends shall be made according to their discretion. And if any shall refuse to come, let them be accounted perjured, and let the whole commonaltie, by notice of the bayliffe, and warning given, account them as disobedient, and not to come among them in their meetings, the composition or liberty of any person in this case offending, in any wise notwithstanding.

“ Concerning *Petitioners for our Freedome*, they shall first come to the chief bayliffe, by themselves or their friends, loveingly intreating that they may obtaine what they desire: and then the bayliffe shall give them a day to come at the next court, and there to certifie unto them the pleasure of the commonaltie, and this chiefly if they be fforeigners. But if they be born within the citty, and are of a good name and fame, and their presence be profitable to the citty, as well for their wisdom as

ability, which is known to the cittyzens, then the bayliffe, calling unto him the steward, and twelve, at the least of the more discreet and able men of the citty, chiefly of the fee of our lord the king, shall cause them to appear in a publique place, where our courts are kept, and shall cause to be produced the paper record of the cittie, and then the steward shall take the booke, bidding them put their right hand upon it, commanding all that stand by, in the behalf of our soveraigne lord the king and the commonaltie, to keep silence; and then he shall swear them in this manner :

“ First, that they shall be true and faithfull to our soveraigne lord the king, and his heires, the kings of England. Secondly, that they shall maintaine and keepe the lawes and customes declared unto them by the bayliffe, and their discrete fellow cittyzens. Thirdly, that they shall not reveale the secrets concerninge the state of the citty, unto any one but unto their fellow cittyzens. Fourthly, that they shall be obedient in all things concerninge the state of the citty, unto the bayliffe and commonaltie of the said citty. And then they shall kisse the booke, and it shall be told them by the steward, that in all things, and above all things, they must take heed lest they be in any thing perjured; because the custome is that if any be convicted upon perjury, he shall utterly lose his freedom; and he shall not come to have it againe, but by the speciall favour of the commonaltie, and by the redemption of his goods and chattels at the least to the value which he first gave. And it shall be told them that they must have tenements or rents in the fee of our soveraigne lord the king, within one year and a day following, whereby they may be answerable to our soveraigne lord the king and his commonaltie; and otherwise they shall lose their freedom. But if the heir of any of our cittyzens shall be willing to enter into our freedom, it shall be presently

done by him as by others as aforesaid, excepting that he shall give and pay to our chief bayliffe only twelve pence.

“ And the names of all such as are admitted unto the said freedome shall be written particularly in the paper record-booke. And it shall be told them in the behalfe of our soveraigne lord the king, and the commonaltie, that they be ready, as well by night as by day, armed with weapons fitting their estate, whensoever they shall be called by our chief bayliffe, or shall hear the ringing of our common bell, for the defence of the citty, and the quietness of the cittizens inhabiting therein; and it must be told them that neither they nor any other person whatsoever, of what condition soever he be, shall be, or ought to be, quitted from toll, or repairing the walls, or from other customes of that citty, or other citties or townes, unless they are and remaine lying and rising among us.

“ Concerning our *Debts*, we do use that our creditors shall come to our chiefe bayliffe, taking with them two sureties at the least, or a pledge if they be poor; or by faith given, if credit may be had to their persons. And let them request of the bayliffe that their debts may be distrained, which the bayliffe, for the profit of the citty, shall not deny. And then the bayliffe shall give them time until the next day, if they be foreigners, or live without the liberty: and he may compell the debtors, by every way of justice, that they may appeare to answer. But if they be within the liberty, they shall be allowed untill the next court. And if the debtors do find sureties to answer, the bayliffe must tell the said sureties what they must do for the debt, if they be received; and when the creditors shall come to court, let there be a speedy remedy for them had by the bayliffe and steward, and when the debt is recorded, it followeth then that execution for the debt be made; and in that case the

execution must be made, if there be need. And first it ought to be of the goods and chattells remaining in the hands of the debtor. And if he hath not whereupon to satisfie, let the creditor desire that the debtor may be forbidden to depart the court until he hath satisfied the creditor, and the bayliffe for the amerciaments of court. And in case that damages be recovered, they are to be adjudged by the bayliffe, the steward, the clarke, and the whole court. And let there be no respect to any goods or chattells of whatsoever they may be, within the house or without, in what hands soever they be found, which may turne to the profitt of the creditor, and of the execution aforesaid. And if need be, the rents of the tenements of the debtor may be taken by the bayliffe or his under-bayliffe into the hands of our soveraigne lord the king and the commonaltie. And the tennants of such debtor may be forbidden to pay rent unto any but the bayliffe, and by the hands of the bayliffe unto the creditors, until the execution be fully satisfied: and if the tennants shall refuse to do this, let them be distrained and compelled by all the force of justice; and if the bayliffe or his under-bayliffe be hindered by the creditor, or any other in his name from doing the said execution, let them be distrained and compelled, at the pleasure of the bayliffe, so that they appeare at the next court; and let there be proceedings against them as rebellious, disobedient, and forsworn, if they be within the liberty. And if they have wherewith they may be answerable to the creditor, let them make satisfaction, unless by speciall favour they be forgiven by the bayliffe and commonaltie. And if the creditor hath a tally, he must prove it by his fellow-citizens, or by others whose honesty the bayliffe, and those at that time present in the court, well know; and if the creditor requireth his debt, by his own single voice; and then the creditor may be at his owne open lawe, and shall have a day untill the next court, at

which he must bring three if he be in the liberty, and five if he be without, which must be of honest condition as aforesaid. And if the creditor, being a merchant, requireth his debt by his booke, then he must prove the same; and if the debtor doth not acknowledge the same booke, let respect be had to the honesty of both the persons, and if the creditor hath whereupon, and is wont to lend his goods willingly to others, or if the debtor be accustomed to borrow often of diverse persons, either by his fair words, or against their will, in such and the like cases let judgement be given; and justice doth stand upon the consideration of the bayliffe, and the whole court. And if the creditor hath, and doth shew, any writeing under seale, and is denied by the debtor, let the same writing be delivered unto the bayliffe in the court, to be kept in the hands of the bayliffe or the clerke, untill the next court, at which court the bayliffe shall cause to come the witnesses in the writing named, if they be alive; but if not, twelve of our cittizens, which have more credit and knowledge of the writeing; and if the writeing be found by them creditable, the creditor shall recover his debt, and the damages by them adjudged; and notwithstanding, the debtor shall be imprisoned, and there remain untill he hath satisfied the bayliffe and commonaltie. And if the writing be found false, the same course shall be taken with the creditor as with the other; and the debtor may recover damages upon the verdict, if he requires it. And if the debt be required by the executors of any one, first, let the will be shewed in court, and the debtor cannot avoid the debt required, unless he hath an acquittance of the debt, or the cittizens whose honesty is approved by the bayliffe and the court, have seen the said debt paid unto the testator, or was told them by the testator. And if the debt be required against the executors, they ought not to be answerable unless the testator had made some act whereof the cittizens have had knowledge; because

they ought not to make law, nor to swear in the name of their testator. And if any of our cittizens doth dye intestate, the ordinary of the citty shall make executors of our cittizens, which shall be answerable for the debt required.

“JOHN LE GAUNTER, chief bayliffe of our soveraigne lord the king, having called unto him twelve of the discreet men of the citty, delivered unto the burgesses of the towne of Kermerdine (*Cacrmarthen*) the customes underwritten, for which he had one hundred shillings to the use of the commonalty; (to wit) concerning the state of their tenements:—

“*Imprimis*, We do say, that every cittizen of the citty and suburbs may give and assign their tenements freely and quietly, as well in health as in sickness, when and to whomsoever it please them, whether those tenements be of their owne inheritance, or of their owne purchase, without the hinderance of their lords, so that they may be at such an age and no less, but that they know *how to measure an ell of cloth, and know how to tell twelve-pence*. And if any such there be, which hath and acquireth a tenement by the legacy of his ancestors, that it hath been bequeathed unto him by any manner of way, the executors of the same testator may be compelled to bring the will into court, or before the chiefe bayliffe: and there let it be shewed, and that in publique, before twelve cittizens, for that purpose called together, so that the will of the testator may be knowne; and if it be required, the will may be enrolled among the rolls of our court, by reason of burning, stealing, or some alienation which may turne to the disinheriting of the cittizens whom it concerneth; and if the same will be not brought in manner aforesaid, then let him whom it concerneth go to the ordinary of the citty to have a copy thereof, and bring it to the bayliffe, as before is spoken of.

“ And we use not to do fealty, or any other forreigne service, to the lords of the fee, for our tenements (except only our rents issuing out of the said tenements,) because we affirme, that we hould our tenements by burgage-tenure, so that we have no mesne lord between our soveraigne lord the king and us; and because our goods and chattels may be taken and taxed at his will and pleasure, saving to us what shall be sufficient for our competent sustenance, and the safeguard of the cittie; for that the cittie is delivered to us and our heires, to keepe it for the king and his heires. And we use not to pay a heryot nor mortuary to any person upon the death of any of our fellow cittizens departing within the said cittie or suburbs thereof, in respect of their tenements being in the cittie or suburbs aforesaid.

“ And if any forreyner shall purchase any tenement amongst us, he shall give nothing for his ingresse thereinto, except only twelve-pence to our bayliffe for his curtesie, his presence, and for testifying the seizin, and to our clerke and under-bayliffes, if they be present, twelve-pence a peece.

“ If any forreyner shall espouse any one of oures or our fellow cittizens daughters, or any widow amongst us, which have tenements in any manner for terme of life at least, that forreyner, by virtue of his liberty, may freely buye and sell amongst us without redemption to be made.

“ And if any forreyner doth purchase any tenement amongst us for the terme of his life only, and doth suffer that tenement to decay or fall downe; or if, through poverty, he is disabled to re-edifie his tenement, or who shall alienate such tenement; in these and the like cases, the bayliffe, taking with him twelve cittizens, shall warne them the first, second, and third tyme, that such tenements maye be repayred within a certain time lymitted by the bayliffe and the twelve aforesaid. And if

they refuse to repaire or re-edifie the same, they shall have them to whom the reversion of those tenements doth appertayne, with liberty to do according to the common law of our soveraigne lord the king: because we affirme, that the last willes and testaments of our fellow cittizens, in all cases amongst us, had, and to be had, by our customes ought in all thinges to be kept and fulfilled. And if any of us proceed against those customes, and do not keepe them, let him be accounted as perjured, and our capital bayliffe shall proceed against him accordingly, when he shall be hereupon convicted in open court, or before the bayliffe and others in publique thereunto convened: saving that those to whom such reversions do belong, shall finde such persons before named competent dwellings wherein to abide, for fullfilling the will of the testator, unless it be in case of alienation.

“ Also, we have a custome that if any of our fellow cittizens, or we ourselves, shall be ejected from our tenements by force and armes, or by any other willfull meanes whatsoever, the ejected may instantly go to our capitall bayliffe, and take with him two sufficient pledges, undertakinge to prosecute the matter accordinge to the lawe and custome of the cittie; and then presently the bayliffe (with his under-bayliffes going before him) carrying a white rodde openly in his hand, and calling with him what cittizens soever he please, and the power of the cittie if need requires, may go to that tenement and putt out or eject all that remayne therein, and seize it into the kings hands, and cause the streete doore to be shutt, and carry the key or keys thereof openly in his hand; and may appoint the next day after, in the first howre thereof, in the place where our pleas are held, to him or them that require or occupie those tenements to appeare; so that by no means the inquest be delayed for defecte of a jury. And when he hath a jury of twelve, let them be required upon their oathes to enquire of the right and of the ejection,

by whom it was made, and of all other circumstances concerning the right of that tenement. And he that shall willfully absent himself from that enquest, he shall be amerced at the bayliffes pleasure, and not by his peeres. And our custome is in such a case, to admitt of an attorney for the defendant, and a day may be given from howre to howre, untill the cause be determined. And if by that enquest the right be found for the demaundant ejected, then he shall recover his damages by the allotment of the bayliffe and enquest; and respect must be had to the person ejected, the disgrace, and quallity of his state: and all the ejectors convicted by the enquest aforesaid, and their mayntenance (if there be any) shall be amerced by the bayliffe, and not by their peeres. And if the ejection be made by force and armes, they shall be imprisoned, and not delivered but in presence of the commonaltie, or in open court: and this is to warn others thereby. And then the bayliffe, with his under-bayliffes before him, and those that were upon the enquest, may go unto that tenement, and with the keye or keyes may open the door and put the ejected in his former estate; and if the ejected can make it appeare to the bayliffe that his goodes and chattels were lost or purloined during the tyme of the ejectment, the bayliffe may instantly take forth an inquisition, by virtue of his office, and if any be found culpable they may be attached and imprisoned, untill they satisfie both the partye ejected, and also the bayliffe in behalf of the commonaltie. And if any one in this case, or in the execution of any thinge touchinge this case, shall hinder or disturbe our bayliffe, he shall lose his liberty, and be accounted perjured, and shall be imprisoned at the pleasure of the bayliffe, there to stay till he hath made satisfaction to the bayliffe by himself, and to the commonalty by themselves, at the will of either. And in this case, if any one shall lay violent handes upon our bayliffe, or should maliciously smite him, and shall thereof be convicted;

before William the Conquerour, such persons were wont to lose the member smitinge, by the custome of the cittie, which custome was relinquished in the tyme of the said William, by reason of a certayne priest who was with him, of greate quallitye, and came into the cittie in the name of a legate, and misbehaved himself, by reason that he would have taken away the daughter of one of our fellow-cittizens by force and armes, but the *huy and crye* being raised, the bayliffe came with the powre of the cittie; then he smote the bayliffe with a sword on the head, and flying was taken and detayned in prison: for whom the foresaid William sent by waye of letter, requestinge that punishment and custome for his tyme, and especially in that case, might be remitted; which was then graunted by the cittizens; and in oure tyme there have noe such things happened.

“ And if the bayliffe in this or the like case shall receive any hurt in his person, and shall be offered sufficient amends according to the quantity of the fault, and in all other cases touchinge the imprisonment of any of our fellow cittizens, then the nearest friend of the party imprisoned shall come in open court, or before twelve of the most discrete and substantiall cittizens, and acknowledge the matters aforesaid, and according to their discretion, recompense shall be ordayned and adjudged: and afterwards, in their sight, the person imprisoned shall be delivered, and security shall be found, that for the future he shall well and truly demeane himself, as well towards the bayliffe as towards the commonaltie.

“ Also, our custome is, that if any cittizen bequeath any tenement to his children, or any of their parentage or kindred bequeath any goods or chattells to such children for their sustenance, and those children are of such age that they may be defrauded, the executors of the deceased, or the friends of such children, may come to our capitall

bayliffe and shew him the testament; and the bayliffe, with twelve discreete cittizens, or in open court, may ordaine one, two, or three sufficient persons having tenements and rents, to have the guardianship of those children, and to preserve such tenements, goods or chattels to the use and proffit of those children, untill they, by their friends or parents, require the aforesaid tenements, goods, or legacies, and then he, or they, in open court, and not elsewhere, shall make delivery thereof to him or them before the bayliffe and whole court, savinge to themselves their necessary costs and charges they have been at; and he or they may have acquittance by the appointment of the bayliffe and the whole court; and if in such case acquittance is denyed, the bayliffe, for himself and the commonaltie, may make an acquittance under the seale of his office.

“ And if any of our fellow cittizens alleage, that any testator or other person alienating any tenements, be void of understandinge, or ideots; in these and the like cases, our capitall bayliffe, in open court, convening before him the executors of the testator, or the neerest cittizens to him, may examine them privately and aparte, to the number of twelve; and if those twelve agree upon their examination, the bayliffe may openly declare their examinations; and let credit be given to the major part, if they accord. And if upon consideration of the court, it be found that such were not ideots, but of a sound mynde, let judgement be given and justice done as is fittinge. But if they are not of sound mynde, then let it be ordayned for such tenements (if any were bequeathed) as in the case of children that may be defrauded as aforesaid. And if they be ideots, let the same course be taken, unless such have father and mother, who may require to finde and keepe them; and lett them be delivered to such, above all others; so that the manner of the delivery, and every circumstance

touching the same, be inrolled in our court-rolles, to prevent fraude and disherison, which may happen to such persons in such cases.

“ Also, if any of our cittizens be cited inso court for defrauding or disherison, or if any cittizen doth summon a stranger from a farre country to warranties, by some collusion to delay the right of his fellow cittizens, or doth put any state in doubte, there are witnesses who ought to be examined, and they are without the cittye or suburbs; in these and the like cases our capitall bayliffe may take an inquisition upon such collusion and delaye of right; and if it appeare and be found that there is such a delay of right, let the bayliffe proceede by the way of justice, and let such be dealt with as perjured persons, and be detayned at the pleasure of the bayliffe and commonalty, to make amendes, and let no respect be had of their libertye.

“ Moreover, our custom is that if any cittizen hath any tenement in the *High Towne* of the cittye, adjoyninge to, or hanginge over, any parte of the streete, and such house or tenement be ruinous, soe that it is dangerous for us, our children, or any other persons cominge into the cittye, or especially if our soveraigne lord the king, or any of his, should happen to passe through the towne, or if in a place where is a common concourse of people; in this case our capitall bayliffe may cause to forwarne those that have such tenements, that within three dayes they repaire and amend them: if they do it not, let other three dayes be given them on behalf of the king and commonalty: if then they do it not, our capitall bayliffe, takinge with him the power of the citty (if need require) may go to such tenement, throw it down at the charges of the owner, or at the costs of the commonaltye, if need be. And if any person hinder the bayliffe herein, let him be used as a perjured and disobedient person.

“ Also, we have a custome amongst us, that if any of our cittizens receave any damage in forreine partes, as in the partes of Wales, or otherwhere, for the debt or trespasse of any of their fellow cittizens, of what condition soever, as soone as notice or complaint thereof doth come to our capitall bayliffe, the said bayliffe may compell such debtors or trespaspers, and their pledges (if they have any) to make satisfaction to our fellow cittizens, as well of the damages as of the principall debt, if the principall debtor have goodes or chattels, in whose hands soever they be: and if their goodes were not sufficient, if they had pledges who had tenements, our auncestors were accustomed to make sale thereof (by the bayliffe, with four or sixe of their fellow cittizens, chosen for that purpose by the commonaltye) as of their owne goodes. And if any overplus remained after satisfaction made for the debt or trespasse, it should be delivered to the owners or to their heires or executors, in presence of the bayliffe publicly before our fellowe cittizens. But if such persons had not goods or chattels whereby to make satisfaction, our auncestors did use to punish them by imprisonment, there to detayne them till satisfaction were made by their friendes, or to send their bodies to those forraine parts where they had offended: for we affirme that we are bound to love each other, and in all things by a faire course to use correction, and in no manner to incite, or do any wronge. And this custome was delivered in the tyme of Hugh Suard to the burgesses of Denbigh, for forty shillings, in the rayne of King Henry last past.

“ *Robert Durewarde*, capitall bayliffe, having called unto him twelve cittizens, sent by waye of certificate to the men of *Hareford*, (probably Haverford-west) upon their petition, and for an hundred shillings, which the said men have given, certain customes, in these words:

“ To all bayliffes, burgesses, and other the men of the towne of Hareford, unto whom these present letters shall come, *Robert Durewarde*, and his fellow bailiffs of the kings cittie of Hereford, wish health: Upon a certaine petition of yours sent unto us and our fellow cittyzens, wherein you desire that we would certifie you, for certaine causes, of some of our customes, for the bettering of your state and tranquillitie; We, conceiving your petition and supplication just, and that it doth so behove us, in these and the like cases, do certifie you and every of you, by these presents, that if any forreine merchant doth buy in the kinges and our citty of Hereford, or in the suburbs thereof, any wooll, cloth, bread-corne, or any kinde of grayne or other merchandize whatsoever, whereby to gett a livelyhood, and to susteyne himself and his family, he ought upon the first Saturday markett next after his merchandize made, or his entrance, to paie and performe all manner of customes and duties belonging; and so to do from markett to markett every Saturdaye, untill he and his merchandize shall remove to other partes. And unless he shall so do, his merchandize, of whatever kind or nature it may be, shall be forfeited by our capitall bayliffe, to be answerable for the proffits thereof upon his accompte, to the use of the commonaltye of the same citty, unless agreement be first made with the same bayliffe before his departure out of the citty; and that for all his customes belonging to the king and our citty. And if any of us, of what condition soever he be, shall complye in anye matter with such forreine merchants, or shall advow as his owne proper goodes, any of their goodes, chattells or merchandize, by fraude, or any other meanes, to the detriment of our customes aforesaid, he shall be reputed as perjured, and shall loose his libertye by such doing, notwithstanding any liberty of our citty, of whatsoever condition or lordship he shall be. And if he be able, he shall be answerable to our capitall bayliffe,

and shall make satisfaction to the valewe of all the customes carried away; but if he hath not wherewith to answere, he shall be imprisoned untill he hath made satisfaction for the foresaid customes, and amendes to the bayliffe and commonaltye, at their pleasure.

“ Also, if any of oure fellow cittizens should bring any writte of the kinge to exclude any creditors amongst us from any theire debts whatsoever, and it appeared before our capitall bayliffe and steward in our courtes, that such creditors, (of what condition or lordship soever they be) do faithfully and after the accustomed manner, sue for or require theire debts, they shall proceed to the recovery of such debts sued for, notwithstanding such writte: and such persons ought to loose theire liberty, because our custome is, that all debts truly sued amongst us, upon the petition of the creditors, may be levyed as soon as is possible, by any waye of rigoure or severitye.

“ In witness whereof, the common seal of the office, being in the custody of our capital bayliffe, is affixed.”

“ *John of Gaunte*, capitall bayliffe of Hereford, calling unto him twelve cittizens, required from them certaine customes to be observed duringe his tyme, and which, in former tymes, were there used and approved of, which they should send and certifie to the men of Kerdiffe (Cardiff,) at that time requiringe those customes; and for other townes which stood in need of them, when they should require those customes from him. And those twelve, with the advice and consent of their discrete fellow citizens, unto the customes required of them did declare;

“ That although the kings cittizens of Hereford (who have the custodie of his citty, (in regard that it is the principall citty of all the market-townes from the sea even unto the boundes of the Seaverne) ought of ancient usage to deliver their lawes and customes to such townes when need requires, yet in this case they are in noe wise bound

to do it, because they say they are not of the same condition: for there are some townes which hould of our Lord the Kinge of England and his heires without any mesne Lord; and to such we are bound when and as often as need shall be, to certifie of our lawes and customes, chiefly because we hold by one and the same tenure; and nothing shall be taken of them in the name of a reward, except only by our common town-clerke, for the writinge and his paynes, as they can agree. But there are other markett-townes which hold of diverse lords of the kingdome, wherein are both natives and rusticks of auncient tyme, who paie to their lords corporall services of diverse kinds, with other services which are not used amongst us, and who may be expelled out of those townes by their lords, and may not inhabit in them, or be restored to their former state, but by the common law of England. And chiefly those, and others that hold by such forreine services in such townes, are not of our condition: neither shall they have our lawes and customes but by way of purchase to be performed to our capitall bayliff as they can agree between them, at the pleasure and to the benefitt of the citty aforesaid. And such persons shall not have our common seale without a greate reward, or upon the speciall supplication of our fellow cittizens. As touching the customes now required of us, we say,

“ That if any merchant abidinge in the citty doth deliver any of his goods or chattells to any other merchant or tradesman of what condition soever, or to any other forreyner, either by will, or before credible witnesses thereunto called, and the daye of payment is not kept, immediately the debtor shall find pledges to the capitall bayliffe, and the bayliffe shall distreyne those debtors, and compel, by way of rigour, from day to day, to pay the debt. Neither ought there to be any more than one *essoigne* (*i. e.* an excuse for non-appearance) to be allowed,

and not that unless the party be out of the towne. And if the instrument whereby the debt is demaunded, be burnt or stolen, in this and the like cases, the witnesses shall be examined in open courte, and the debt shall be proved in the nature of a tallye, so that by no means the creditor shall be delayed in the recovery of his debt, whether the debt exceed forty shillings or not: because we are the kinges cittizens, having the custody of his cittye for us and our heires, and we ought not to depart out of the cittye for the recovery of our debts, because of sundry perills and misfortunes which may happen to our wives and children: and if we should expend our goods and chattells by travelling out of the cittye to pleade in forreigne parts, by that and the like meanes we shall be disabled and impoverished, not having wherewith to uphold the safe-gard of the cittye; and by such courses disherison may easily happen to our children.

“ Also, we say that no cittizen of the cittye aforesaid, who is in our freedome, shall give more than twelve pence for a payne, upon a trespasse done by him to any other person who is out of the freedome: but if he who committs a fault be a common tresspasser or night-walker, he shall be taxed by his peeres. If he refuse to be so dealt with, he shall be punished, and then amerced, at the pleasure of the bayliffe: and if the bayliffe out of his courtesy pardon him, he shall advise him that for the future he behave himself fayrely towards the king, and bearing good-will towards the commonaltye and tranquillity of the citty, upon payne of the losse of his freedome: if yet he refuse to be chastized, he shall loose his liberty in open court before his fellow cittizens, as a perjured man and disobedient to the bayliffe and his commonalty; and his name shall bee strooke out of the bayliffes booke. And if after that he refuse chastizement, he shall be imprisoned and there remayne until he find sufficient security at the will of the bayliffe in open court.

If yet he continue obstinate and incorrigible, the capitall bayliffe, taking with him twenty-fowre at the least, in a publick place before the court day, or in court, or after the court, shall charge him in behalf of the king and commonalty that he departe out of the cittye; if he refuse, he shall be turned out by the power of the whole cittye, if need requires, and after that he shall not re-enter without the special favour of the whole commonalty: and in case he enters in contempt of the ejection, then his goods and chattels may be taken and sold by the bayliffe, and satisfaction be made by the bayliffe to those whom he offended, and the residue to the benefitt of the commonalty. If his goods and chattells suffice not to make satisfaction, and he hath a tenement amongst us, that tenement may be seized into the hands of the king and commonalty, and satisfaction may be made out of the rents thereof: and we say that the heire of such an offender may enter into such tenement by the viewe and consideration of the bayliffe and whole commonalty. And although such a malefactor should sell or bequeath such tenement to any person of the cittye or suburbs, that person shall not enjoy nor hold it, because he is not our fellow citizen, but hath wilfully violated ours and his own liberty: and we used to proceede in the same manner towards the maynteyners of all such delinquents, because that by the maynteynance of such delinquents in this and the like cases, a common contention may chaunce to arise, and horrible murders may happen to be committed amongst us: and the destruction and losse of the libertye of the cittye may happen, to the disherison of us and our children, which God forbid should happen in our dayes, by reason of our defect, or any the causes abovesaid.

“ Also the said John of Gaunte commaunded the aforesaid twelve that they should certifie, when and in what places he should hold their generall inquisitions twice in the yeare, as theire auncestors in former

time were accustomed to do; who certified that between the feast of St. Michael and the feast of All Saints (but not upon the market-day) they and their auncestors were accustomed in the presence of the coroner of the cittye, to hold four general inquisitions; the first without Wye-bridge-Gate at *Ayre-bridge*, or at the Yelde-tree (Elder-tree,) or otherwise at the house called *The Sick Mens*; the second without Yeyne-Gate, at a way which leadeth unto the Canons Grange; the third without the Bishops-Gate, near the priory of the cittye;* the fourth at a tree nigh to the Rough-ditch;† and another at the posterne of Widemarsh, at a little brooke betweene the bridge of the Barre‡ and Burcott; but those that come to this inquisition were accustomed to come without the Bishops-Gate, and there they ought to do their service, unless it be because of the bayliffes courtesie, therefore it is called *an inquisition of favour*, not of right; and our auncestors have used to say that our suburbs have reached from the cittye unto those places, and that all men being and remayninge within those boundes, have had the same lawes and customes amongst us, which we ourselves use; so that they ought not to be hindered nor molested in any manner, neither by us nor our bayliffes or under bayliffes because they are in scot and lot with us, and taxed and assessed in all matters concerninge the state of the cittye.

“ Also we have a custome that between the feast of Easter and the feast of Pentecost (not upon markt days) the bayliffe ought to hold, by our capitall bayliffe, clarke, and coroner, four inquisitions at four places more remote and further distant from the said cittye and libertye;

* The present gaol stands on the site formerly occupied by the priory alluded to.

† The *Rough-ditch*, since called the *Row-ditch*, begins in the Below-Eigne suburb, without St. Owen's Gate, and has been thrown up as a breast-work during a siege. See Military History, p. 272.

‡ Barr's Court.

the first at a certain brooke called *Baylibrooke*, by Upper Bullingham; the second at a certaine greene place towards Sugwas, called *Kings-acre*; the third upon the Greater Lugg-bridge, in the middest thereof; the fourth at a certain place called *Adhekardeston*, near Litteley: and thus our bayliffes do compasse the whole libertye of the cittye (except beyond Wye.)

“ Also there are some lords and their tenants remayning and having lands and tenements within the aforesaid boundes, who hold, by a certain service, called *free fee* (*liberum feodum*) who a long time since besought that they might be of us, and taxed with us, and attest the kings writtes by our bayliffes, and that they may be free of toll amongst us, and of all other customes and services done amongst us: but their lords are not excluded by us or our libertyes from their forreine services which they do, or ought to do, or of ancyent time have done, because we have never used to intermeddle in any matters touching that tenure, but only in those matters that concerne ourselves, or the tenure of those who, time out of mynde, have been of our condition. And we have used in ancyent tyme, without the interruption of the lords of those tenants who hold by the tenure aforesaid, that all things touching a view of franke-pledge which are presented by the tenants of those lords at the inquisitions aforesaid, before our capitall bayliffe, or which could not be rectified or amended in the courts of such lords; that our capitall bayliffe may take satisfaction unto our use, and that the parties offending may be amerced by their peeres, and that they may be punished by our bayliffe aforesaid, who cannot be corrected in such courts. But if they cannot be corrected by our bayliffe, those lords and tenants being warned into the court, if they will be present it shall there be determined accordinge to the lawe of the cittye, and not according to custome, unless it be by the special favour of the commonaltye, or some custome necessary to be pleaded.

“ And these persons shall not come into our councell, as those of our suburbs shall, unless they are called thereto by our bayliffe, or have something to declare touchinge theires and our state. But if it happen that such men be impleaded by another for lands or tenements which are within the bounds of our libertye, they ought to be tried by us and those of our suburbs, because, in such case, and to avoid their disherison, each of us by our custome, and for all the tyme whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, have had and ought to have, one and the same lawe. And such persons ought not to be called cittizens, nor to be accompted our fellow cittizens: neither ought we to write or send for them by those names, when their presence is needful, because they are in part natives of their lords, and in part they hold in common by forreine services and not in burgage, so that there are mesne lords between them and our lord the king, therefore they are not of our condition. And besides they have not the custody of our cittye as those of our suburbs have, neither ought they to be compelled to the defence thereof against their will, unless it be in the tyme of warre; and then we ought to receave their goodes and chattels into our protection above and before other forreyners.”

A. D.
1194.

Hereford continued afterwards to be held by the inhabitants at a fee farm rent of £.40, and in the fifth year of Richard I. Walter and Hugh, bailiffs of Hereford, accounted for that sum in the Exchequer: “ Walterus filius Elye, et Hugo filius Petri, prepositi de Hereford, redderunt
“ compotum de 40 libris de firm: civitatis Hereford.”*

1197.

In Michaelmas term 8 Rich. I. the “ combustio pecunie Burg: Hereford:” (that is, the ancient mode of trying mixed and corrupt money by melting it down when paid into the Exchequer) was found to be 9s. 2d.†

* Mag. Rot. 5 Rich. I.

† Ibid. 8 Rich. I.

This must have alluded to the coinage by the moneyers, mentioned in Domesday Book, to have been stationed in Hereford; for at this date, and even under the Saxon princes, a mint was established in almost every considerable place: in London there were eight; in Canterbury four for the king, two for the archbishop, and one for the abbot of Winchester; in Rochester, six; Hastings, two, &c. Pence only were thus coined, having the image of the king on one side, and on the other, the name of the city or town in which they were coined; the form of a cross was also so deeply impressed on them that they were easily broken into halves, which so broken were called *half-pence*; or into four parts, which they styled *four-things*, or farthings.

In the 33d year of Henry III. A. D. 1249, "the king commanded the bailiffs and good men of Hereford, that in full town-court they should choose (by the oaths of twenty-four good men) four persons of the most trusty and prudent of their town, for the office of moneyors there; and other four like persons for the keeping the kings mint there; and two fit and prudent goldsmiths to be assayors of the money; and one fit and trusty clerk for the keeping of the exchange; and to send them to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, to do there what by ancient custom and assize was to be done in that case."*

These provincial mints were afterwards abolished, and the coinage confined to that of London alone.

The original incorporation of Hereford has generally been attributed to King John, but in the great roll of Henry III. in the second year of his reign, the inhabitants are stated as indebted to the exchequer in the sum of one hundred marks and two palfreys, in return for a charter from that king, which not only granted them the town at the former fee-farm rent of £.40 per annum, but also allowed them to have

A. D.
1218.

* Memor. 33 Henry III. Rot. I. and Madox's Hist. Exchequer, p. 604.

a guild and society of merchants and traders, with other privileges usually attached to a guild; and further exempted them from tolls and various customary payments. This appears therefore to have been the first regular grant of privileges to the inhabitants of Hereford, as an incorporated body, although it is probable King John might have previously conferred some advantages on them, as well as the members of the church. The original words are these:—"Cives Hereford: debent C. marcas et 2 palefridos pro habendâ cartâ regis de civitate Hereford: habendâ ad firmam de rege et heredibus suis, sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum, pro 40 libris reddendis ad scaccarium; et ut habeant in perpetuum Gildam mercatoriam* cum Hansâ† et aliis libertatibus et consuetudinibus ad illam pertinentibus; et ut quieti sint per totam terram regis, de Telonio, et lastagio, passagio, pontagio et stallagio et de leve et Danegeld, et Gaywite, et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus et exactionibus."‡

A. D.
1228.

In the year 1228, they were fined in the sum of £.100, for a restoration to the king's favour and a confirmation of their privileges, which they had forfeited by committing murder on the person of a Jew, who was a resident of the town:—

"12 Hen. III. Heref: vill: dat: domino regi C. libras pro habendâ gratiâ suâ, et pro habendis libertatibus suis, quas forisfecerit interficiendo quendam Judeum ejusdem ville."§

Soon after, proceedings were instituted against them for not discharging in due time, the amount of their fee-farm rent of £.40:

1229.

"13 Hen. III. Cives Herefordie recesserunt de Scaccario die Jovis

* "If the king grants to a set of men to have '*Gildam mercatoriam*,' this is alone sufficient to incorporate and establish them for ever."—*Jacob's Dictionary*. Winchester paid 200 marks about the same time for the first grant of a corporation; and the further sum of one hundred marks per annum afterwards.—*Milner's Winchester*.

† *Hansa* is an old Gothic word, signifying a society of merchants. Hence the Hanse towns in Germany.

‡ Mag Rot. 2 Henry III. Rot. 96.

§ Fin. Anno 12 Henry III. p. 418.

prox: post purificationem ut prisonēs de die in diem. Revertantur ad mediam quadregesimam (*Lent*) ut prisonēs donec solverint albam firmam (*rent, &c. paid in silver*) quā solutā, recedunt ut prisonēs de die in diem usque ad clausam pasche et tunc reveniant ut prisonēs donec solverint finem suum, quo soluto habebant respectum de Tallagio* donec dominus rex aliud inde preceperit. Dat 7 die Feb. anno regni nostri 13°.” †

In the following year the vintners of Hereford paid 40s. to the king, for licence to sell a pint and an half of wine (a sexterce) at the price of ten-pence:—

“ Vinetarii de Hereford: redd: compotum de 40 solidis pro habendā concessione regis quod sextercium vini vendatur pro X denariis in Hereford a festo sancti Petri ad vincula anno 13° usque in unum annum.” ‡

A. D.
1230.

The tallage paid this year by the inhabitants amounted to forty marks:—

“ 19 Hen. III. Robertus filius Rohardi reddidit compotum de 40 marcis de tallagio civitatis Hereford.” §

1235.

In the 26th of the same king, Gilbert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and Lord of Goodrich Castle, in this county, undertook a torney (*tournament*) in Hereford without licence from the king, and being thrown by an unruly horse was killed on the spot. ||

1241.

In the 35th Hen. III. Hugh de Kynardeleye, sheriff of Herefordshire, being taken ill at Hereford, John de Neville, marshal of the exchequer, was directed by the treasurer and barons to receive the

1251.

* *Tallagium* was a general word for taxes or contributions of all kinds paid into the Exchequer; where from the French *taille*, the mode of accounting is said to be by *Talleys*. (*Jacob's Dict.*) And hence probably the office of *Teller* of the Exchequer.

† Mem. Scacc. 14 Henry III. Rot. 10. b.

‡ Mag. Rot. 14 Henry III. Tit. Heref. in Wallia.

§ Mag. Rot. 19 Henry III. Heref. in Wallia, m. 2. a.

|| Holinshed's Chronicle.

oath of the said Hugh de K. and to appoint Robert de Trillet, clerk, and Reginald de Rode, to adjust and pass his accounts.*

A. D.
1203.

About this time Henry III. visited Hereford in order to dispose properly of the garrisons in the marches of Wales. The king found that the religious service and ceremonies of the cathedral were wholly discontinued, and remonstrated with the bishop on his neglect.

1279.

Certain arrears of a fine levied by Hen. III. on the inhabitants of Hereford remaining due, the king (Edw. I.) by his writ commanded the barons to levy the said arrears for the use of Edmund his brother, and when they should be paid, to acquit the inhabitants of the same.†

1295.

During this reign (23 Edw. I.) Hereford first sent Members to Parliament: "the expence was half levied on the inhabitants within the " kings fee; and the other half within the bishops, canons, and St. " John's fee."‡ A list of their names from that date to 21 Geo. II. as compiled (excepting those in italics,) by that eminent antiquary Brown Willis, esq. from the original returns is here subjoined; together with a continuation from later authorities to the present time. The right of election is vested in the freemen only; their eldest sons are entitled to their freedom, after going through the forms of admission. Freedom is also acquired by serving a regular apprenticeship to a freeman, resident within the liberties of the city; or by marrying a freeman's widow, or the eldest daughter of a freeman, having no male issue. The body corporate also claim and occasionally exercise the privilege of presenting to other individuals the honorary freedom of the city. The number of freemen who voted at the last contested election, in the year 1761, was eight hundred and eight.

* Mem. Scacc. 35 Hen. III. Rot. 17. b.

† Madox Hist. Exchequer, p. 239.

‡ MS. Mr. Thomas Hearne, in the collection of the late J. Walwyn, Esq. M.P.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

23 EDWARD I.—A D. 1295.

23. Parliament at Westminster William Godknave - John Lytfot.
 26. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Lythefot - - William Godknave.
 28. Ditto - - Ditto - - William Godknave John Lyghtfoot.
 30. Ditto - - London - William Godknave John Lightfoot.
 33. Ditto - - Westminster William Sayme - - John Pryde.
 34. Council at Ditto - - William Sayme - - Richard de Orleton.
 35. Parliament at Carlisle - Philip de Haye - - Roger le Cruk.

EDWARD II.—1307.

1. Parliament at Northampton William Godknave - John Lightfoot.
 4. Ditto - - Westminster John Monyword - William Sayme.
 5. Ditto - - London - John Barewe - - William Sayme.
 6. Ditto - - Westminster William de Ailmeston Thomas de Maideley.
 6. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Barewe - JohnFitz-JohnThurgrim.
 7. Ditto - - Ditto - - Thomas Hamond - Walter Thurgrim.
 9. Ditto - - Leicester - John Fitz-John Pride John Stephens.
 12. Ditto - - York - - John Monyword - - William Brasebon.
 12. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Hamely - - Thomas de Stretton.
 15. Ditto - - Ditto - - William de Orleton - William Ailmeston.
 16. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Monyword - Hugh de Hull.
 19. Ditto - - Westminter Thomas de Stretton William Aylston.

EDWARD III.—1327.

1. Parliament at York - - Nicholas Mawyn - Hugh de Hulle.
 1. Ditto - - Lincoln - Hugh de Hulle - - Roger de Hulle.
 2. Ditto - - Northampton Thomas de Stretton Hugh de Hulle.
 2. Ditto - - New Sarum John Stephens - - William de Floreman.
 4. Ditto - - Winchester John de la Barr - - Richard Monyword.
 4. Ditto - - Westminster Thomas de Stretton John de Stretton.
 6. Ditto - - York - - Roger Ellesdon - - Nicholas Thurgrim.
 6. Ditto - - Westminster William Ailiston - Bartholomew Clarke.
 9. Ditto - - Ditto - - Giles Vint - - John de Stretton.
 9. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Pride - - Walter de la Barre.
 10. Council at Northampton Roger de Poten - William de Penreth.

11.	Council at Westminster*	Richard Walweyn	-	Thomas Vigerons.		
11.	Parliament at Ditto	- - John Pride	- - -	William de Penreth.		
13.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	William Staunton	-	William Penreth.
14.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	Robert Wroth	- -	John de Stretton.
14.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	John Bede	- - -	Hugh Hull.
15.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	Thomas Dennis	- -	Nicholas de Peverich.
17.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	William de Orleton		William Clehungre.
20.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	William Peverech	-	Roger Brunshop.
21.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	Gilbert Paris	- -	John le Clerk.
22.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	Walter Donfowe	-	Henry Cachepol.
26.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	John de Stretton	- -	Stephen de Hope.
27.	Council at Ditto	- -		William Bordon	- -	William Durston.
29.	Parliament at Ditto	- -		Henry Cachepol	-	John Bayliff.
31.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	Henry Cachepol	-	John le Clerk.
31.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	Nich. de St. Anthony		William Ballard.
34.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	John Stretton	- -	William Fourbour.
34.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	Henry Cachepol	-	John de Stretton.
36.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	William Collins	- -	Stephen Lugwardyne.
37.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	John Strete	- - -	Robert Lugwardyne.
38.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	John Strete	- - -	John Anareton.
39.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	William Collins	- -	Henry Bache.
40.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	Henry Cachepol	- -	William Collins.
42.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	William Cachepol	-	Richard Elliott.
43.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	Henry Cachepol	- -	William Collins.
45.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	Henry Cachepol	- -	William Collins.
45.	Council at Winton	-		Henry Cachepol	- -	
46.	Parliament at Westminster			William Collins	- -	John Cachepol.
47.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	John Blud	- - -	Thos. Thurgrim.
50.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	John Blud	- - -	John Cachepol.
51.	Ditto	- - Ditto	- - -	Richard Ash	- - -	Thomas Thurgrim.

RICHARD II.—1377.

1.	Parliament at Westminster	John Baylif	-	-	-	Richard Ashe.			
2.	Ditto	-	-	Ditto	-	Richard Ashe	-	-	Thomas Thurgrim.

* "This being a council with respect to trade, only the chief trading towns received summons, no knights of shires being convened to this council."—*Notitia Parl.* p. 9, pref.

3.	Parliament at Westminster	Richard Nash	- -	Hugh Oseburne.
5.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Richard Ashe	- -	William Jovet.
6.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Nicholas Pryll	- -	Thomas Byvyton.
7.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Henry Cachepol	- -	Richard Ashe.
7.	Ditto - - New Sarum	John Monyword	- -	Nicholas Pryll.
8.	Ditto - - Westminster	William Sped	- -	John Wicke.
9.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	William Sped	- -	John Wicke.
10.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	John Wicke	- -	Henry Cachepol, jun.
11.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	William Dover	- -	Thomas Chippenham.
12.	Ditto - - Cambridge	William Jovet	- -	William Breynton.
13.	Ditto - - Westminster	James Asshey	- -	John Wicke.
14.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	James Nashe	- -	Henry Cachepol.
15.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Thomas Buyton	- -	John Prophet.
16.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Thomas Buyton	- -	John Wyche.
18.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Hugh Wygain	- -	William Speed.

HENRY IV.—1399.

1.	Parliament at Westminster	James Nashe	- -	Thomas Breynton.
2.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Thomas Wyghtfeld	- -	Hugh Wygan
3.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Thomas Chippenham	- -	John Trobey.
8.	Ditto - - Gloucester	Hugh Wygan	- -	Roger Fell.

HENRY V.—1413.

1.	Parliament at Westminster	Henry Chippenham	- -	George Buynton.
2.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	John Wilton	- -	Roger Strange.
2.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Henry Chippenham	- -	George Breynton.
3.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Henry Chippenham	- -	George Breynton.
5.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	John Wilton	- -	John Orchard.
7.	Ditto - - Gloucester	Hugh Wygan	- -	Henry Chippenham.
7.	Ditto - - Westminster	John Aberhale	- -	Richard Strange.
8.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	John Talksienore	- -	Thomas Chippenham.

HENRY VI.—1422.

1.	Parliament at Westminster	Henry Chippenham	- -	George Breynton.
2.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	George Breynton	- -	Adam Eyedy.
3.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	George Breynton	- -	John Monyton.
4.	Ditto - - Leicester	Thomas Chippenham	- -	Nicholas Chippenham.
6.	Ditto - - Westminster	William Cornewall	- -	Robert Wither.
8.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Thomas Chippenham	- -	William Biryton.

9.	Parliament at Westminster	William Biryton	-	Thomas Chippenham.
11.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	John Dewall	- -	Thomas Newton.
13.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Nicholas Falk	- -	Richard Falk.
14.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Nicholas Falk	- -	Richard Falk.
15.	Ditto - - Cambridge	William Byriton	-	Thomas Newton.
20.	Ditto - - Westminster	Thomas Briton	- -	John Pagyn.
25.	Ditto - - Cambridge	Thomas Buryton	-	John Welford.
27.	Ditto - - Westminster	John Welford	- -	Thomas Burton.
28.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Thomas Breynton	-	Thomas Byryton.
29.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Thomas Bruyne	-	John Webbeleye.
31.	Ditto - - Reading	John Welford	- -	John Byryton.
38.	Ditto - - Coventry	Otto Cornewall	-	John Holland.
38.	Ditto - - Westminster	John Welford	- -	William Mason.

EDWARD IV.—1468.

7.	Parliament at Westminster	Geoffrey Dore	- -	Thomas Byryton.
12.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	William Wykes	-	William Mafon.
17.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	William Mafon	- -	Roger Gibbs.

N. B. The writs, indentures, and returns, from 17 Edward IV. to 1 Edward VI. are all lost throughout England, except one imperfect bundle anno 33 Henry VIII.

HENRY VIII.—1542.

33.	Parliament at Westminster	Richard Charnecomb		Thomas Heywood.
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EDWARD VI.—1547.

1.	Parliament at Westminster	Thomas Havarde	-	William Barkeley.
7.	<i>Ditto - - Ditto - -</i>	<i>Thomas Havarde</i>	- -	<i>William Barkeley.</i>

MARY.—1553.

1.	Parliament at Westminster	John Price, knt.	-	Thomas Havarde.
2.	Ditto - - Oxford	Thomas Havard	-	Thomas Bromwich.

PHILIP AND MARY.—1554.

1. and 2.	Ditto Westminster	William Smathye	-	Leonard Bawelyns.
2. and 3.	Ditto Ditto - -	Hugh Gibbons	- -	Morgan Crian.
4. and 5.	Ditto Ditto - -	Henry Weston	- -	John Gybbes.

ELIZABETH.—1558.

1.	Parliament at Westminster	Thomas Church	-	
5.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	Thomas Webb	- -	Henry Green.
13.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	James Warncomb	-	Thomas Church.
14.	Ditto - - Ditto - -	James Warncomb	-	Gregory Price.

27. Parliament at Westminster Gregory Price - - Gregory Boyle.
 28. Ditto - - Ditto - - Gregory Price - - Thomas Jones.
 31. Ditto - - Ditto - - Gregory Price - - Nicholas Garnons.
 35. Ditto - - Ditto - - Gregory Price - - Thomas Mailherd.
 39. Ditto - - Ditto - - Walter Herdman - Thomas Jones.
 43. Ditto - - Ditto - - Walter Herdman - Thomas Jones.

JAMES I.—1603.

1. Parliament at Westminster Walter Herdman - John Hoskyns.
 12. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Hoskyns - -
 18. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Rodde - - Richard Weaver.
 21. Ditto - - Ditto - - James Clarke - - Richard Weaver.

CHARLES I.—1625.

1. Parliament at Westminster John Scudamore, bart. Richard Weaver.
 1. Ditto - - Ditto - - James Clarke - - Richard Weaver.
 3. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Scudamore, bart. John Hoskyns, Serg. at law.
 15. Ditto - - Ditto - - Richard Weaver - Richard Seaborne.
 16. Ditto - - Ditto - - Richard Weaver - Richard Seaborne.

OLIVER CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.—1653.

1. Parliament at Westminster Edmund Weaver - Bennet Hoskyns.
 2. Ditto - - Ditto - - Bennet Hoskyns -
 3. Ditto - - Ditto - - Wroth Rogers - -

RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.—1658.

1. Parliament at Westminster Nathaniel Rogers - Roger Bosworth.

CHARLES II.—1660.

1. Parliament at Westminster Roger Bosworth - Herbert Westfaling.
 2. Ditto - - Ditto - - Henry Lyngen, knt. Edward Hopton. knt.
 19. Ditto - - Ditto - - Bridstock Harford - Paul Foley.
 19. Ditto - - Ditto - - Bridstock Harford - Paul Foley.
 21. Ditto - - Oxford - Paul Foley - - Herbert Aubrey.

JAMES II.—1685.

1. Parliament at Westminster Herbert Aubrey - Thomas Geers.
 4. Ditto - - Ditto - - William Greville, knt. Paul Foley.

WILLIAM AND MARY.—1689.

1. Parliament at Westminster Paul Foley - - Henry Cornewall.
 6. Ditto - - Ditto - - Paul Foley - - James Morgan.
 9. Ditto - - Ditto - - Hon. James Brydges Paul Foley (*died.*)
 Samuel Pytts.

11. Parliament at Westminster Hon. James Brydges Thomas Foley.
 12. Ditto - - Ditto - - Hon. James Brydges Thomas Foley.

ANNE.—1702.

1. Parliament at Westminster Hon. James Brydges Thomas Foley.
 4. Ditto - - Ditto - - Hon. James Brydges Thomas Foley.
 7. Ditto - - Ditto - - Hon. James Brydges Thomas Foley.
 9. Ditto - - Ditto - - Hon. James Brydges Thomas Foley.
 12. Ditto - - Ditto - - Hon. James Brydges Thomas Foley.

GEORGE I.—1714.

1. Parliament at Westminster James Ld. Vis. Scudamore (*died.*) Thos. Foley.
 Herbert Rudhall Westfaling.
 8. Ditto - - Ditto - - Herbert R. Westfaling William Mayo (*died.*)
 James Walwyn.

GEORGE II.—1727.

1. Parliament at Westminster { Hon. Henry Bridges,
 styled Marquis of } Thos. Geers Winford.
 Caernarvon
 8. Ditto . - Ditto - - Thomas Foley, jun. John Morgan, bart.
 15. Ditto - - Ditto - - Edward Cope Hopton Thomas Geers Winford.
 23. Ditto - - Ditto - - Henry Cornwall - Daniel Leighton.
 29. Ditto - - Ditto - - C. Fitzroy Scudamore John Symonds.

GEORGE III.—1760.

1. Parliament at Westminster C. Fitzroy Scudamore John Symonds.
 8. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Scudamore - Richard Symonds.
 14. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Scudamore - Richard Symonds, bart.
 20. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Scudamore - Richard Symonds, bart.
 24. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Scudamore { Charles Howard, Earl of Sur-
 rey (since Duke of Norfolk)
 took his seat for Carlisle.
 Robert Phillipps, *vacated.*
 James Walwyn.
 30. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Scudamore - James Walwyn.
 36. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Scudamore (*died.*) James Walwyn (*died.*)
 John Scudamore (son)
 of the above) } T. P. Symonds.
 42. Ditto - - Ditto - - John Scudamore T. P. Symonds.

N. B. The Mayor for the time being is the returning officer.

CHARTER.

THE original Charter of privileges granted to the inhabitants of Hereford as an incorporated body* by Henry III. was confirmed and occasionally enlarged 8 Edward II. 1 and 5 Edward III.† and 7 Richard II.‡ when the name of *Bailiff*, which had before been given to the chief magistrate, was changed to that of *Mayor*. The charter was also confirmed 21 Richard II. and 1 Henry IV.§ and a copy, written on vellum, was in the possession of Thomas Thynne, second Viscount Weymouth, being thus noticed in a letter from his lordship to Mr. Brome, of Withington, who was engaged in collecting materials towards a county history: "I have an ancient manuscript in vellum, where are many things concerning Herefordshire, particularly the charter from Henry IV. to the city of Hereford," &c. This letter, which was in the possession of the late James Walwyn, esq. is dated "Long Leat, 11 Oct. 1706." The charter was further confirmed 2 Henry VI. and 3 Edward IV.|| James I. also renewed and confirmed it by letters patent, dated the 12th of July, in the seventeenth year of his reign: his confirmation begins with a recital of various privileges granted by preceding kings and queens, to be held with the city and town at fee-farm, by the rent of £.40 per annum; which privileges being granted to the inhabitants under different names, the king (on their petition, and at the request of William Earl of Pembroke, Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, &c.) willing that one form of government should prevail in the city, and that the inhabitants should enjoy more ample

A. D.
1218.

1382.

1399.

1424

1464.

1620.

* See page 345.

† Harl. MS. 606.

‡ MS. Browne Willis, Esq. but is it not rather 5 Richard II. as the A. D. is 1382?

§ Harl. MS. 606.

|| Ibid.

liberties, "ordained that it should be a city incorporate for ever, by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens;" that they should be qualified to acquire lands, &c. to grant and demise lands and goods, to sue and be sued, and to have a common seal. It was further ordained, that there should be one Mayor and six Aldermen: that John Clarke, esq. should be mayor from the date of these letters patent until the Monday after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing; and that Edward Rawling, Richard Ravenhill, John Warden, Thomas Stephens, John Syrell, and Thomas Crumpe, should be aldermen; to whom and their successors were granted the city and suburbs, and all former liberties, &c. at £.40 rent, to be yearly paid at the Exchequer, at the feast of St. Michael above mentioned. It was further ordained, that "one and thirty of the better and more approved citizens" should constitute and be called "the Common Council," and should assist in the government of the city; and that the said common council should consist of

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN,

AND THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:

Sir John Scudamore, knt.	Philip Traherne,
John Hoskyns, esq.	William Cooper,
Thomas Johnes, esq.	Thomas Alderne,
George Smith,	Richard Reynoll,
Walter Morris,	James Lawrence,
James Roode,	Henry Maylard,
Philip Symonds,	Richard Weaver,
Robert Maylard,	James Carwardine,
John Maylard,	Richard Bullock,
Jonathan Wellington,	Robert Morgan,
John Chyn,	Richard Evans,
James Lane,	Jonas Meredith.

It was further ordained, that they should have and keep a council-house in the Guildhall of the city, and in the same should consult of

and decree statutes, laws, &c. concerning the good government of the said city, and concerning themselves, their professions, officers, apprentices, servants, artificers, and all other inhabitants, and that they should inflict on offenders such punishments as were not contrary to law.

It was also ordained, that the common council should have power to assemble in the Guildhall, on the first Monday in the month of August, yearly, and there should nominate a capital citizen of the said common council, to be Mayor for the year ensuing; which person so nominated should be sworn faithfully to perform that office, on the Monday after the feast of St. Michael, in the Guildhall, or the church of St. Peter, in the same city; and that the common council should proceed to a new election, when any person holding the office of mayor or alderman died, or was removed from either of the said offices: the power of removal being vested in the mayor and common council, or a majority of them, in case of misbehaviour.

It was further ordained, that the mayor, aldermen, and common council, should have power to elect "one famous and discreet man" as Chief Steward of the city: who might appoint "from time to time" at his pleasure, by his writing signed with his own hand, and sealed "with his own seal," one man or more learned in the law, to be Deputy or Deputies of the said Chief Steward: that William, Earl of Pembroke, should be first Chief Steward during his natural life: and that the power of election afterwards should be vested in the mayor and common council.

It was also ordained, that they should have one Common Clerk, or Prothonotary, and that James Clarke, esq. should be appointed to that office during his natural life, and that the appointment afterwards should be vested in the mayor and common council: that persons chosen to any offices and refusing to accept them, might be sent to

the common gaol by the mayor and common council, and reasonable fines be imposed on them.

It was further ordained, that one Sword-bearer and four Serjeants should be appointed, in order to carry the maces, the sword, and the hat called the hat of maintenance, before the mayor; that the city and jurisdiction should extend to the ancient limits; that there should be a court of record for all manner of actions; that the serjeants at mace should execute all processes; that the mayor should take recognizances, and the common or town-clerk should be king's clerk, to receive, &c. the said recognizances, and that the mayor, aldermen, and citizens (or common council) should make cognizance of all pleas, &c.

It was also ordained, that they should have one Prison or Gaol; view of frank-pledge; and return of all writs; that the mayor should be a Justice of the Peace during his mayoralty, and one year after; and also that the aldermen, and deputy of the chief steward should be Justices, during their continuance in office: that they should hold sessions, and that the town clerk should be Clerk of the Peace, and *Custos Rotulorum*: that they should from time to time hold a Gaol Delivery; that a Coroner for the city should be appointed by them with usual powers; a Gallows be erected for the execution of felons; that the mayor should be Clerk of the Markets and receive all fines, waifs, deodands, and felons' goods, and that he should be Escheator of the city during one year after his mayoralty.

It was further ordained, that there should be three markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; also two fairs of three days continuance each; one beginning on the 20th of June, and the other on the feast of Saint Dennis (Oct. 9,) during which markets and fairs, a court of Pi-poudre was to be held with all free customs to such court belonging: that the mayor and aldermen should have a guild for mer-

chants (*Gildam Mercatoriam*,) with a trading society, together with all customs to such guild belonging: that they should have power to assess and levy tallage: that all residents whatever should be at lot and scot with the citizens, and subject to the same contributions: that no inhabitant should maintain any franchise, unless he be a resident citizen in the guild: that no citizen should be a collector of taxes out of the city: that they should be free from all toll, lastage, passage, portage, stallage, and other exactions throughout the king's dominions: that no citizen should be put on foreign juries, nor foreigners be put on juries with the citizens: that they should not be compelled to appear before any justice or officer out of the city: that no freeman should be sued out of the liberty, on any pleas, &c. being or done within the city: that the said mayor, aldermen, &c. should have power to admit inhabitants to be citizens and freemen of the city; and power to purchase lands under certain restrictions, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.

It was also ordained, that no sheriff or other officer should enter the liberties of the city, to execute any thing pertaining to the office of the mayor, under the penalty of forty pounds: that the said aldermen, &c. should enjoy all former grants made to them; that such grants should be fully confirmed and renewed on this occasion, together with the restoration of any and every privilege to which they may have been at any time entitled; notwithstanding the disuse or abuse of such privileges, &c. saving and excepting all rights belonging to the bishop, dean and chapter of Hereford, to whose detriment, damage or prejudice nothing contained in these letters patent should extend:—and, lastly, that this grant should be made and sealed, without fine or fee in the Hanaper or elsewhere; although the true yearly value of the premises, or any part of them, be not particularly specified or mentioned.”

Dated 12th July, 17 James I.

Towards the close of the weak and inglorious reign of Charles II. the affairs of the nation were much influenced by the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) and nothing was omitted which could promote the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion. Amongst other expedients, the charters of various corporations were called in by the crown, in order that they might be new modelled and adapted towards effecting this purpose, and writs of *quo warranto* were issued against those which refused; Hereford was one of the number which submitted; and although the surrender was never inrolled, a new charter, by letters patent, was issued 28th April, 22 Charles II. reserving to the king the approbation of the chief steward, aldermen, and town clerk, and granting an additional fair, of three days continuance, from Wednesday in Easter week.

A. D.
1682.

Under this new arrangement the following were the members of the corporation :—

CHIEF STEWARD.

Henry, Marquis of Worcester (afterwards Duke of Beaufort.)

DEPUTY STEWARD.

Thomas Green, esq.

MAYOR.

Richard Gower, esq.

CHAMBERLAINS.

Henry Melling, esq.

||

Thomas Green, esq.

ALDERMEN.

Sir John Morgan, bart.

Bridstock Harford, esq.

Herbert Aubrey, esq.

||

William Bowdler,

Edward King,

Thomas Holmes, sen.

TOWN CLERK.

Thomas Clarke.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Thomas Price, esq.
 Herbert Westfaling, esq.
 Henry Melling, esq.
 Thomas Geers, esq.
 Marshall Brydges, esq.
 Thomas Duppa, esq.
 Robert Price, esq.
 Simon Traunter,
 Griffiths Reynolds,
 John Williams, sen.
 Thomas Clarke, jun.
 Thomas Smith,

William Maylard,
 John Williams,
 Gabriel Blyke,
 Robert Symonds, jun.
 Bridstock Harford, jun.
 Edmund Weaver,
 Thomas Holmes, jun.
 John Smith,
 John Barnes, jun.
 John Phillipps,
 Thomas Green,
 Thomas Bond.

This charter remained in force until James II. alarmed at the opposition and disgust which his conduct had excited, and anxious to counteract some of its effects, published a proclamation for restoring such charters and letters patent, the surrenders of which had not been enrolled.* The charter of James I. was thus re-assumed; but in order

* A modern author (Dr. Milner, of Winchester) has treated the subject of withdrawing or suspending the charters of different corporations with less impartiality than was to be expected from his acknowledged talents and reputation. On the suppression of religious houses by Henry VIII. he observes, "all the immense property thus iniquitously raised, being very soon squandered away, either in aggrandizing a few court favourites, or at the gaming-table, the hoary tyrant began again to look around him for fresh objects of sacrilege. An act was now obtained which authorised the king to seize upon all the property of hospitals, chauntries, GUILDS, and CORPORATIONS, (37 Hen. VIII. 1546.) In reality, all the colleges, indiscriminately, and the city corporations, no less than the hospitals, were virtually dissolved." Notwithstanding this asperity towards Henry VIII. the similar conduct of James II. on a subsequent occasion provokes no resentment from this author; but, on the contrary, is stated to have been both precedented and legal. "The late king (Charles II.) at the time of his death, was seized of the charters of London and most other cities: these were restored by the reigning monarch. The charter of Winchester, however, had not then been called for, Charles being probably unwilling to raise the least jealousy in a place so much devoted to him; but now a *quo warranto* was issued to know by what right this city claimed an exemption from the general laws of the kingdom. This, after some demur, caused the production of the original charter. It seems, however, as if the demand had been made only that it might be precisely known what the provisions and regulations in the charter actually were, as it was soon after returned in the same state, and with a fresh confirma-

A. D.
1698.

to remove all doubts and controversies on the subject, King William III. in the ninth year of his reign, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, the 14th of June, confirmed all the privileges, &c. recited in the said charter of James I. approving and ratifying Thomas Alderne, esq. in the office of mayor for one year ending as before stated; Thomas Lord Coningsby in that of chief steward, during his natural life; Robert Symonds the elder, Abraham Seward, Richard Wadeley, Thomas Matthews, James Price, and Thomas Clarke the younger, in the offices of aldermen; and the following persons in those of chief citizens, forming, with the mayor and aldermen, the common council of the city:

Thomas Clarke, sen.

John Williams, sen.

Herbert Westfaling, esq.

John Williams, jun.

Henry Smith,

Gabriel Blyke,

Richard Poole,

Thomas Church,

John Morse,

Josiah Taylor,

Robert Symonds, jun.

Theophilus Alye.

Bridstock Harford, esq.

William Greene,

Richard Baineham,

James Lane,

George Green,

Adam Wiggins,

Benjamin Hill,

Charles Carwardine,

Robert Dobyns, esq.

John Hill,

Richard Hankins,

Cave Woodhouse.

Thomas Clarke the elder, was also confirmed in the office of town clerk, or prothonotary; Rich. Baineham, in that of coroner; and James

tion." In a note on this passage, it is further observed, that "though this was considered as a violent measure at the time when it was adopted, yet it was *extremely common* in former days, as we have remarked in the course of this history: the truth is, charters not being the general laws of the kingdom, but rather exemptions from such laws, as they were granted by the royal will, *so they used to be suspended or abrogated by the same.*"—*Milner's Hist. Winchester*, vol. i. p. 334, and vol. i. p. 436. These opposite opinions on conduct so similar, are to be accounted for without entering into a minute or detailed examination: Henry VIII. was endeavouring to SUPPRESS, James II. to RESTORE, the Roman Catholic religion in this country.

Lane and George Green were appointed chamberlains. The mayor, for the time being, or, in his absence or indisposition, the deputy of the chief steward was appointed one of the justices of the *quorum*; and a new yearly fair, of three days continuance, was granted, from the first Tuesday next after the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary (2d of February) with all the usual privileges, &c.

The witnesses to these letters patent were the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the rest of the keepers and justices of the kingdom. They were signed, "by writ of privy seal, PIGOT;" and this memorandum made underneath;

"N. B. For a fine in the Hanaper are paid £.10.—J. SOMERS, C.—
"Examined."

By the provisions of these charters, Hereford still continues to be governed. The ancient arms of the city were *gules*, three lions pass. gard. *argent*, but "in consideration of the great loyaltie of the said city during the late rebellion, manifested more especially in their defending the same against the furious assaults of the rebellious Scots, who strictly besieged the same, a bordure *azure*, replenished with saltiers *or*, (Scottish crosses) were added to the said arms, and they were further adorned with supporters, viz. two lions rampant gard. *argent*, collared *azure*, on each collar three buckles *or*; crest, a lioncel pass. gard. *argent*, in dexter paw a sword erected, *proper*, hilted and pommelled *or*, and in a scroll underneath, this motto, "*Invictæ fidelitatis præmium.*"

These were granted by Sir Edward Walker, knt. principal garter king at arms, by patent, under his hand and seal of office, dated 16 September, 1645.*

The following are the names of the chief stewards and mayors, to the present time:

* Coll. Arm. K. 6.—3—Visit, 1683.

A. D.

CHIEF STEWARDS.

1620. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
John, Lord Viscount Scudamore.
1672. Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, created Duke of Beaufort, 1682.
1699. Thomas, Lord Coningsby.
1727. Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.
1746. Edward Harley, third Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.
1755. Edward Harley, fourth Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.
1790. Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl Marshal of England.

MAYORS.

RICHARD II.

1382. Thomas Wightfelde.
83. Henry Cachepoll.
84. Henry Cachepoll.
85. Richard Scudamore.
86. Richard Scudamore.
87. Richard Scudamore.
88. Richard Falke.
89. Richard Scudamore.
90. Thomas Chippenham.
91. John Prophete.
92. Thomas Wightfelde.
93. Thomas Wightfelde.
94. Richard Scudamore.
95. John Trovey.
96. John Trovey.
97. Thomas Chippenham.
98. Thomas Chippenham.

HENRY IV.

99. Thomas Chippenham.
1400. John Falke.
1. John Falke.
2. John Falke.
3. John Falke.
4. John Falke.

1405. John Mey.

6. John Mey.

7. John Mey.

8. John Mey.

9. John Mey.

10. John Mey.

11. John Mey.

12. John Falke.

HENRY V.

13. John Mey.

14. John Mey.

15. John Mey.

16. John Mey.

17. John Mey.

18. John Mey.

19. Walter Mibbe.

20. Thomas Chippenham.

21. John Falke.

HENRY VI.

22. John Falke.

23. John Mey.

24. John Mey.

25. John Mey.

26. John Mey.

27. John Mey.

1428. John Mey.

29. John Mey.

30. George Breynton.

31. George Breynton.

32. George Breynton.

33. George Breynton.

34. John Fuster.

35. John Falke.

36. Henry Chippenham.

37. John Woodward.

38. John Mey.

39. John Fuster.

40. John Falke.

41. John Mey.

42. William Beryngton.

43. Henry Chippenham.

44. Nicholas Falke.

45. Nicholas Falke.

46. John Fuster.

47. Richard Green.

48. Maurice Newton.

49. John Welford.

50. John Fuster.

51. John Chippenham.

52. John Chippenham.

53. John Fuster.

54. Maurice Newton.

55. Richard Greene.

56. John Chippenham.

57. John Chippenham.

58. John Chippenham.

59. John Chippenham.

60. Maurice Newton.

EDWARD IV.

61. John Vintener.

62. Thomas Beryngton.

1463. James Mey.

64. John Ashe.

65. Thomas Breynton.

66. John Barton.

67. Otis Cornewall.

68. John Fowler.

69. George Monyngton.

70. Thomas Breynton.

71. George Monyngton.

72. John Welford.

73. John Parsons.

74. Thomas Brynles.

75. Thomas Mey.

76. John Teylowe, sen.

77. Thomas Bromwich.

78. George Monyngton.

79. John Barton.

80. Thomas Mey.

81. John Parsons.

82. Philip Scudamore.

EDWARD V. & RICHARD III.

83. John Chippenham.

84. John Barton.

HENRY VII.

85. Thomas Mey.

86. John Chippenham.

87. Philip Glover.

88. Robert Buriton.

89. Thomas Mey.

90. John Chippenham.

91. Thomas Draper.

92. John Teylowe.

93. John Walle.

94. Roger Gibbes.

95. Thomas Draper.

96. John Teylowe.

1497. Roger Gibbes.

98. Roger Gibbes.

99. Richard Bromwich

1500. James Mey.

1. Henry Chippenham.

2. Richard Browne.

3. William Wall.

4. John Bruges.

5. Henry Chippenham.

6. Roger Beale.

7. Robert Gibbes.

8. William Baynham.

HENRY VIII.

9. Richard Phelips.

10. Richard Bromwich.

11. John Walle.

12. Thomas Gebons.

13. George Honor.

14. Thomas Gebons.

15. Thomas Gebons.

16. Richard Phelips.

17. Robert Gibbes.

18. Richard Phelips.

19. { Roger Beale, died,*
Richard Brown.

20. Richard Phelips.

21. Robert Gibbes.

22. William Synagh.

23. Thomas Gebons.

24. Richard Phelips.

25. Richard Warnecombe.

26. Thomas Gibbes.

1527. John Herbert.

28. Thomas Havard.

29. John Cantercelly.

30. Thomas Gibbes.

31. Hugh Walsh.

32. Richard Phelips.

33. Thomas Gebons.

34. John Meredith.

35. Thomas Gebons.

36. Thomas Graunger.

37. Hugh Walshe.

38. Thomas Gebons.

39. Thomas Havard.

40. Richard Warnecombe.

41. Hugh Meredith.

42. Thomas Gibbes.

43. William Barkeley.

44. Hugh Walishe.

45. Lewis ap Rees.

46. Thomas Bromwiche.

EDWARD VI.

47. Rowland Rees.

48. John Warnecombe.

49. John Phelips.

50. Hugh Meredith.

51. Williams Rawlyns.

52. Thomas Havard.

MARY.

53. William Smathie.

PHILIP & MARY.

54. Hugh Walshe.

55. John Karrye.

* "The lord of the manor of Pencomb is entitled to a pair of gilt spurs from every mayor of Hereford who dies in that office."—*Bloant's MS.*

1556. Thomas Havard.

57. Walter Carewaredyn.

58. Richard Parteryche.

ELIZABETH.

59. Thomas Webbe.

60. John Maylarde.

61. John Gybbes.

62. Henry Dueston.

63. Thomas Church.

64. John Maylard.

65. William Rawlyns.

66. John Barkeley.

67. John Maylard.

68. Bevis Cartewrighte.

69. Matthew Jeffries.

70. William Bennet.

71. James Warnecombe.

72. James Boyle.

73. Gregory Price.

74. John Maylard.

75. Richard Warnecombe.

76. Gregory Price.

77. Richard Bromwich.

78. James Warnecombe.

79. James Boyle.

80. Walter Hurdman.

81. John Barkeley.

82. Thomas Davies.

83. James Boyle.

84. George Hurdman.

85. William Maylard.

86. Thomas Church.

87. Paul Phellpots.

88. William Garnons.

89. Richard Perrott.

90. Edward Walford.

1591. Thomas Maylard.

92. William Webb.

93. Barth. Edwards.

94. William Boyle.

95. Bryan Newton.

96. John Carwardyn.

97. Gregory Prise.

98. Edward Rawlynges.

99. Richard Ravenhill.

1600. James Smith.

1. Thomas Clarke.

2. Walter Hurdman.

JAMES I.

3. John Midson.

4. John Warden.

5. James Russell.

6. William Whitlock.

7. William Carwardine.

8. Thomas Stephens.

9. John Syrell.

10. Thomas Crumpe.

11. George Smith.

12. Thomas Williams.

13. Walter Morris.

14. Roger Phillpots.

15. James Smyth.

16. James Rodd.

17. Philip Symonds.

18. John Clarke.

19. Jonathan Wellington.

20. John Chynn.

21. James Lane.

22. Philip Trehearne.

23. William Cooper.

24. Thomas Alderne.

CHARLES I.

1625. Richard Veynall.
 26. James Laurence.
 27. Richard Weaver.
 28. James Carwardyne.
 29. Richard Evans.
 30. Jonas Meredith.
 31. Richard Edwyn.
 32. Thomas Curthose.
 33. Anthony Pembruge.
 34. Walter Wall.
 35. Richard Phillpots.
 36. Thomas Church.
 37. Thomas Symonds.
 38. Henry Melling.
 39. James Barrol.
 40. Edmund Aston.
 41. David Bowen.
 42. William Price.
 43. { Thomas Rogers, died,
 { Philip Trehearne.
 44. John Cooper.
 45. William Cater.
 46. William Phillips.
 47. Richard Phillpotts.

INTER-REGNUM.

48. { Edward King, ejected
 { by Parliament.
 { Thomas Seaborne.
 49. Thomas Seaborne.
 50. John Powell.
 51. John Lewis.
 52. Thomas Bond.

CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

53. Jerome Adis.
 54. Richard Lyde.

1655. Roger Meredith.

56. James Smith.
 57. Thomas Paynard.

R. CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

58. William Lane.
 59. John Hill.

CHARLES II.

60. Thomas Davies.
 61. James Laurence.
 62. Thomas Holmes.
 63. William Edwyn.
 64. Robert Symonds.
 65. James Ely.
 66. Hugh Rodd.
 67. John Smyth.
 68. James Wellington.
 69. John Rawlins.
 70. Richard Wadeley.
 71. Thomas Clarke.
 72. John Williams.
 73. { John Phillpots, died,
 { Hugh Rodd.
 74. Thomas Symonds.
 75. Henry Caldicott.
 76. Abraham Seward.
 77. Thomas Matthews.
 78. Richard Williams.
 79. James Price.
 80. John Cooke.
 81. Richard Gower.
 82. Thomas Clarke.
 83. Herbert Westfaling.
 84. Simon Traunter.

JAMES II.

85. Griffith Reignolds.
 86. Thomas Smyth.

1687. { William Maylard.
 { John Williams.
 88. { Thomas Holmes.
 { Thomas Clarke.

WILLIAM III. & MARY II.

89. Henry Smith.
 90. Gabriel Blyke.
 91. Richard Poole.
 92. Thomas Church.
 93. John Abrahall.
 94. John Morse.
 95. Josiah Taylor.
 96. Thomas Alderne.
 97. Bridstock Harford.
 98. Richard Baynham.
 99. James Lane.

1700. George Green.

1. Adam Wiggins.

ANNE.

2. Charles Carwardine.
 3. Richard Hankins.
 4. Cave Woodhouse.
 5. William Wadeley.
 6. William Symonds.
 7. Robert Clayton.
 8. Philip Scandrett.
 9. William Maddox.
 10. Thomas Bayley.
 11. Thomas Barrow.
 12. Philip Symonds.
 13. Benjamin Phillipps.

GEORGE I.

14. Thomas Witherstone.
 15. Thomas Paynard.
 16. Thomas Symonds.
 17. Thomas Traunter.

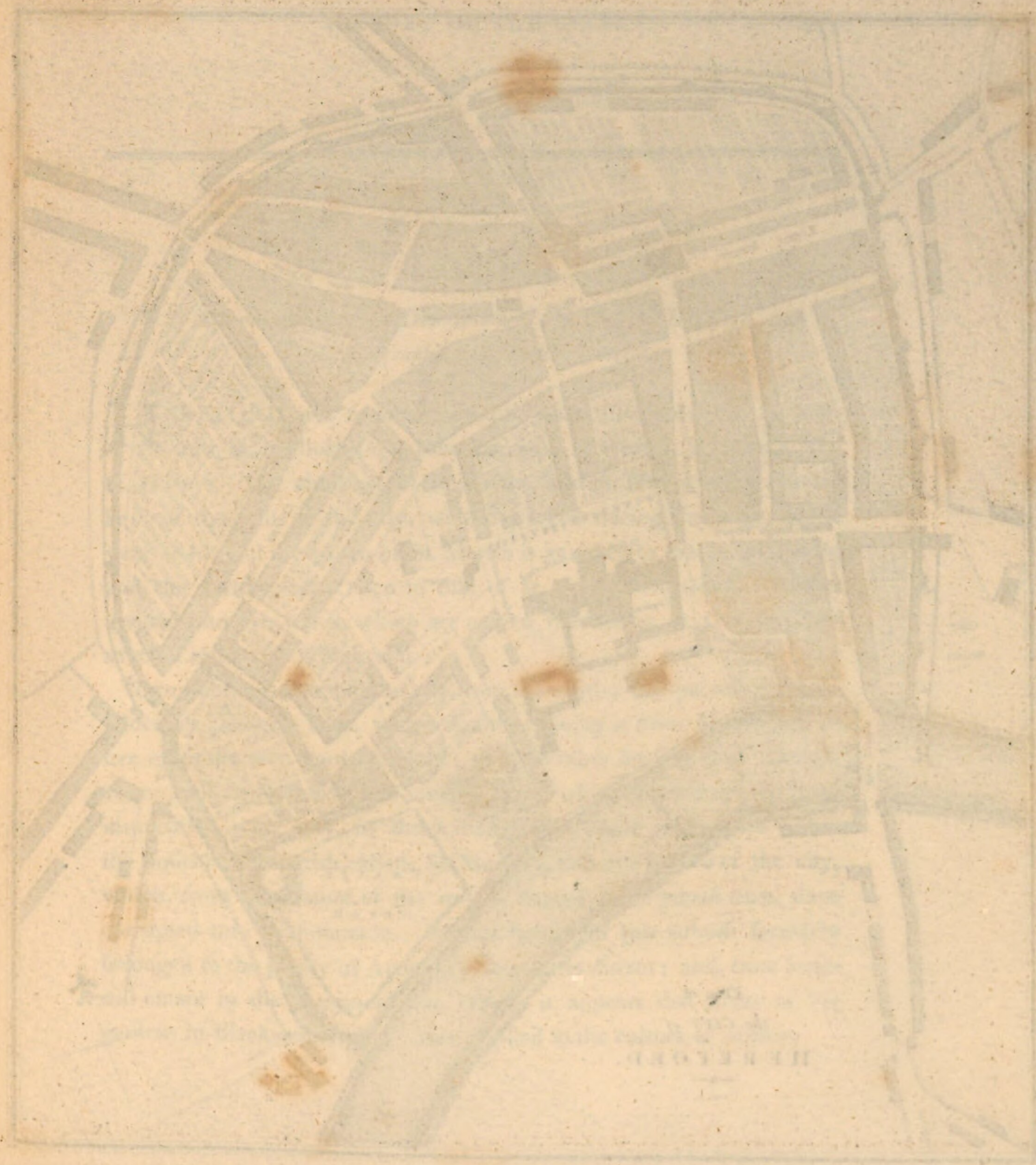
1718. Thomas Russell.

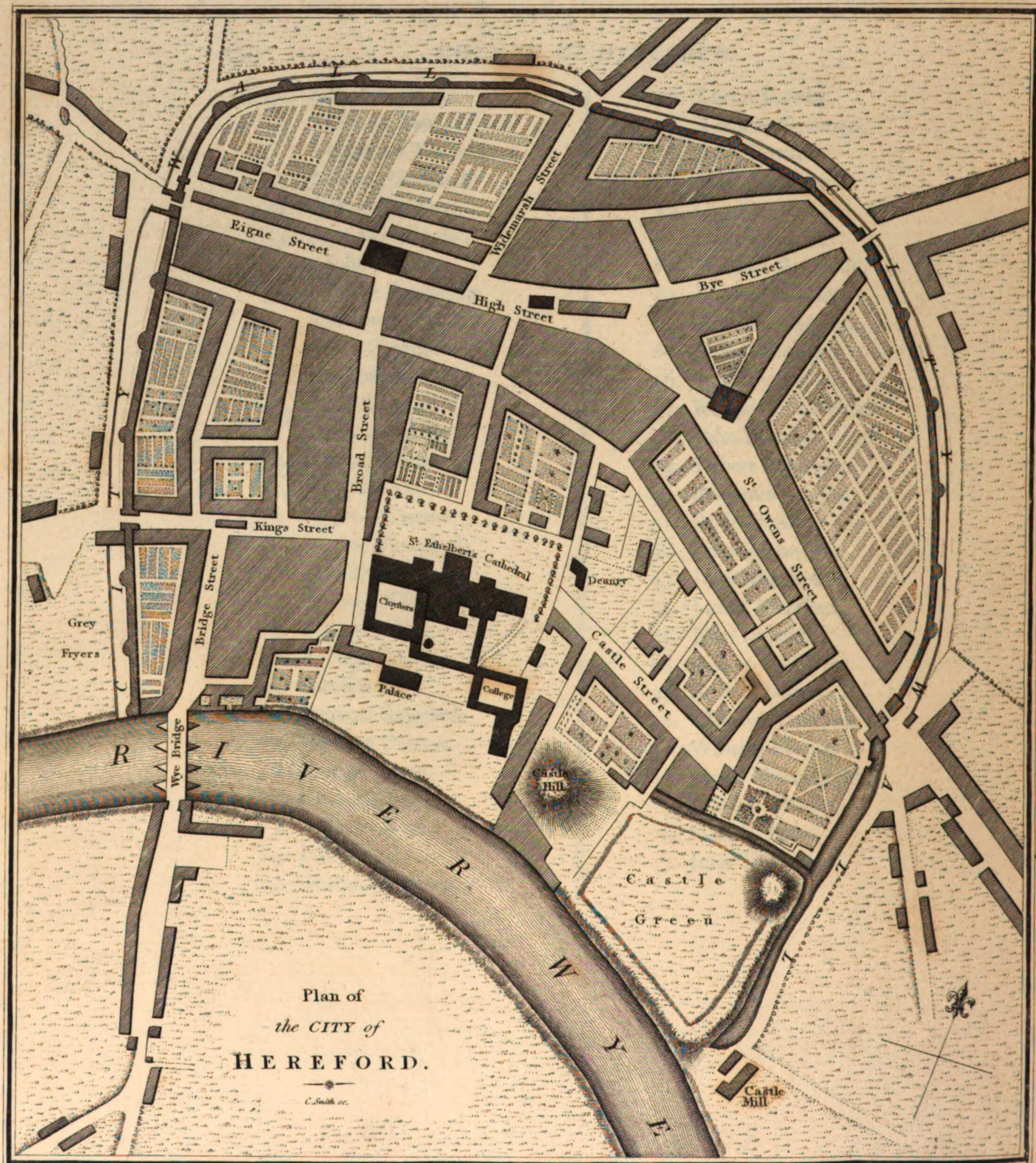
19. Thomas Church.
 20. Thomas Smith.
 21. Richard Poole.
 22. John Baynham.
 23. { William Jones.
 { William Maddox.
 24. John Hunt.
 25. Thomas Williams.
 26. James Hunt.

GEORGE II.

27. Philip Symonds.
 28. Thomas Ford.
 29. Theophilus Lane.
 30. Charles Mayo.
 31. Thomas Sandford.
 32. Thomas Willym.
 33. Robert Ravenhill.
 34. William Holmes.
 35. James Symonds.
 36. Joseph Trumper.
 37. William Rowley.
 38. Edmund Thomas.
 39. Thomas Crofts.
 40. James Brotherton.
 41. James Lord.
 42. William Stephens.
 43. William Maddox.
 44. Thomas Seaborne.
 45. John Cam.
 46. George Hipkiss.
 47. William Ravenhill.
 48. Robert Symonds.
 49. { Robert Scandrett.
 { James Symonds.
 50. William Chinn.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1751. James Terry.
 52. { Charles Biss.
 { Edmund Thomas.
 53. Thomas Gomond.
 54. William Holmes.
 55. Cave Woodhouse.
 { John Cooke.
 56. { James Brotherton
 { William Maddox.
 57. Josiah Clarke.
 58. John Medley.
 59. Price Clutton.
 GEORGE III.
 60. Richard Moore.
 61. John Wood.
 62. Thomas Church.
 63. Francis Campbell.
 64. Arnold Barrell.
 65. William Chinn.
 66. John Gwillim.
 67. Thomas Mayo.
 68. Edward Cox.
 69. Stephen Sandford.
 70. William Barrow.
 71. George Terry.
 72. Isaac Skyrme.
 73. William Bird.
 74. John Cam.
 75. George Hayward.</p> | <p>1776. Lacon Lambe.
 77. Thomas Gomond.
 78. John Powles.
 79. John Seaborne.
 80. Charles Cooke.
 81. Joseph Perrin.
 82. William Ravenhill.
 83. James Holland.
 84. William Holmes.
 85. John Whitmore.
 86. William Taylor.
 87. Richard Hardwick.
 88. John Palmer.
 89. Robert Hathway.
 90. Benjamin Maddy.
 91. Peter Dickins.
 92. Francis Havard.
 93. John Matthews.
 94. James Hereford.
 95. John Ireland.
 96. Robert Phillipps.
 97. F. B. Thomas.
 98. William Symonds.
 99. William Bennet.
 1800. James Wainwright.
 1. William Powles.
 2. John Griffiths.
 3. John Sherburn.</p> |
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CHAP. III.

*Ancient and modern Description of the City of Hereford,
with Biographical and other Notices.*

HEREFORD was formerly divided into six Parishes, viz. St. Martin's, St. Nicholas', St. John Baptist's, All-Saints, St. Peter's, and St. Owen's. The churches of St. Martin, and St. Owen, being situated beyond the walls of the city, were destroyed during the siege, in the year 1645, and the parish of St. Martin is annexed to that of All-Saints, and the parish of St. Owen to that of St. Peter. Hereford is further divided into five wards, which are named Wyebridge, St. Owen's, Byestreet, Eigne, and Widemarsh.

Two public roads enter the city from the south; the one leading from Gloucester through Ross, with a branch joining it from Monmouth at five miles distance from Hereford; and the other leading from Abergavenny, with a branch at two miles distance, which formed the old communication with Hay, in Brecknockshire. These roads unite within the limits of the parish called, St. Martin's, and in a suburb of the city, which, from the nature of the soil, is named *Black-marsh-town*, since corrupted into Blakemaston. Several houses in this suburb formerly belonged to the priory of Aconbury, four miles distant; and, from leases still extant in the Augmentation Office, it appears that many of the gardens in Black-marsh-town were applied to the culture of saffron.

In the twelfth year of Henry VII. a lease was granted by Isabel Gardiner, prioress of Aconbury, to John Allen, painter, of a garden in Blakemaston, for twenty-one years, under the annual rent of ten-pence; and two-pence yearly to the chief lord; the said John Allen covenanting to leave the garden, at the end of that term, "well sett
" with safforne."* As late also as the 20th year of Henry VIII. another lease was granted by the same prioress, to William Ap Rees, baker, of "a saffurne garden in Blakemaston, during twenty-one years,
" under the annual rent of two shillings."† A grant was also made two years afterwards, by the same prioress, to James Tyler, of the city of Hereford, of an annual rent or fee of thirteen shillings and four-pence, during his life; in consideration of which he engaged to keep in repair all houses in Blakemaston belonging to the said priory, and two houses belonging to the prioress, and also the chancel of their church of Malmeshull (now Mansel) Lacy.

On rising ground, immediately beyond this suburb, and adjoining the road to Abergavenny on the north side, a parcel of uninclosed land, about an acre in quantity, has much the appearance of *barrows* on its surface. The continual state of warfare by which this county was so long disturbed, seems to strengthen the probability of such a suggestion; but on a careful opening and examination of several of these mounds on this occasion, no appearance was discovered which could warrant any other conclusion, but that they were thus thrown up in search of gravel. The execution of malefactors took place on this spot previous to the erection of the new gaol, and hence it acquired the name of the *Gallows Tumps*. This was probably the scene of a melancholy event recorded by Walton, who concludes a note on *smoking*, which he

* Convent Leases in Aug. Office.

† Ex eod.

presumes may dispose his reader to laugh, with the relation of a fact “ which may go near to make him weep.” In the reign of the merciless Queen Mary, an inhabitant of Hereford, whose name was *Kemble*, was condemned for heresy, and in his walk, of some distance, from the prison to the stake, attended by a crowd of weeping friends and neighbours, *he smoked a pipe of tobacco*, with all the tranquillity and fortitude of a primitive martyr : and hence arose the term of a *Kemble pipe*, long used in Herefordshire to signify the last pipe smoked before a company dispersed.* This tradition, however, seems at present to be totally forgotten ; nor is it reconcileable with the generally received date of the introduction of tobacco into England.

The church dedicated to St. Martin was situated on the east side of the street of that name, and about fifty yards south from the end of the bridge, where a gate was erected to defend the entrance into the fortified part of the city ; the church had a steeple and three bells.† The dedication of the altar, by Bishop Orlton, took place on the 9th of April, 1325.‡ A chauntry, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded in it and endowed with lands in *Nether Bolinghope* : this was sold 7 Edw. VI. to John Harford and John Farley : Richard Wooten was the last incumbent, and had a pension allowed him of £.3 11s. 6d. after its sale. During the siege alluded to above, and particularized in the military account of Hereford, the church probably suffered both from the assailants and the besieged ; no vestige of it remains, nor has any further description been met with.

Amongst the obits celebrated in the Cathedral church were those of *Ade le Bond*, of Hinton, in this parish, and Sybill, his wife, who

* Walton's Complete Angler, 2 Part. p. 18.

† Willis's Hist. Cathed. v. ii. p. 505.

‡ Orlton's Register, p. 94.

contributed four shillings annual rent issuing from lands in Black-marsh-town, towards the fabric of the cathedral.

Near St. Martin's church was an hospital as early as A. D. 1226; part of its endowment consisted of a mill at Marden, and other donations which were confirmed to it by Henry III. in these words:

“ Rex confirmat donationem factum per Willielmum filium Warini,
“ Deo et hospital: juxta pontem de Wayne in civitate Hereford: de mo-
“ lendino de Mawortham et diversis aliis.”*

Two small chapels stood also in this suburb; the site of one is unknown; but that of the latter was on the branch of the suburb which leads towards Ross. Each had a garden, and a small bell of the value of two shillings and eight-pence. Thomas ap More was in possession of one of them in the reign of Edward VI. when it was returned by presentment.

The bridge is of stone, and has six arches over the river Wye; an engraving of it is given as a frontispiece to the fourth volume of Grose's Antiquities, where that able author has observed, that “ at what time the
“ bridge was built is uncertain; but, from its appearance, it seems the
“ work of different times.” The first bridge in this situation, of which any satisfactory accounts have been met with, was erected in the reign of Henry I. and at his particular instigation. It was probably constructed of wood, as stone bridges were first introduced by the Empress Maud.† Richard (who was Bishop of Hereford from A. D. 1120 to 1127) contributed materially to this useful work. These particulars are collected from the life of the martyr Ethelbert, written by Osbert de Clare, a monk of Westminster, and recorded in the Itinerary, by Leland, in these words:—“ Pons factus super Vagam apud Herefordiam

* MS. Cant. Mayle.

† Hume.

“ tempore Henrici primi, ipso rege imperante, et piis elemosinam ad
 “ tam utile opus erogantibus. Facta hæc partim consilio domini Ri-
 “ card, episcopi Hereford: qui præcessit Roberto Betune episcopo.”
 About the year 1390, a sum of money was contributed by the dean and
 chapter of Hereford, “ in subsidium pavementi de Widemarcys et
 “ pontis de Weya;”* and provisions were made that the donation should
 not be considered as a precedent, nor in any manner operate to the
 prejudice of the dean and chapter in future.

The date of the present bridge is not precisely known; its appear-
 ance suggests that it was constructed about the end of the fifteenth
 century. The variation in the style of architecture, as noticed by
 Mr. Grose, is thus to be accounted for. During the siege so frequently
 mentioned, the Scotch army pressed their attack on this quarter; and
 the gate, which defended the south end of the bridge, became so
 materially injured, that the gallant governor was apprehensive that
 an easy access would thus be opened to the besiegers; he, therefore,
 directed the third arch from the city to be destroyed, and a tempo-
 rary communication with the gate was preserved by means of planks,
 laid from one pier to the other. After the siege, the arch was rebuilt
 with the original materials, but the height was considerably reduced,
 and thus gave rise to Mr. Grose's observation.

A reach of the river above the bridge, and extending to Belmont, is
 strikingly beautiful; whilst the episcopal palace below,

----- “ In sweet serenity

“ O'erhangs the polish'd flood.”†-----

The situation of the Palace, in a garden gently declining towards the
 south, and terminated by the river, has more to recommend it than the

* MS. Bodl. Lib. No. 329.

† MS. dialogue attributed to the late T. P. Symonds, of Pengethley, Esq.

building itself. A neat chapel was added to it in the year 1798, by Dr. John Butler, then bishop.

Passing the bridge, a street, named from it, extends from south to north, and is terminated by the church of St. Nicholas. In the year 1376, “ Matilda de Erdesleye confirmavit David Blode de Hereford et
“ Matilde uxori ejus, novum suum tenementum et unam cameram in
“ parietibus petrosam cum celario subtus edificato, dicto tenemento
“ adjacenti, et unam parcellam gardini dicte camere adjacentem in
“ vico vocato *Wyebbrugge-strete*, insimul situat: inter terram Ade de
“ Dyndre, rectoris ecclesie Sancti Nichol: de Hereford, et terram Willi
“ Chyde, pistoris, ex parte unâ, et terram dicte David et terram can-
“ tarie spectantem Sancti Thome martyris in dictâ ecclesiâ et terram
“ religiosorum virorum Abbat: et Convent: de Dorâ.—His testibus,
“ Henrico Cachepoll, et Johanne Cachepoll, et Willo. de la Mare, bal-
“ livis Domini regis civitatis Hereford: et multis aliis.”

West of this street, and near the bank of the river, stood a house of *Grey Friars*, which was founded by Sir William Pembrugge, knt. in the reign of Edward III.* Speed, in his map, names it a house of White Friars, and dedicates it to St. Guthlac; but in these particulars, and in its valuation, he has confounded it with another religious community which flourished in Bye-street suburb, and will be treated of hereafter. The order was certainly that of Grey Friars, and it is mentioned as such by Stukely, Leland, and other writers. The Worcester annals mention that it was flourishing as early as A. D. 1293.† The donation of a bishop of Hereford, which comprised lands of considerable value, formed part of its endowment. As usual with institutions of this nature, many distinguished persons fixed on this as their place of

* Not. Monast.

† Aug. Sac. v. i.

sepulture. According to Leland, amongst those interred here was the celebrated Owen Meredith, otherwise Owen Tudor, whose body was deposited “in navi ecclesie in sacello, sine ullâ sepulchri memoriâ.”* He was beheaded at Hereford in the year 1461. Many of the Chaundos and Cornewall families were also buried here; and thence it may be inferred that they had been benefactors. After the general dissolution of religious houses, a grant dated 16th of Jan. 31 Henry VIII. “was made to John Younge, of the city of Hereford, and his assigns, “of a hall called, the *Hostrye*, with two chambers adjoining, under “other chambers, being parcel of the edifices and lands of the house “of the late Friars Minors, in the city of Hereford, lately dissolved, “and of one garden lying on the west part of the said hall, and one “piece of land lying between the wall of the said city, and the convent orchard, for the term of twenty-one years, under the annual “rent of five shillings.”† The remainder of the premises was leased to Walter Nott and his assigns: they were described as consisting of “one great hall and four chambers, lying together under the chambers “demised to John Younge, and the common kitchen there, with a “garden adjoining, and a bake-house and one stable, and a house, “called the Gardener’s, and one parcel of land there lying between “the said bake-house and stable, and the water-course there with the “appurtenances; all which premises, &c. lye and exist within the precinct of the house of the late Friars Minors, in the city of Hereford, “lately dissolved; as also of one water-mill, together with a certain “pond and water-course, and other water-courses there within the said “city, and one parcel of land there, lying near the river Wye, containing, by estimation, one acre and an half, late in the tenure of

* Leland’s Itinerary.

† Inrol. Leases in Aug. Office.

“ Thomas Baskervyle, and one other parcel of land there, called the
“ *Churchyard*, late in the tenure of Richard Mylwarde; and one
“ meadow there, with a certain circuit of land, called the *Walk*, con-
“ taining in the whole, by estimation, one acre and an half, late in the
“ tenure of Richard Steade, to the said house lately belonging, under
“ the yearly rent of £.2 5s. 8d.” This was dated the 20th of March,
31 Henry VIII. But notwithstanding these leases, the conditions of
which were perhaps not complied with, the premises were afterwards
granted (36 Henry VIII.) to Mr. James Boyle, one of the ancestors of
the noble family of Boyle, Lord Boyle, &c. who had their residence
in Hereford during many generations, and had property near the Grey
Friars. Ludowick Boyle lived here in the reign of Edward III.* being
father of John Boyle, which John was father of James, who had issue,
James, father of Ludowick Boyle, of Bidney, and of the Friars, in
the city of Hereford: this Ludowick lived in the reign of Henry VI.
and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Russell, esq. by whom he
had issue a daughter, Eleanor, first married to Watkin Russell, and
secondly to Hugh Ap Harry: the said Ludowick had also two sons,
John and Roger, which John inherited the estate here, and left issue,
Thomas and James, which James had a grant of the site, &c. of Grey
Friars, as above mentioned; Roger, the second son, married a daugh-
ter of Thomas Pateshall, of the Ford, in this county, esq. and had
issue, 1. John Boyle, of Hereford; 2. Roger, and several others. Roger
had issue, 1. John; 2. Richard; and 3. Hugh: which Richard laid
the foundation of the honours of this family, being created Earl of
Cork, &c.

Amongst the several branches of this family may be enumerated the
titles of Lord Clifford of Lanesborough, Baron Bandon, and Baron

* Collins's Peerage.

Broghill, Baron Boyle, Viscount Dungarvan, Viscount Blessington, Viscount Shannon, Viscount Kinelineaky, Earl of Cork, Earl of Orrery, Earl of Burlington, &c. all in Ireland; and, lastly, Baron Boyle, of Marston, in the county of Somerset, and kingdom of England. The most distinguished of the Boyles were Richard, the great Earl of Cork, who died in September 1643, and Robert, his seventh son, well known as one of the greatest philosophers and most virtuous men of his age. This earl wrote the principal events of his own life, and entitled the collection "TRUE REMEMBRANCES." It is given in detail by Collins, in his Peerage, and indicates the warmest loyalty and parental affection. He had eight sons, and seven daughters, most of whom allied themselves by marriage with the principal families of the nobility in England and Ireland.

Thomas, elder brother of James Boyle, of the Grey Friars, resided in Hereford, and married Catherine, daughter of Alexander Haworth, of Burhope-hall, in this county, esq.* He had issue four sons and seven daughters, viz. 1. John, who died without issue; 2. Henry, who was living A. D. 1590; 3. Richard; and, 4. William, who was mayor of Hereford, A. D. 1593. His daughters were, 1. Joan, wife of William Harley; 2. Ann, wife of — Kinnersley; 3. Alice; 4. Margaret; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Jane, wife of Henry Matthew; and, 7. Eleanor, wife of Richard Fletcher.

James Boyle, of the Grey Friars, was mayor of Hereford, 14, 20, and 24 Elizabeth; he had issue four sons and nine daughters, viz. 1. James, who married Catherine, daughter of — Vaughan, and was sheriff of this county 29 Elizabeth; 2. John, who married Catherine, daughter of — Price, of Radnor; 3. Thomas; 4. Richard:—his

* Herald. Visit.

daughters were, 1. Catherine; 2. Matilda, wife of Thomas Parker; 3. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Barrow; 4. Jane, wife of Edward Dansey; 5. Eleanor, wife of Henry Vaughan; 6. Margaret, wife of John Harper; 7. Joyce, wife of Thomas Weaver; 8. Dorothy, wife of Richard Pearle; and, 9. Ann, wife of Oliver Vaughan.

Gregory Boyle, probably a brother of the above Thomas and James was one of the representatives of the city of Hereford in Parliament, in the year 1585. The arms of the family are, party per bend crenelle, *argent* and *gules*; crest, on a wreath, a lion's head erased, party per pale crenelle, *argent* and *gules*.

In the local authorities, to which access has been had on the present occasion, the name of *Boyle* does not occur after these dates; Ireland becoming the seat of their advancement, it is probable that they soon afterwards alienated their property here, and pursued their rising fortune in that kingdom.

The premises have since had various possessors: in the year 1670 they were given in dowry with Elizabeth, daughter of John Byrth, of Whitbourne, in this county, to Ralph Bucknell, of London, brewer; in 1709, he bequeathed them to his two daughters, and only children, Elizabeth and Hester, to be divided in moieties between them. Elizabeth married Matthew Howard, of Hackney, in Middlesex, merchant; and Hester married Joseph Smith, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, gent. In 1712, the said Matthew and Joseph sold the premises to Nicholas Phillpott, of St. James's, Westminster, esq. whose widow Mary, conveyed them, in 1737, to Blayney Baldwyn, gent. by whom they were afterwards sold to Mr. William Moore, of Hereford, who at the same time purchased a fee-farm rent of one shilling five pence and three farthings per annum, payable to the crown, and issuing from the premises. In 1791, Mr. William Moore left them, by will, to his two

sons, Francis and William, by whom they were disposed of in 1802, to a company, incorporated for the purposes of carrying on a manufactory, which is not yet completed.

No vestige of the original building is now to be seen ; but Dr. Stukeley, in his Itinerary, published 1724, mentions that persons were then living who remembered a gate-house and other parts standing : its complete destruction or decay seems, therefore, to have taken place at the end of the seventeenth century.

In the suburb beyond Friar's Gate, and extending west from St. Nicholas Church, are a manor and estate, called the *Barton*, which are mentioned by Gervase of Canterbury (who lived in the reign of Richard I.) to have been the site of a priory of Benedictine Monks. Speed also notices it, but Tanner, and other authors of repute, deem this opinion erroneous. It is probable that if such a house existed here, the revenues were annexed at an early date to the see of Hereford, to which the Barton now belongs.

East from the church of St. Nicholas, King's-street (formerly King's-ditch) extends towards the cathedral, by which it is terminated in that direction. A manufactory for flannel has lately been established here, and promises that success which the proprietors so well deserve, and that employment of which the industrious poor are in so much want. Various attempts have been made, at different periods, to introduce considerable manufactories in the city of Hereford ; but unfortunately none (except the making of gloves) have yet obtained a permanent footing. Several years since, " an essay " was composed " towards the advancement of trade, by encouraging and establishing a manufactory of " *hats made with straw*, in the city and county of Hereford." This essay contained many sensible suggestions, and pointed out a mode by which women and children, thus engaged, were to acquire a mainte-

nance for themselves, “ from the smallest child to the properest dame.” The outline of the plan was,—1. that a sufficient fund (£.300 in the first instance) be advanced by a society, receiving no interest during the first year; 2. that proper instructions be procured from Hertfordshire, or some of those counties in which the manufactory then prevailed; and, 3. that a stock of thread and straw be provided for the use of the learners. Amongst the advantages held out, it was stated that, in addition to finding employment for the poor, a hat was then to be made for eight-pence, which was sold at the retail price of one shilling and six-pence; that the situation of Hereford was particularly eligible, from the opportunities of sale not only in the immediate vicinity, but in the great towns of Bristol, Worcester, Gloucester, and Shrewsbury, and even as far as Ireland: to these were added the important considerations of the cheapness of labour, the multiplicity of poor, and the abundant produce of corn in the county.

It does not, however, appear that this experiment was put to the test of trial; but its practicability may even now be worthy consideration, from the importance of the object, and from the smallness of the fund necessary to carry it into execution. The want of this, or some other employment for the poor, seems to have occurred forcibly to the mind of Lord Scudamore; and, in hopes of affording one, that nobleman, in a codicil to his will, dated September 4, 1668, “ bequeathed the sum of £.400 “ as a perpetual stock, to set to work the poor people of the city of “ Hereford.” In the year 1698, this money was put out at interest, on mortgage, by the then bishop of Hereford, and other trustees named in the will: in the year 1763, this sum, with the interest, had accumulated to £.1091 11s. 0d. which were then laid out, in the name of James, Lord Beauclerc, Bishop of Hereford, in the purchase of three per cent. annuities, and produced £.1320 14s. 0d. By a decree of the

Court of Chancery, in the following year, the Bishop of Hereford, the Dean of Hereford, the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Rector of St. Nicholas, together with the Mayor, senior Alderman, and Town Clerk, were appointed Trustees; and a majority of them were empowered to allow a salary, not exceeding £.15 per annum, to any person skilled in the linen or woollen manufactures (that is to say) in carding and spinning wool, in weaving and dressing woollen cloth and flannels, or in spinning flax or hemp, and weaving cloth to be made thereof. They were also empowered to purchase such implements and materials as should be necessary; to sell the manufactures when wrought, and to enter into contracts touching the same. Provisions were also made for the further management of the concern; but although additional power was given, by act of parliament, to dispose of the said money, towards employing the poor of the city, in *any manufacture, trade, or business whatsoever*, it does not appear that such application has been yet made, excepting in one instance, about the year 1772, when under the direction of a clothier from Gloucestershire, a number of the poor inhabitants were instructed in spinning wool; but from some mismanagement, the scheme not only failed, but the sum of £.500, which had been advanced from Lord Scudamore's fund, was irrecoverably dissipated. Notwithstanding this loss, the accumulated amount of this fund is now £.3005 19s. 9d. three per cent. stock.

Another attempt to introduce a manufactory was made about the same time, under the direction of Mr. George Bradford, an ingenious and skilful mechanic, of this city. Many carpets, of excellent quality, were woven and finished in Hereford: several of them are now in good condition, and their colours have undergone no perceptible change. Broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres and shalloons were also included in this plan, and their textures were much approved. The

opportunity of purchasing the finest wool on the spot, and before it had passed through the hands of the dealers, was found very advantageous; but the death of one of the parties concerned, and perhaps some want of public encouragement, operated so much to the prejudice of the undertaking, that the whole was discontinued after a few years, and no attempts have since been made to effect its renewal.

The glove trade is still carried on with success, but not on a large scale; and hats are made by a few manufacturers.

A shorter communication from the bridge to the cathedral was formerly called Pipe-well-street, now abbreviated into Pipe-lane; and it attaches as much celebrity as can be acquired by having given birth to *Mrs. Eleanor Gwynne*, the celebrated favourite of Charles II. The memoirs of a courtesan cannot generally be supposed favourable to the cause of morality and virtue: but this instance, exhibiting the strange vicissitudes of human life; the opposite qualities which may prevail in the same character; and the serious impressions which arise in the mind, even after the most uninterrupted course of dissipation, may possibly add somewhat to our knowledge of human nature, and induce serious and useful reflections.

By one of the various transitions which remove individuals of every class from one place to another, Nell Gwynne, from her humble cottage in Pipe-lane, became an inhabitant of the great metropolis:* here she entered into the service of one of the fruiterers who attended the play-houses; and this was the character in which she first appeared in the lobby of Drury-lane. Agreeable in her person, and possessed of much natural humour and vivacity, she soon attracted the notice and affections of the manager, Mr. Hart; and, thus gifted, he introduced her on the

* Biographical Anecdotes by Mr. Rode. London, 8vo. 1799.

stage about the year 1667. In this situation she became a great favourite of Dryden's, who gave her the most shewy and alluring parts in his comedies, and wrote several prologues and epilogues expressly for her; of these she was the best speaker of her time; and in an epilogue to *Tyrannic Love*, she expressed her preference to comedy in these words—

----- "I die

" Out of my calling in a tragedy."*

The immediate cause of her becoming the object of the king's affection is thus represented. At the Duke's theatre, under Killigrew's patent, the celebrated Nokes appeared in a hat larger than that usually assigned to Pistol, which diverted the audience so much as to help off a bad play. Dryden, in return, caused a hat to be made of the circumference of a large coach-wheel, and made Mrs. Gwynne speak an epilogue under the umbrella of it, with the brim stretched out in its utmost horizontal extension, not unlike a mushroom of that size. No sooner did she appear in this strange dress, than the house was in convulsions of laughter. Amongst the rest, the king gave the fullest proofs of approbation, by going behind the scenes after the play, and taking her home in his own coach to sup with him. After this elevation she still continued on the stage, and shewed great powers in exhibiting the airy, fantastic, and sprightly effusions of the comic muse. At this period (A. D. 1670,) she was delivered of a son, who was afterwards created Duke of St. Alban's; and her grandson attained the honours of prelacy, and became the proprietor of that very episcopal palace which almost adjoined the humble cot where his maternal ancestor first drew her breath.

* Grammont's Memoirs, 4to. London, 1793.

As mistress of the king, Mrs. Gwynne betrayed neither avarice, pride, nor ostentation; she remembered all her theatrical friends, and rendered them services, generously discharging her debt of gratitude to Dryden, and proving a warm patroness to Otway and Lee. Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Sarum, mentions that the Duke of Buckingham told him, when Nell was first brought to the king, she asked a settlement of £.500 per annum, which Charles refused to allow; but the same author adds, from the same authority, that four years after, the king had lavished on her no less than £.60,000.* Nor was this immense sum merely dissipated in useless purposes: she was most munificent in her charities; and the single act of instigating the king to erect Chelsea Hospital, as an asylum for disabled soldiers, must entitle her memory to no inconsiderable respect. The ground on which it stands is generally admitted to have been given by Nell, as an encouragement to the design. A public-house in the vicinity of the hospital, and frequented by its tenants, still exhibits a rude representation of her head; and one of the first remembrances, usually called *toasts*, which is drunk after their dinner, acknowledges their gratitude to their patroness, Nell Gwynne.

When she first became connected with the king, that gay monarch was already surrounded by mistresses: Mad. de Queroualle, who was created Duchess of Portsmouth, the Duchess of Plymouth, Lady Cleveland, Lady Barbara Villiers, Miss Davis, and a long train of others, were avowedly of that description; but their conduct was unrestrained, whilst Mrs. Gwynne acquired particular credit for her fidelity to the king. In proof also of her sense and judgment, she would never become "the tool of working politicians," nor interfere in matters of serious moment. With such qualifications she be-

* Burnet's History of his own Times.

came a great favourite with the people, as well as with the monarch. An eminent goldsmith, who died in London, about forty years since, at an advanced age, had been often heard to relate, that when he was an apprentice, his master made a most expensive service of plate, as a present from the king to the Duchess of Portsmouth; that a great concourse of people used to crowd the shop, in order to gratify their curiosity and throw out curses against the duchess, but that all were unanimous in wishing the present had been for Mrs. Gwynne.

The sprightliness of her temper was a constant source of amusement to the king; the late Lord Vere, (afterwards Duke of St. Alban's) who was her descendant, used to relate, that on every 30th of January, during the reign of the Stuarts, the court and a great part of the nation accustomed themselves to deep mourning; but that his grandmother (Mrs. Gwynne,) dressed up his father when a boy, in the gayest and most tawdry dress she could find, and sent him on that day, to the drawing-room on some frivolous message to the king, who, when he saw him, exclaimed,—“Get along, you little bastard, what do you come here for in that dress?”* She was not only humorous and witty, but had a fine understanding, and possessed the talents necessary to enliven conversation in an eminent degree. Her place was generally kept at table with the king, Lords Rochester, Shaftesbury, &c. until the bounds of decency were exceeded, when she never failed to retire. Bishop Burnet describes her as the wildest and most indiscreet creature that was ever in a court, but admits that she continued in great favour with the king as long as he lived. Madame Sevigne, in one of her letters, mentions that the king's partiality towards Mrs. Gwynne

* Monthly Reviewers, 1800.

excited much jealousy in the Duchess of Portsmouth, which was heightened by insults and grimaces on the part of her rival; she also describes Mrs. Gwynne as young, confident, wild, and of an agreeable humour: singing, dancing, and acting her part with grace. Her country residence, as it might then with propriety be termed, was at Bagnigge Wells, where a bust of her still remains: her town house was on the south side of St. James's-square (then Pall-Mall) and near the south-east angle of it; the sides of the back room were, within memory, entirely covered with looking-glass, and it is supposed that the ceiling was once similarly ornamented. Over the chimney was her picture by Sir Peter Lely, from which an elegant engraving is given in Compté Grammont's Memoirs. It has been said that this house was purchased by her after the king's death: but the peculiarly expensive style of its decorations, and other circumstances, favour the idea that she here often entertained her royal paramour. Her stature was short, her hair inclined to red; her eyes were small and lively, and she possessed what the French term *en bon point*; her feet were of the most diminutive size, and as such were the subject of frequent mirth to the merry monarch: she lived long enough to see, and doubtless to lament, the decline of that family, which had promoted her to favour and to fortune. In the year 1691, she died in her town house, already described, and was interred with great solemnity in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields. Dr. Tennison, then vicar of the parish, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, preached a funeral sermon on the occasion, and adduced satisfactory evidence that she died a sincere and contrite Christian.—Such was Nell Gwynne; her failings must be admitted by all; but the most rigid moralist cannot withhold from her the credit of many good and amiable qualities.

Broad-street communicates at a right angle with *King-street*, and extending from south to north is bounded, in the latter direction, by the church dedicated to All-Saints. In *Broad-street* was formerly a nunnery, having a painting of St. Catherine and her wheel on the front of the building, intended perhaps to be emblematical of the severities imposed on its inhabitants. On the east side is a neat chapel of modern construction, appropriated to the Roman Catholic worship; and a large inn or hotel, erected by the Duke of Norfolk, in the year 1790. The old buildings, which were removed to make room for this edifice, extended half across the street, but the front of the hotel being placed in a line with the other houses, the obstruction was effectually done away, and the appearance highly improved. This narrow part, in its original state, was called the *North-Gate*, although situated nearly in the centre of the city: it was probably the northern boundary of that part of Hereford which was anciently within the jurisdiction of the bishop. On the west side is a newly-erected temple, dedicated to the tragic and comic muses; and however humble a provincial theatre may appear, when compared with the dramatic splendour and magnificence of the metropolis, that of Hereford has still strong claims to notice as the nursery of Mrs. Clive, Mr. Powell, Mrs. Siddons, and the Kembles. All these distinguished performers (whose merits as such are too generally known to require a detail on this occasion,) learned the rudiments of their theatrical education here; and Garrick himself was a native of this city. The management of the company was in the Kemble family, who had long been inhabitants of Hereford; and their circuit included Leominster and most of the neighbouring towns.

On the east side of *Broad-street*, and nearly parallel with it, is a communication for foot passengers from the cathedral to the market-place. The one part is called the *Broad Cabbage-lane*, and the other the

Narrow Cabbage-lane. The refinement of modern times has endeavoured to supersede the vulgarity of this appellation, by exchanging it for *Capuchin*; but unfortunately for this verbal improvement, it does not appear that any Capuchin Friars have had possessions or residence in Hereford; whilst several old grants prove it to have been long (as it now is) the principal mart for vegetables, by describing tenements here, as situated “in vico vulgò dicto *le Cabboge-lane*.” An obit was also celebrated in the cathedral in memory “Domine Blanchie quondam “Duchesse Lancastrie et omnium fidelium defunctorum;” and the endowment consisted of twenty shillings rent, issuing from a house stated to be situated on the north side of the church “in quedam vico “*Caboge-lane* vulgariter nuncupato.”*

Two other inferior streets are parallel with Broad-street on the west side; the one is made use of as the cattle market; and the other was formerly called *Wroughthall-street*, since *Plough-lane*, and now *Berrington-street*. A lease, dated 24th of March, 22 Henry VIII. was granted by “Thomas Gebons, of Hereford, mercer, to Isabella Gardiner, prioress, and to the convent of Aconbury, of a stable situated “in the street, called *Wroughthale*, for ninety-nine years, under the “annual rent of a red rose, to be delivered, if lawfully demanded, on “the feast of St. John Baptist; and forasmuch as the seale of the said “Thomas Gebons to diverse persons is unknown, the seale of the meir-altie of the said city of Hereford, to the one part of the said indenture remaining with the said prioress and convent, is affixed.”†

In the year 1630, Mrs. Mary Price purchased a messuage, called *Wroughthall*, in the street of that name, together with an orchard and several adjoining houses. In 1636, she bequeathed the sum of £.200

* MS. Bodleian Libr. No. 329.

† Convent Leases in Aug. Office.

to be disposed of in erecting on their site, six tenements, as an hospital for the residence of as many poor women: she died two years after, and her executor, Charles Booth, of Wareham, esq. undertook the trust, and administered the charity during forty years. After his death Mr. Elfe succeeded to the Wareham estate, and had the management of the hospital: after him it was conducted by — Morse, esq. whose daughter and heiress Elizabeth, marrying Harcourt Aubrey, of Clehonger, esq. the charity was administered by him until his death in 1779. He was succeeded by his son, Richard Aubrey, of Lys, in Hampshire, esq. who dying A. D. 1803, the whole of the family estates and property, together with the superintendence and appointments of this charity devolved on his two sisters, 1. Elizabeth, wife of Gabriel Wynne, esq. and 2. Martha, widow of John Wynne, esq. late brother of Gabriel. The rents of some adjoining houses and tenements form the only source of emolument to the inhabitants whose annual allowance amounts to about three pounds each. Near this hospital is a chapel erected by the late Countess of Huntingdon, for the religious worship of the sect commonly called *Methodists*: it is fitted up with some elegance within, but remains unfinished on the outside.

West from the church of All-Saints is *Eigne-street*, leading by Hay into South Wales: a parallel communication on the north side, extends from the market-place and unites with Eigne-street at the west end, near the site of the old city gate in this direction; from its vicinity to the wall it acquired the name of *By-the-wall-street*, now abbreviated into *Bewall-street*: several houses near the wall, and in this direction, were also named from their situation, and thus described: “Adam Shelde de
 “ Whightfelde concessit Magistro Roberto de Gloucester, cancellario
 “ ecclesie Sancti Ethelberti de Hereford: viginti solidos annual: redd:
 “ in civitate Hereford, in vico que dicitur *Behynde-the-wall*,” on con-

dition of paying certain dues to the chapter of Hereford, as lords of the fee.*

In this street an hospital or almshouse for four poor women was founded in the year 1641, by *Mr. Richard Weaver*, who gave four tenements for their residence, and four shillings per annum to each inhabitant, issuing as a rent out of the Broad Meadow, in the parish of All-Saints. Another rent of twenty shillings per annum was also given in the year 1679, by *Mr. James Ely*, and is paid out of an estate in Bullingham; with this latter donation it appears that the charity was extended from four to five poor persons; as *Mr. Roger Boulcott*, mercer, of All-Saints parish, by will, dated 8th September, 1681, bequeathed to the *five* poor women in *Weaver's Hospital*, his house in Bye-street, called the *Scalding-house*, the rent of which he directed to be equally divided between them. In the year 1696, *Mr. Peter Jones* gave five gowns, of the value of ten shillings each, to the poor of *Weaver's Hospital*, and the amount was charged on two tenements situated beyond Eigne-Gate. *Mr. Jonah Taylor* also gave, in the year 1705, a piece of ground behind the hospital, which was converted into gardens for the use of the inhabitants; and an annual rent of five shillings, issuing out of a stable adjoining the hospital on the east, and payable on the 5th of November, was added by another benefactor.

The house given to this charity by *Mr. Boulcott*, becoming much decayed, the sum of £.143 12s. 9d. was raised by voluntary subscription, in the year 1774, towards rebuilding it: to this was added, “£.13 6s. 7d. being the net produce of a play, given by *Mr. Roger Kemble*,” towards the same purpose. The remaining sum wanted to complete, £.269 8s. 0d. (the expence of rebuilding) was advanced

* MS. Bodl. Libr. No. 329.

without interest by some of the principal citizens; and the debt was reduced, by instalments, to £.60 in the year 1801, when Edward Cox, of Hereford, esq. bequeathed the whole of that amount to the hospital, and the entire rent (after reserving a small fund for repairs) has since been divided amongst the objects of the charity. The annual allowance in money is now £.2 13s. 0d. each; and the appointments are in the disposal of the minister and churchwardens of the parish of All-Saints.

Beyond Eigne-street is a suburb named the *Above-Eigne*, to distinguish it from another suburb which is east of the city, and called *Below-Eigne*, each standing on a brook of that name. In the year 1334, John de la Felde, chaplain, granted to Philip le ———, of Hereford, for a certain sum of money, a messuage and its appurtenances, situated “in “*Zeyn*,” in the suburb of Hereford, between the land of Walter de Hope on the one part, and that of William de Cole, chaplain, on the other, extending “*a regáli viâ*,” to the land belonging to the prebend of Adam de Orlton, canon of Hereford; which messuage he bought of Robert, son of Robert le Yong; this was also to be held on payment of certain fees to the chapter of Hereford. A lease was also granted 1 Henry IV. by Joan Ledbury, then prioress of Aconbury, to Philip Younge and Sybill his wife, of a curtilage with the appurtenances in the street called *Above-Yeyne*, for sixty years, under the annual rent of twelve pence, payable half yearly.* Isabella Gardiner, prioress of the same house, (described as “the house and church of Holy Cross and “Saint John Baptist of Aconbury”) also leased to William Matts and Alice his wife, two parcels of land, lying in the suburbs of the city of

* Convent: Leases in Aug. Office.

Hereford, and in a street called *Above-Yeigne*, for twenty-one years, under the rent of two shillings, payable half yearly. This was dated 20th Oct. 14 Henry VII.*

In this suburb is also an almshouse with a chapel, founded in the year 1636, by Mr. William Price, a citizen of London, for twelve poor men and a chaplain. This charity is administered by the mayor of Hereford for the time being, and the other members of the corporation who have served that office. The endowment consist of—

1. A farm, called *Wainherbert*, situated in the parish of Clodock, in this county, and comprising about twenty-two statute acres.
2. The parsonage-house, glebe, and most of the tithes of the parish of Much-Mansel, in this county.
3. A tenement and meadow, situated in Mill-street, in the town of Leominster.
4. A tenement in High-street, Leominster.
5. One-third share of another tenement, in the same street.
6. A tenement and garden, in West-street, Leominster.
7. A stable and garden, in the same street.
8. One plock or field of three acres, in the parish of Leominster.
9. Four acres in Waterland field, in the same parish.

The improved rents of these premises now admit of an allowance of five shillings per week to each poor man, together with one ton of coal every winter, and a great coat once in two years. The chaplain reads prayers on three days in each week, and receives a salary of ten pounds per annum. Beyond these disbursements an adequate sum is reserved for the purposes of repairs and other contingencies. It is required by

* Convent: Leases in Aug. Office.

the will of the founder that the poor men shall have been inhabitants of Hereford during seven years previous to their election; and that all vacancies be supplied within one month after they occur.

A second alms-house stands near the above, and was founded by Jane, widow of William Shelly, esq. and sole daughter and heiress of John Lingen, esq. By her will, dated Feb. 7, 1709, she bequeathed a suitable house and gardens for the residence of six poor widows, and endowed the charity with a rent-charge of £.30 per annum, issuing out of her manors and farms in Kenchester and Haymond's-frome, in this county, to be equally divided between the six poor widows; she also left the further sum of one mark per annum, payable out of another rent-charge of £.20 per annum, from her estates in Tillington, Badmarsh, and Burghill, in this county; directing such sum to be annually expended in the repairs of the alms-house. After her decease, the appointments to the charity were reserved to the heirs male of the blood of the Lingen, successively holding the manor of Sutton.

Edward Lingen, esq. administered it after her death; next, Sir Henry Lingen, knt. his eldest son, who, dying without male issue, left the family estates amongst seven daughters, his co-heiresses; of whom one married John Unett, of Sutton, esq. whose descendant Henry is now representative of the Lingen, and proprietor of one part of the estates from which the rent-charge is payable. Another portion of the property is held by Williams Allen, D. D. of Hereford, part of which was acquired by purchase from Mr. Henry Lingen, of Shrewsbury, and part under the will of Mr. Thomas Lingen, late of Radbrook, in Gloucestershire. Another portion belongs to Mr. Williams Allen, son of the above, and was acquired under the same will. And, lastly, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, of Bishop's-Frome, in this county, widow, holds another portion of this property. By these several pro-

prietors the whole rent-charge is duly paid, and the charity is administered under their directions; but the insufficiency of the fund for repairs, after a considerable lapse of time, had nearly proved fatal to the building, when some of the proprietors above-mentioned renewed the whole, at their own expence, in the year 1801. The decayed state of the premises had previously expelled the inhabitants; and their allowances were paid at their respective places of abode. This arrangement, although not strictly conformable to the intentions of the foundress, is still continued, and is perhaps more beneficial to the objects of the charity, as the payment of £.5 per ann. without any other privilege than a tenement for residence, is not adequate to their entire support.

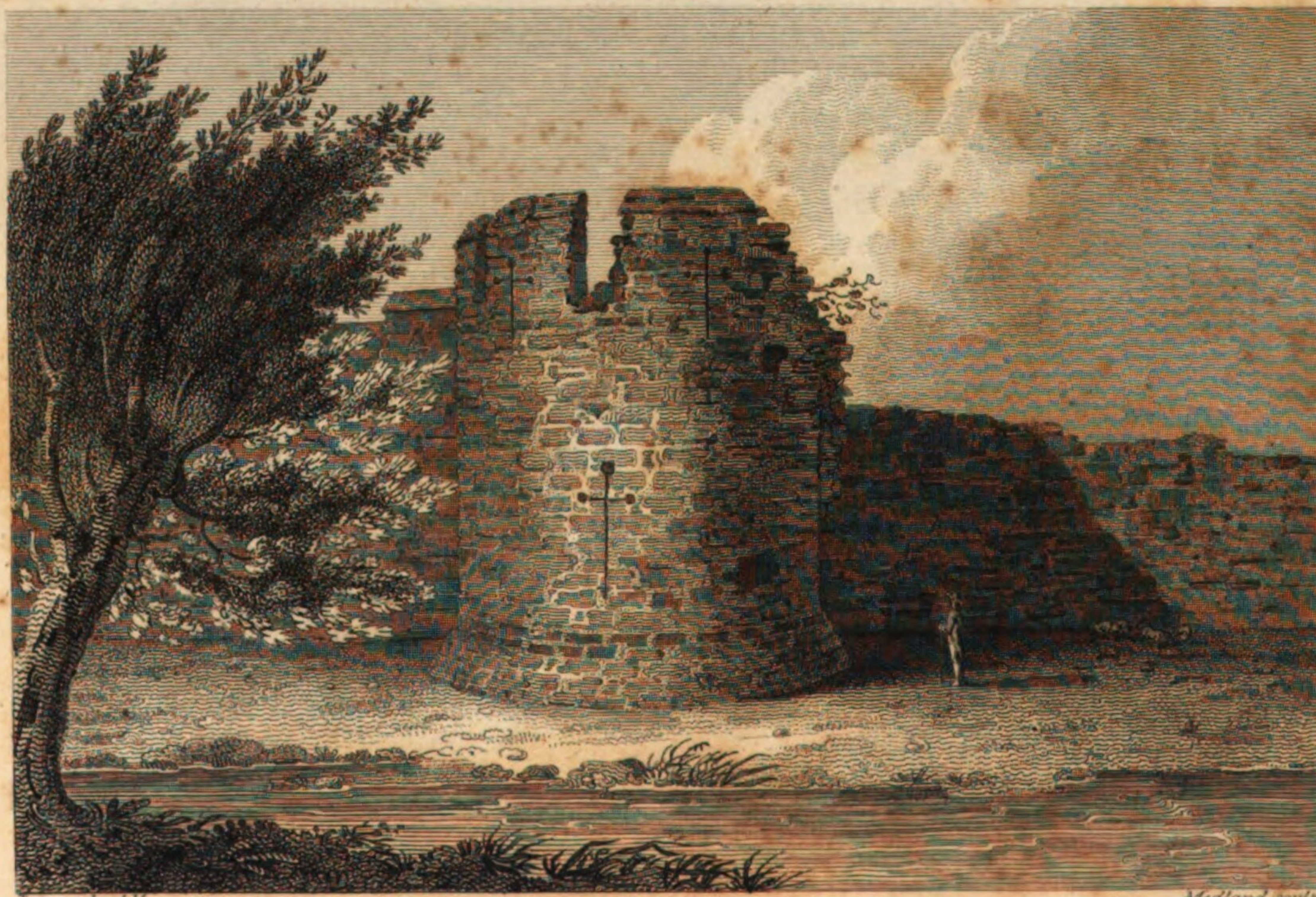
A third hospital, nearly adjoining *Shelley's*, is called *Lazarus' or Sick-man's Hospital*, and was founded at an earlier period than those above described, but neither the date nor founder are correctly ascertained. In the additions to Camden's Herefordshire, it is quoted, from Blome, that this house was originally instituted for the maintenance of twelve poor people. Possibly the revenues for that purpose suffered at the suppression of religious houses, as the present endowments are all subsequent to that period, and six poor widows are now the objects of the charity. In the year 1596, Mr. James Wilcox gave twenty shillings per annum to this hospital payable out of the rents of a house in the North-Gate, Hereford, and also a barn and garden situated in the Above-Eigne suburb. In 1604, Mr. Wm. Price gave £.100, the interest of which continues to be divided between the widows. In 1606, Mr. R. Bromwich gave half the rent of a house and garden in Grope-lane, Hereford. In 1614, Mr. Thomas Berrington gave six shillings and eight pence, yearly. In 1667, Mr. Hugh Stringham bequeathed five shillings per annum, payable out of the rents of two houses in St. Nicholas parish, for the purpose of providing bread and



BLACK FRIARS CROSS
in Widemarsh Suburb



BISHOP CHARLTONS CROSS
near the Above Eigne Suburb



Part of the City Wall, near S.^t Owen's Gate.

wine for a sacrament to be administered to the inhabitants of this hospital on every Christmas-Day. The building being much decayed about the year 1670, it was then repaired at the expence of Sir William Gregory, and Mr. Humphrey Digges. The whole of the endowment now produces an income of £.17 10s. 0d. which is divided between the six poor widows, under the superintendence of the city corporation. The appointments are bestowed by the minister and churchwardens of the parish of All-Saints.

Still further west on this road, and at the distance of one mile from Hereford, is a stone cross nearly entire, and generally called, the *White Cross*. It stands on a piece of uninclosed land, where the road towards Stretford-Bridge branches out from that towards the Hay. The base consists of a hexagonal flight of seven steps, measuring ten feet each in length at the bottom, and gradually decreasing with the ascent; each step is eleven inches in breadth, and twelve in height. The first or lowest stage of the shaft is also hexagonal, measuring six feet in height, and two feet in breadth, exclusive of a pillar between each. In these sides are as many niches, which contain shields bearing a lion rampant. The niches are under pointed arches, supported on small columns. Above is an embattled parapet; and still higher are two mouldings, the lower of which is flat, and the upper is circular. From this, the second division of the shaft commences with a hexagonal pillar, the sides of which measure fifteen inches each at the base. This is all which remains of the cross at present: what is wanting to form the whole was probably destroyed by the indiscriminating zeal of religious reformation: it seems either to have consisted of a third division, with mouldings and ornaments between, as before; or the shaft already described might have gradually decreased in size towards the top; where,

in either case, it terminated with a transverse stone to complete the design. The height, in its present state, is fifteen feet.

The supposed origin of this cross has given rise to various conjectures: from the preceding account, it will be found to bear some resemblance to that of Geddington, in Northamptonshire, which was erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen, Eleanor of Castile, who died in Lincolnshire, A.D. 1291, after which, crosses were erected at the several places where her body rested on the road to London. The shaft of Geddington Cross is divided into three stages, and a flight of eight steps, twelve inches broad and nine inches high, constitutes the base. The first stage of the shaft is octagonal, and fourteen feet in height, and on the several faces of the octagon are different coats of arms. The shaft of the second stage is of the same form, but only twelve feet high; each alternate side has a niche, containing a female figure crowned (representing the queen) under a canopy, and supported by two pillars. The uppermost shaft is square, and eight feet high, each side facing one of the cardinal points of the compass; and the top is mounted with a cross, pointing north and south. But whatever resemblance these crosses may bear to each other, the situation of this at Hereford precludes all probability that they were erected on the same occasion.

The Welsh Chronicles mention, that “ Sir Ralphe Baskerville slew
“ the Lord Clifford, and had a pardon from the Pope for it, because
“ Clifford had unjustly disseized him: they fought near Hereford,
“ where afterwards a white cross was erected, which stood till Queen
“ Elizabeth’s time, and then was pulled down by one Gernons, after-
“ wards called *Kill Christ*.” It appears that a Sir Ralph Baskerville married Drogo, a daughter of Lord Clifford, in the reign of Henry II.*

* Herald. Vis. Coll. Arm.

but no other particulars of a combat than those above-mentioned have been met with; and the total dissimilarity of the armorial bearings on the cross, to those borne by either of the families, seems to set aside a conjecture which might not otherwise be deemed improbable.

Traditionary accounts derive it from the following event:—When Cantilupe was bishop of this diocese, (A. D. 1275,) he frequently walked to Hereford from his palace at Sugwas, which was situated near this road, and about two miles distant from the cross. On one of these occasions the bells of the cathedral are said to have commenced ringing without any human agency, as soon as the bishop came within sight of his church; and that in commemoration of this miraculous event, a stone cross was built on the spot. This tale may have been adapted to the taste of former ages, but will hardly be admitted now. It remains therefore only to suggest what is presumed to have been the real occasion of its construction.

In the year 1347, an infectious disorder ravaged the whole county of Hereford, and, as usual, displayed the greatest malignity in the places most numerous inhabited. This created a necessity of removing the markets from Hereford: and the spot of waste ground on which the cross now stands, was applied to that purpose. In memory of this event, Dr. Lewis Charleton (who was consecrated Bishop of Hereford a few years afterwards) caused this cross to be erected; the lion rampant was the armorial bearing of this prelate, and is repeated on his monument in the cathedral, with a similarity which so strictly pervades the whole architecture of the tomb and the cross, as to afford the strongest presumption that this was the real origin of the cross described.

Widemarsh-street extends from the market-place, or High-Town, towards the north, and was bounded in that direction by Widemarsh-Gate. In this street was born the celebrated *David Garrick*, the unri-

valled Roscius of his age. His reputation and merits are generally known and acknowledged; but as other places have contended for the honour of giving him birth, the following extract is given from the register of the parish of All-Saints, in this city:

“*David, son of Peter and Arabella Garrick, was baptized 28th February, 1716.—H. LEWIS, Minister.*”

Mr. Garrick's father was a French refugee, and had a lieutenant's commission in a regiment of horse then stationed in Hereford. His quarters were at an inn called *The Angel*, and David Garrick was born there. His father was afterwards promoted to a troop in the same regiment.

A dwelling-house in this street, with two gardens, a bowling-green, and other appurtenances attached, and also a house in Bewall-street, were conveyed in the year 1763, by *William Brydges*, of Tiberton, esq. to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Hereford, in trust, for the purposes of providing a minister of the church of England, to attend the prisoners confined in the city and county jails, and otherwise for their benefit and use, reserving annually a certain sum for necessary repairs, and other outgoings. Under this conveyance, the principal dwelling-house was appropriated to the accommodation of the judges on their circuits, and to the public uses of the mayor for the time being; from the latter it acquired the appellation of the *Mansion-house*. In the year 1795, the premises had fallen so much into decay, from the insufficiency of the sum allotted to repair them, that an act of parliament was procured to authorize the sale of the whole, and to allow the money so raised to be placed in the funds, and applied to the charitable purposes directed by the donor. The premises were thus disposed of to John Sherburn, esq. the present proprietor, and £.1514 13s. 5d. stock was purchased in the three per cent. consolidated annuities, in the names of the mayor, deputy-steward and town-clerk, for the time being.

In the suburb situated beyond Widemarsh-street and bearing its name, are the remains of a religious house, which was thus established. About the year 1276, (when Cantilupe was bishop of the diocese) three Black Friars, or Friars Preachers as they were often termed, erected a small oratory in the Port-field, beyond Bye-street Gate, under the auspices of William Cantilupe, brother of the bishop. A jealousy soon after arose between the members of this house, and those of the cathedral church: the dispute was referred by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1279, to Hugh de Mamecestre, prior of this order in England, and he was cited to appear before the prelate for that purpose. The decision was perhaps not altogether favourable to the Friars Preachers, as Bishop Cantilupe ordered them to remove from the situation which they had chosen. Afterwards Sir John Daniel, or Deinvill, knight, accommodated them with a place in Widemarsh suburb, and the bishop was induced to add a piece of ground adjoining. On these sites they began to build a church and priory, and to make "a solemn piece of work,"* under the protection of their new patron: but he, interfering in the Baron's wars against Edward II. was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Hereford, by order of that king. His body was interred near a great cross, which stood in the burial ground of the cathedral church. The progress of the Friars' work thus became altogether suspended until the following reign, when the original design was completed by Edward III. The dedication of the church, which stood on the south side of the cross, in a direction towards the city, was performed with great ceremony; amongst those present were the king; the Black Prince his son; three archbishops; one bishop, and the king's confessor. The last died at Hereford during the solemnities,

* Leland's Itinerary, vol. 8.

and was buried in the choir of the new church, "under a goodly flat stone."* The house, thus completed, soon rose into great repute, and was well endowed. In the year 1343, a licence was granted, enabling them to exchange some of their lands in Hereford, for other lands in Wellington.† Soon afterwards the jealousy between the members of the cathedral church and the Friars Preachers appeared in a second controversy. On this occasion, the bishop's commissary having attempted to exercise some authority over the friars, Richard Barretts, their prior, instituted a suit before the Archbishop of Canterbury against the bishop and his commissary, but died before it was decided. His successor, Thomas Rushock (afterwards Bishop of Llandaff, and next of Chichester), prosecuted the suit, and obtained a decree, dated the 6th of July, 1351, in which it was stated, that the order of Friars Preachers, by indulgencies and privileges granted from the see apostolic, were exempted from the jurisdiction of any ordinary, and especially from the Bishop of Hereford for the time being, or any of his ministers or commissaries, and had been so beyond the memory of man, until the grievance then complained of, unless the said bishop and ministers, by special order, were commissioned thereunto from the see apostolic; the bishop or his commissary was therefore cited to appear before the archbishop, on the next day after the feast of St. Fidis the virgin, when they were probably admonished for their interference.‡

Sir Richard Delabere, of Kinnersley (Kynards-ley) was interred in the church of this priory (or that of the Grey Friars) and afterwards Sybilla his lady, in the year 1382. Simon de Brugge, by will, dated A. D. 1385, directed his body to be buried here; and the following persons of distinction are also enumerated by Leland; William Beau-

* Lel. Itin.

† Rot. Turr. 16 Edw. III.

‡ Harl. MS.

champ, Lord Abergavenny, and his lady;* John Lord Hastings, Earl of Pembroke;† (his body was, after much controversy, removed to the house of Grey Friars, in London, the latter paying to the Black Friars here the sum of £.100.) Also Sir Roger Chaundos and his lady; Sir Nicholas Clare; Sir John Burley; Sir John Eylesford; Mabilia Rouse; Sir Thomas Reha; and Henry Oldcastle.

The amount of the revenues of this house is not ascertained; but at the general suppression, the site and all the buildings on it were granted (32 Henry VIII.) to John Scudamore, of Wilton, esq. and William Wygmore, of Shobdon, gent.‡ In the fifth year of Elizabeth, they were in the possession of Elizabeth Wynne; soon afterwards the Coningsby family, of Hampton Court, were the proprietors, and the whole has thus descended to George Capel, Earl of Essex, &c. &c.

Some of the apartments of the friary were in sufficient repair in the year 1614, to admit the occasional residence of Sir Thomas Coningsby; but the principal vestiges at present are some decayed offices, and a beautiful stone pulpit, formerly surmounted by a cross. The pulpit is constructed in the form of a hexagon, open on each side, and surrounded by a flight of six steps. In the centre is a kind of table of the same shape supporting the shaft, which branching out into ramifications, forms the roof, and passing through it appears above in a mutilated state. The top of the pulpit is embattled, and the whole is finished in a style of great elegance.

This cross was probably surrounded by cloysters, in which a large audience might, under shelter, attend to the sermons of these friars,

* Dugd. Baron. vol. i. p. 240.

† "*Controversia sedanda inter hos fratres et fratres minores London, de sepultura Johannis Hastings nuper comitis Pembroc: &c.*—Claus. 15 R. II.

‡ Leases in Aug. Office.

who were extremely popular, and greatly affected preaching to the multitude from crosses of this kind.* In its present state, with the ruins of buildings in the back ground, as seen from the west and south-west, it is a very beautiful and picturesque object, and as such has engaged the attention of various artists. Mr. Grose has given two engravings of it in his *Antiquities*: Taylor, in his county map, and many others, have also paid it similar attention.

Adjoining the house of Black Friars on the north was anciently a small building and chapel belonging to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. This has generally escaped the observation of historians, or, from its situation, confounded with that already described. Leland briefly notices that “in Wydemere-street, or the suburb without the North-Gate, there was a hospital of St. John, sometime an house of Templars, now an almshouse, with a chapel.” It was probably built in the reign of Richard I. by whom it was given to the great preceptory of the order of St. John, at Dinmore, in this county, to which it seems to have been considered as a cell.† The entire jurisdiction of a small lordship, formed part of its endowment; this extended from the city walls, on the south, to the bridge over the Tan-brook (anciently the *Small-purse*,)‡ on the north; and within these limits they had freedom and exemption from the arrests of the mayor’s bailiffs.§ On the expulsion of the order from England, in 1540, it came into the possession of the crown, but was restored to the knights in the fourth and fifth years of Philip and Mary. At length it was finally wrested from them, and granted in the sixth year of Elizabeth, to Robert Freke and John Walker. Soon afterwards the premises and buildings were

* Dr. Stukeley’s *Itin.* and Mr. Grose’s *Antiq.*

† Leland.

‡ Mon. Ang.

§ Harl. MS.

purchased by the Coningsby family; and in the year 1614, Sir Thomas Coningsby, knt. began the foundation of a comfortable retreat “for two of the most valuable characters in society (although generally the most neglected)—the worn-out soldier, and the superannuated faithful servant.”* The hospital of St. John furnished a site, and the adjoining ruins of the Black Friars supplied the materials, for the new edifice, which was constructed in the form of a quadrangle, and comprized twelve apartments, a chapel, hall, and suitable conveniences. In removing the foundations of the Black Friars church for these purposes, a vault, with a flight of stone steps leading into it, was discovered under the ground; within it were two coffins of lead, in which had probably been deposited the remains of some of the persons of distinction already mentioned to have been buried there. The coffins were carefully removed into the new chapel, by the directions of the founder. The previous occupation of the site by the hospitallers, is expressly noticed in the deed enrolled in chancery by Sir Thomas Coningsby on this occasion, and doubtless suggested its present application. It is stated, by way of preamble, that “the said Sir Thomas Coningsby, to the honour of God, the father of every good and perfect gift, in thankfulness to him for his defence and protection, as well in foreign travels as by sea and land, as also for his preservation against malice and evil practices at home; in submission to his chastisements upon the person of Sir Thomas, which have disabled his body in this world,

* On this subject Mr. Grose feelingly observed,—“With respect to the soldier, this is almost the only private endowment by which they are benefited, whilst there is scarce any other profession or trade but some successful member of their vocation has provided a comfortable retreat for his ancient and indigent brethren. No reflection is hereby meant on the military gentlemen: the profession of arms is so far from enabling even those of high rank to found hospitals, that it requires good economy to prevent their families becoming candidates for admission into them.”—GROSE’S ANTIQUITIES.

“ and enobled his mind and thoughts to the expectation of a world to
“ come; and with a Christian hope and humble supplication to him
“ for his blessing on his posterity, now depending on the last of six
“ sons, which he had by his worthy and virtuous wife Philippa, the
“ daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliams; and being seized in fee, of
“ houses, lands, and parcels of the commandry, which were the inheritance of those knights of St. John of Jerusalem, formerly employed
“ in the sustentation of Christian valour and courage; the said Sir Thomas
“ was ordained and constituted that all that quadrangle or square building of stone should be and remain a hospital for ever, under the
“ name of *Coningsby's Company of Old Servitors, in the suburbs of the*
“ *city of Hereford.*”

Under this arrangement, the corporation of these *new Knights Hospitallers* consists of a corporal, chaplain, and ten servitors. The chaplain must be a graduate of the University of Oxford, “ a preacher well read, “ and well spoken; and above all, of honest and discreet conversation.” Six of the servitors are required to be soldiers of three years service at least, and natives of one of the counties of Hereford, Worcester, or Salop; and if six of this description should not be found, the deficiency is to be supplied by mariners, born as above, and of three years tried employment at sea; the other five to be old serving men, of seven years service at least, and in want of better maintenance. One of the servitors (being a soldier) is called the *Corporal* of Coningsby's Company, and acts as chief or governor on the spot; but the owner in fee of Hampton-Court is considered and styled the *Commander* of the hospital, and the servitors are to address him by that title only, “ in memory of those worthy governors who once presided over the “ military society in this place.” The subsistence of each member is stated in the deed to be two loaves of good wheaten bread, weighing

four pounds each, the one to be delivered on Monday, and the other on Thursday morning in each week; two full ale-quarts of beer every day; also two cheeses, of the best Shropshire sort, of forty pounds weight, and three gallons of good and wholesome butter, to be delivered yearly, within seven days of Michaelmas; also one hundred faggots to each, not less than one yard in length, and thirty inches in compass. It was further directed, that there should be for ever kept, on good ground, near the hospital, such a stock of kine as would enable every member to purchase one quart of milk every day, at the rate of two quarts for one penny in the summer, and three pints for a penny in the winter. It was also appointed that yearly, on the several festivals of Christmas, Candlemas, Easter, Whitsuntide, All-Saints, and on every Sunday throughout the year, the members should have a dinner and supper in the common-hall of the hospital, out of the common stock, viz. piece of beef roasted at dinner; and at supper, mutton and broth in a competent manner, with bread and beer beyond their weekly allowance; and a fire in the hall on those days, from All-Saints tide to the first day of Lent. For their further maintenance, the chaplain and corporal were each allowed three shillings and four-pence per week in money, and every other servitor two shillings and sixpence each; such payments to be made every Monday in the common-hall, after prayers in the morning.

On the subject of apparel, the founder directed that each servitor should have at his admittance, “ a fustian suit of ginger colour, of a
“ soldier-like fashion, and seemly laced: a soldier-like jerkin, with half
“ sleeves, and a square shirt, down half the thigh, with a *moncado*, or
“ Spanish cap; a sword to wear abroad; a cloak of red cloth, lined
“ with red baize, and reaching to the knee, to be worn in walks or
“ journeys; and a gown of red cloth reaching to the ancle, lined also

“ with baize, to be worn within the hospital ; and on the feast of Pen-
“ tecost every alternate year afterwards, a similar hat and jerkin were
“ directed to be given to each member ; the whole to be for ever of
“ the same fashion as those delivered at the first admittance.”

The qualifications necessary to their continuance after admission relate chiefly to their moral conduct. For the first offence of this kind, the member is to be admonished by the corporal and chaplain, before the whole body ; for the second offence, his maintenance is to be withheld for one month, and for the third, he is to be expelled by the *Commander* of the hospital ; and in case of the commander's neglecting to displace such offender during six months, the justices of assize of the county of Hereford have power to perform the same at the assizes following.

The endowment for carrying these intentions into effect is thus mentioned in a first codicil to the will of the founder, dated Oct. 15, 1617.
“ I give, demise, and bequeath, for and towards the sustentation and
“ maintenance of the hospital, &c. an annual rent of £.200, to be
“ paid yearly, for ever, out of all my fee-simple lands, &c. in Leominster, Lawton, Stockton, Morton, Hamnash, Risbury, Newton,
“ &c. in the county of Hereford ; and out of the manor and rectory
“ of Trussington, and the rectory and tithes of Daulby-Chalcomb, in
“ Leicestershire, or elsewhere ; and I hereby will and require my
“ dearly beloved son, Fitz-William Coningsby, to see all my bequests
“ effectually performed.” In a second codicil the founder again conjures his son to see these his purposes executed ; and, “ the better to
“ enable him to perform it,” he gave him all his lands in Leicestershire, then amounting to £.210 per annum, the advowson of a vicarage, worth £.80 per annum, and all the rest of his unentailed lands, worth £.100 per annum : and to the end that the dividend might be

more ample amongst the laymen, he required that the vicarage of Bodenham, with all the appurtenances, (being the third part of the tithe of all the corn in the parish,) should be given to the chaplain; thus making the successive vicars of Bodenham chaplains to the hospital.

In the year 1725, a complaint was made to Thomas Earl Coningsby by Lucas Hathway, chaplain to the hospital, John Dawkes, corporal, Jonathan Gebons, Benjamin Seward, and Thomas Gritton, servitors, stating that their allowances had been long withheld from them, and that without some redress they should be compelled to have recourse to the visitatorial authority of the justices of assize. This remonstrance was probably attended to, and the general provisions for the regulation of the hospital have since been honourably observed by the heirs and successors of the munificent founder; but from the great alteration in the value of money, and in the prices of the necessities of life, it has been found expedient to consolidate the several allowances for festival days, fuel, beer, milk, &c. into money payments; and the corporal now receives £.1 13s. 4d. monthly, and each of the servitors £.1 1s. 8½d. monthly. The apartments are comfortable, and the initials T. P. and an eagle displayed are often repeated in painting, on the chapel window. Over the door of the hospital are the arms of Coningsby; *gules*, three conies, *argent*, impaling those of Fitzwilliam, *lozengy*, *argent* and *gules*.

Beyond Coningsby's Hospital is an alms-house, consisting of four tenements for as many poor men, being reduced housekeepers. It was founded in 1695, by Mr. Robert Symonds, of Hereford, and endowed under his will, dated July 18, in the same year, with a rent-charge of £.8 per annum, issuing from gardens and lands, his property, and also with such further sums, from the same sources, as should be requisite for the repairs of the alms-house, from time to time. The place on which it was built was called *the Witches*: the members continue to receive

the allowance of 10s. each quarterly, which is now paid from an estate in the parish of Breinton, and in the possession of William Symonds, of Hereford, M. D. who supplies the vacancies within ten days after they occur, according to the directions in the founder's will.

Adjoining *Symonds's Hospital*, or alms-house, are five other tenements, which were given A. D. 1683, by Thomas Traherne, B. D. to the successive ministers and churchwardens of the parish of All-Saints, for the use of as many poor persons, belonging to that parish. No other privilege or allowance is annexed to this foundation.

This suburb was adjoined on the north by a tract of waste land called *Widemarsh*, part of which was inclosed in the 32d year of Henry VIII. the remainder comprized about one hundred and fifty acres, and was situated, together with the former, in the several parishes of Holmer, in this county, and of All-Saints, St. John Baptist, and St. Peter, in this city. The herbage and pasture of one parcel of this land, called *New Widemarsh*, belonged to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, from February 13, to August 12, yearly, and the profits were applied to the repair of the high causeways of the city and suburbs; the herbage and pasture of the same from August 12 to November 12, belonged to the proprietors and occupiers of lands and tenements within the parish of Holmer; and during the remainder of the year the pasture and herbage of the same was held in common between the above-mentioned parties. A second parcel of the waste lands, which was called *Old Widemarsh*, was jointly and promiscuously held by the same parties during the whole year: and a third parcel, called *Monk-moor*, and containing about fifteen acres, was held altogether by the mayor, aldermen, and citizens only.

To effect the inclosure of these waste lands, an act of parliament was obtained in the year 1774, on the application of the said mayor, alder-

men, and citizens, and also of a great majority of the proprietors and occupiers of lands in the parish of Holmer. The commissioners appointed under this act were the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the mayor, chief steward and deputy steward of the city, the members for the county and city, the dean of Hereford, the canon in residence, the custos of the college, the chancellor of the diocese, the precentor of the cathedral church, the customer, coroner, and two chamberlains of the city, the members of the corporation who have passed the chair, the town-clerk, the registrars of the bishop and dean, and the bailiff of the bishop, all for the time being; together with Charles Howard the younger, of Hom-lacy, esq. and such others, not exceeding ten, as the several persons above-mentioned should nominate at their first meeting, with two substantial housekeepers or persons residing within each parish of the city, to be elected at a vestry meeting in Easter week, once in three years, or oftener in case of death or disability.

Under this act and these commissioners, the following allotments were made; to the vicar or minister of the parish of Holmer, or the person entitled to the tithe of that parcel of the waste lands which were situated in that parish, one-tenth part of such waste lands: to the vicar or minister of All-Saints one-tenth of the waste lands situated in that parish; to the vicar or minister of St. Peter's, one-tenth part of the waste lands situated in that parish; and to the vicar or minister of St. John Baptist's, one-tenth of the waste lands situated in that parish: such allotments being considered and declared a recompence and full satisfaction for their several right of tithes on the said lands in their respective parishes.

Also ten acres of the said waste lands in the parish of Holmer were allotted to the purpose of electing knights of the shire for the county,

exercising the militia, and other public uses ; also so much was allotted towards the maintenance of the poor of the parish of Holmer, as, in the opinion of the commissioners, amounted to an equivalent and compensation for the right, property, and interest, which the several land-owners in the said parish possessed in the said commons. The whole residue of the waste lands was vested in the commissioners for the purposes of the act, in trust, for defraying the expences of lighting, paving, pitching, and repairing the streets, lanes, and passages of Hereford and its suburbs, which was accordingly executed, to the great accommodation and improvement of the city. In allotting the above-mentioned residue of waste lands, they were divided into parcels not exceeding six acres each, and were let by public auction at a rack-rent for twenty-one years, (afterwards made renewable every seven), the lessees engaging to enclose their respective parcels at their own expence. In dividing the whole, care was taken by the commissioners that a series of narrow inclosures, in the form of a circle, and connected by temporary fences, should be left as a *race-course*, and they are still applied annually to that purpose.

An oblong area in the centre of the city is called "*the High-Town.*" In the original plan of Hereford it seems to have been the intention that each street, excepting Widemarsh, (in which instance the cross in the High-Town had a similar effect) should terminate with the prospect of a church ; this is generally the case at present, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the few other exceptions which now prevail, are so many deviations from the first design. Thus the High-Town was probably intended to have been a spacious area, reaching from the church of All-Saints, on the west, to that of St. Peter's, on the east, being two hundred yards in extent and twenty-five, on an average, in breadth, and having the shire-hall in the middle, with the cross and bull-ring

towards the west, and the city tolsey and maypole towards the east. The real conveniences and the improved appearance which would attend the city from such a space in its centre are sufficiently obvious; but in its present state nearly half the extent described is covered with houses, and those generally of mean condition. A large and irregular cluster of wooden buildings reaches nearly from the shire-hall to St. Peter's church, and from their very ill-judged and disagreeable application to the purposes of slaughtering animals for food, is termed the *Butcher's Row*. This nuisance is of long standing, and the individual tenements still answer the description given of one of them in the reign of Edward III. as recorded in a grant in the Bodleian Library, by which Thomas le Conibare, of Hereford, gave and confirmed to his daughter Agnes "unam shoppam et unam cameram, unâ cum solario
" (a garret) nuper edificato, et omnibus suis pertinentibus in civitate
" Hereford: in ffronte domus meæ, in Le Bocher-rewe, quæ quidam
" shoppa et camera jacent inter terram Johannis Saym ex parte unâ, et
" terram Rogeri de Maddeley, ex alterâ, et continent se in longitudine
" quinque ulnas, et in latitudine duas ulnas cum pollicibus interpositis,"
(i. e. in length, five arms-length, and in breadth, two arms-length, with thumbs-breadth between.) "Testibus, Waltero Goodknav, Ricardo
" Young et aliis." These premises were to be held by the said Agnes on paying two shillings yearly to the chapter of Hereford, as lords of the fee. Some of these houses, however, have been erected at a greater expence; the principal beams in front being much ornamented with tracery and other carved work, of good execution. These are built in the style adopted in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. but the timbers are still in excellent preservation. The removal of this mis-shapen mass, and the erection of commodious ranges for the use of persons attending the several markets, would be one of the most essential

improvements of which Hereford is capable ; and the application of a tontine towards that purpose, under the authority of an act of parliament, would perhaps be found the most practicable mode of carrying it into effect.

The Shire-hall, as already noticed, stands nearly in a central situation between the churches of St. Peter and All Saints. It is constructed principally of wood, and rests on three ranges of pillars, having nine pillars in each range ; the length is eighty-four feet, the breadth thirty-four. At present it consists of one floor only, which is used as a court for the administration of justice, for general meetings of the county and city, and for other public purposes. In its original state there was a second floor, divided into apartments for the accommodation of the fourteen trading companies of the city, viz. bakers, barbers and barber-surgeons, blacksmiths, braziers, butchers, clothiers, coopers, cordwainers, glovers, joiners, mercers, tanners, tylers, and weavers. Persons exercising other trades were incorporated with some of these companies, each of whom had their respective flag for public days and processions ; and the precedence is enjoyed by the company to which the mayor for the time being belongs. The Shire-hall is supposed to have been built in the latter part of the reign of James I. by *John Abel*, the ingenious mechanic to whose skill in the construction and repair of corn-mills the inhabitants of Hereford were so much indebted during the gallant defence against the Scottish army in 1645.

The markets for grain and fish are held under the Shire-hall ; the butchers' market at the east end, and the poultry and butter markets in the space at the west end. Some idea of the increase in the prices of the necessaries of life within the last hundred years may be formed from the following table, the accuracy of which may be relied on :

PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND FUEL,

IN THE CITY OF HEREFORD.

	1691.	1740.	1760.	1801.	1803.
	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.
Wheat (per bushel of ten gallons) -	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	1 10 0	0 8 0
Rye (very little sown of late years) -	0 2 0				
Oats - - - - -	0 0 10	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 8 0	0 3 6
White Peas - - - - -				1 5 0	0 6 6
Barley - - - - -				0 17 0	0 3 6
Malt - - - - -			0 4 0	0 17 0	0 10 0
Butchers' meat, per lb. -		0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 9	0 0 6½
Pigs for bacon, per lb. -			0 0 4	0 0 9	0 0 6
A goose - - - - -		0 0 10	0 1 0	0 5 6	0 3 6
A roasting pig - - - - -			0 0 10	0 10 6	0 3 6
A couple of fowls - - - - -		0 0 6	0 0 7	0 4 0	0 2 3
Pigeons per doz. - - - - -			0 1 6	0 8 0	0 4 6
Fresh butter, per lb. - - - - -			0 0 4½	0 1 8	0 1 6
Best cheese, per lb. - - - - -			0 0 3	0 0 9	0 0 10
Fresh salmon - - - - -		0 0 2	0 0 4½	0 1 10	0 1 2
Coals, per ton - - - - -		0 11 0	0 14 0	1 1 0	1 6 0

It will not soon be forgotten that the year 1800 was marked by a great and general scarcity, whilst the two years following providentially afforded supplies of all the various products of the earth far exceeding the average of former seasons. The articles in the first column of the preceding table, are copied from an original account-book kept by *William Towne*, and it further notes that "25 Aug. 1694, sold the nine oxen at £.52, the money to be paid into the exchequer within a month." The price was therefore five guineas and an half each, and they were probably sold fat in London. Since that date the size of oxen has doubtless increased very considerably, and the price has also advanced in at least a six-fold proportion.

In the military account of the city it has been mentioned that the Earl of Pembroke was killed in Hereford, at a tournament, in the year 1241. The immediate scene of this martial diversion is not known; the

area called the High-Town was well adapted to the purposes of a spectacle, and those purposes were particularly considered on such occasions; but that space was probably too confined for a tournament, notwithstanding it was the practice to ride round a ring, in imitation of the games of the Roman Circus; perhaps it took place in the greater ward of the castle.*

The cross and the bull-ring, which were placed in the High-Town, west of the Shire-hall, and the tolsey and maypole, which stood in the opposite direction, have all been removed within the last thirty years. The tolsey was a plain building of stone, having chambers above, and a small dwelling-house at each end. The chest belonging to the corporation was formerly kept here, but access to it being obtained through one of the tenements, it was stolen; and the building, which was then in a state of decay, was soon afterwards taken down.

Bye-street extends easterly from the Shire-hall, and was formerly terminated by a gate, one side of which is still used as the city-prison; a rude representation, in stones, of two human figures chained and placed in niches over the entrance, seemed to imply its original destination to this purpose, whilst the common pronunciation of *Byster's-Gate* suggests the possibility of its having been named from the French *bicetre*,

* The word *tournament* is derived from the French *tourner* "to turn round;" because much agility both of man and horse was requisite in this exercise. Some idea of the magnificence with which tournaments were occasionally conducted, may be formed from the following account from Maitland's London: "King Richard II. designing to hold a tournament, sent heralds to make proclamation of it in all the principal courts of Europe. In consequence of this invitation, several foreign princes, and a great number of the chief nobility attended in London at the time appointed. The ceremony commenced on Sunday afternoon with a procession of sixty ladies, each leading, by a silver chain, an armed knight, attended by his equerries of honour. Passing through Cheapside, they rode to Smithfield, where the sports continued during several days, the king keeping open house at the Bishop of London's palace for all persons of distinction, and every night concluding with a ball." But so many lives were lost in these diversions, and particularly at Chalons, in France, that they were forbidden by the Popes, and at length the princes of Europe gradually concurred in suppressing them.



BYE-STREET GATE

“ a prison ;” but it is more probably an abbreviation of *Bishop's-street-Gate*.

In Bye-street a hospital for three unmarried men and twelve widows was founded in the year 1601, by Mr. Thomas Kerry, a native of Hereford, but at that time resident at Sherfield, in Kent. By his will, of the above date, he gave a house for this purpose, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity, but it was probably taken down in order to erect the present building, which is of brick, and has the date, 1620, over the door. The endowment by the founder comprized several other houses and lands in fee, which are let on leases, and the fines placed in the public funds by the mayor and corporation of the city, who superintend the charity, and supply the vacancies. The original allowance was one shilling and two-pence weekly to the corporal or governor, and one shilling to each of the other members. The men had also on Christmas day a coat of black cloth each, or linen to the same amount; alternately; and the widows had linen or black gowns of the value of thirteen shillings and four-pence on the same occasions. The corporal's allowance is now increased to three shillings per week, and the other members receive two shillings and sixpence each; they have also the clothes stated above, and the additional perquisites of half a ton of coal, and half a crown in money at Christmas, with one shilling to each member, and two shillings and sixpence to the corporal, as fees on sealing every lease granted by the hospital. The poor of Sherfield in Kent, of Bromley and Basingstoke, in Hampshire, and of the several parishes in the city of Hereford, are the objects of this foundation; and the common seal of the hospital represents a death's head, with the inscription *memento mori* beneath it. The fines received from time to time have purchased £.1800 stock in the three per cent. consolidated annuities; to which £.1000 stock in the same security, have lately been added by the will of Mr. Thomas Baker, of Hereford, who died A. D. 1788;

and an adequate sum is reserved from the annual rents, for the purpose of repairs.

In the suburb beyond Bye-street-Gate was an opulent priory, dedicated to St. Guthlac, of Croyland, in Lincolnshire. Dr. Stukeley observed that the situation of this priory, in a marshy place, best suited its patron.* St. Guthlac lived about the year 730, when Ethelbald was King of Mercia. In his youth it is stated that he distinguished himself in the profession of arms; but at the age of twenty-five he engaged in the life of a hermit with great austerity, and many miraculous achievements are recorded of him. According to these accounts, he particularly signalized himself in liberating the island of Croyland from some dæmons which infested it: “Sanctus Guthlacus heremita, Croylandie insulam a demonibus liberavit; tandem ibidem obiit et sepultus est.”† His body was supposed to have remained uncorrupted during twelve months after his decease, and many miracles to have been wrought at his tomb; in consequence of which he was afterwards canonized, and this and other religious houses were dedicated to him.

The original founder of St. Guthlac's fraternity here was Walter de Laci, who, with his brother Ilbert, attended the Norman conqueror in his expedition to England. Walter was sent by the king into these parts soon after the Conquest, in order to restrain the incursions of the ancient Britons. In this service he distinguished himself on many occasions, and was rewarded with grants of various manors and lands in Herefordshire, and other counties. He built the church of St. Peter, in this city, and founded a religious community in it to the honour of St. Guthlac.‡ Bernard Quarre, a provost, or ruler of this community, was slain at the altar in St. Peter's church, and buried near it,§ but the

* Stukeley's 4 Itin.

† Ord. Vital. Eccl. Hist. p. 537.

§ Jorvase Colls.

‡ According to *Leland*, the members had previously been prebendaries in a chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert.

occasion of the violence is not ascertained. Walter de Laci was a considerable benefactor to the abbey of Gloucester, and dying in the year 1084, was buried there, leaving three sons; 1. Roger, who succeeded to the Herefordshire property, then consisting of sixty-five lordships, and also four carucates of land within the castle of Ewyas; 2. Hugh; and, 3. Walter, a monk in Gloucester Abbey. Roger, the eldest, joining with Odo Earl of Kent, and others, in favour of Robert Curthose, was banished from England, and the whole of his estates granted to Hugh his brother, who, in the year 1101, gave the church of St. Peter, in Hereford, with all its appurtenances, to the Abbey of Gloucester: he also gave at the same time the services of one villein in Stoke, one in Weobley, and one in Bric-mer-Frome, all in this county. By these donations the religious fraternity, instituted by his father in St. Peter's church, Hereford, became subject to the Abbey of Gloucester, and, being removed from the church into Bye-street suburb, obtained the name of St. Guthlac's *priory*, which was generally, if not invariably, subordinate to the higher establishment of an *abbey*. On this occasion the body of Bernard Quarre, mentioned above, was "translated to the chapter of St. Guthlac."* Hugh de Laci and others must have essentially contributed to the new building, which is represented to have been "very pleasant and large, having much land, spacious gardens and orchards, fine walkes, a rivulet called *Eigne*, running under the walles, with stately chambers and retirements, and a large and melancholy chapel, built with many descents into it from the ground, and then of a great height in the roof."†

Amongst the early benefactors to this house and the Abbey of Gloucester, was *Roger le Porter*: "Bernardus, Dei gratiâ, de sancto David episcopus universis sancte ecclesie filiis, &c. salutem et benedictionem.

* Leland's Itin.

† Harl. MS.

“ Sciant et qui modo sunt et qui futuri erunt, me compluribus aliis
 “ clericis et laicis, presentem affuisse quando Rogerus de Porter eam
 “ donationem quam prius per manum Domini Roberti Herefordensis,
 “ episcopi de ecclesiâ sancti Guthlaci, de castello Herefordie, et de
 “ omnibus prebendis et decan: et paroch: ad eam pertinentibus, ecclesie
 “ sancti Petri de Gloucestriâ fecerat, et in capitulo coram toto con-
 “ ventu concessit, et manu propriâ per quendam cultellum super altare
 “ sancti Petri presentavit: huic rei, quia vidi et audivi, testimonium
 “ perhibeo, et testimonium meum presenti scripto affirmo—Vale!”*

The date of this is not given, but it must have been about the year 1140, when Bernardus, a Norman, was Bishop of St. David's, and Robert de Betun presided over the see of Hereford.†

Various privileges were granted to the members of this house by persons of rank and property; amongst others, John Earl of Moreton, brother of Richard I. confirmed to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, and to the churches of the apostles of Peter and Paul, and that of St. Guthlac of Hereford, and to the monks there in the service of God, that they and their attendants, in every thing bought or sold by them, should be
 “ liberi et quieti in perpetuum de theolonio, passagio, summagio,
 “ carriagio, conductû, pasnagio et pontagio,” throughout his lands at Bristol, Keyrdiff, Novum-burgum, and all other places. This was probably about the year 1190.

The whole temporalities of the house were thus detailed in the taxation made in the year 1292, by Pope Nicholas, for the subsidy of a tenth to assist Edward I. in an expedition to the Holy Land.

“ *Bona temporalia Prioris Hereford:*

“ Idem habet apud *Acle* duas caruc: terre pretii cujuslibet viginti sol: de redditu assiso quindecim sol: decem denar:

* Harl. MS. Ex autograph. penes S. Taylor, 1655.

† Godwin de Presul.

“ Apud *Thyngel* duas car: terre pretii amborum quadraginta sol: de redditu assiso undecim sol:

“ Apud *Hyniton* unam car: terre pretii un: marc: de redditu assiso ibidem cum villa de Felton, 40 sol.

“ Apud *Hope* unam car: terre pretii decem sol: de redd: assiso cum tenentibus de Bodenham, 40 sol.

“ Apud *Lude* tres car: terre pretii cujuslibet 30 sol: de molendino unam marcam; de columbario tres solidos, de redd: assiso 63 sol: 2 den: 1 obol:

“ Apud *Leden* de redd: assis: quatuor libras.

“ Apud *Russett* de redd: quinque libras.

“ In civitate et suburbiis *Hereford*: de redd: assis: quinquaginta septem sol: oct: denar:

“ Apud *Balingsham* 2 car: terre pretii cujuslibet duas marcas, de redditu assiso octodecim sol: de placitis et perquisitis tres sol.

“ Apud *Frome* duas car: terre pretii cujuslibet viginti sol. de redditu assiso sexaginta quatuor, quatuor denar: prat: octo acras terre pretii acr: duos solidos.

“ De molendino de *Castro* viginti sol:

“ De redditis assisis *De la Mere* decem libras.

“ Apud *Schytrincton* et *Byford* de ann: reddit: triginta quinque sol: de uno molendino quadraginta sol:

“ Summa,—Quinquaginta quinque libras, novem solidos, sex denarios, ob:—*Decima* centum decem sol: undecim denar: ob.”

The *Mobilia* are thus given in the same authority:---“ Prior de *Hereford*: habet decem vaccas; exitus omnium septemdecim sol: quatuor denarios: de *Hoggerel* triginta, exitus omn: duodecim sex denar:

“ Summa, viginti novem solidos, decem den. decima, duos sol: undecim denar: ob.”

William de Irby was prior of Saint Guthlac's in the reign of Edward II. when a claim was made to the priorship by Thomas de Burg-hull. This occasioned a long and violent contention, during which the duties of the house were neglected, and its revenues much impoverished. The king, therefore, ordered the sheriff of the county to take the priory with all its possessions and appurtenances, as well moveable as immoveable, into the hands of the crown, and safely to keep them until further directions.* This order was dated at Worcester, Jan. 6, 1322.

Some years after John Mangeaunts, being then prior,† another controversy arose between the members of this house and those of Llanthony, respecting a sum of money stated to be annually due from the latter to the former. This was submitted to the decision of Thomas Bellamy, a commissary of the Bishop of Hereford, and by his award the Prior and Convent of Llanthony were directed to pay ten pounds quarterly to the Prior and Convent of St. Guthlac. The whole of the proceedings were recorded by Philip de la More, a notary-public, in the year 1353, and by his description it appears that the impression of the seal belonging to the abbey of Llanthony, was taken on white wax, and represented the baptism of Christ by St. John, with the additional figure of an angel on the left hand of our Saviour. The form of the seal was oblong, and it was of the breadth of three fingers; round the verge was this inscription :

“ Sigillum ecclie sci Johis Bapte de Llanthonia.”

The seal of St. Guthlac was oblong, but of smaller size; the impression was taken on new wax of its natural colour, and represented an old man sitting on a low stool, and having a staff in his right hand (towards

* Dugd. Monast. p. 406.

† Reg. Epi. Trilleck.

which his face is directed), and a book in his left hand : round the verge was this inscription :

" Sigillum coe ecclie sci Guthlaci, Hereford."

The words in the original are as follow : " Llanthonie sigillum de albâ
 " cerâ, oblongum, habens latitudinem trium digitorum in cujus medio
 " erat similitudo Ymaginis Christi, stantis in lavatro baptis ; et Ymago
 " sci Johis bapt: in dextra ejusdem Angeli autem Ymago ad sinistram
 " ipsius ; et in circumferentiâ scripta sunt hæc verba: *Sigill: &c.*—Sci
 " Guthlaci *Sigill:* minoris quantitatis et de recenti cerâ coloris naturalis
 " oblongum, in quo erat quasi quædam Ymago hominis senis sedentis
 " super scabellum, habentis quasi baculum in dextrâ, et librum in
 " sinistrâ mânu ; cujus media facies apparuit quasi respiciens versus
 " manum suam dextram, et circumscriptio erat hæc.—*Sigill: &c.*"*

In the year 1366, Lewis (Charlton) Bishop of Hereford, granted a commission to reconcile, after the accustomed manner, the conventual church of the priory of Hereford, which had been " polluted by the
 " violent effusion of human blood ;" and the ceremony of reconcilia-
 " tion was accordingly performed by Roger (Cradock) then Bishop of
 " Llandaff:† the arms of the priory were *gules* a wyvern passant, wings
 " displayed and tail nowed *or* ; on a chief *azure*, three mullets *or*.

It appears probable that no considerable donation was made to this priory after the valuation of Pope Nicholas in 1292, when the revenues were stated at £.55 9s. 6¼d. For at the general dissolution by Hen. VIII. in 1539, the total amount was estimated at £.121 3s. 3½d. per annum, which seems an increase not more than equal to the increased value of land, &c. between the periods of 1292 and 1539. The grant also, which detailed the sources of income at the suppression, very nearly corresponds with the account in the time of Pope Nicholas. By the

* Harl. MS. ex autog. penes S. Taylor, 1655.

† Reg. Epi. Charlton.

grant alluded to, “the site and precinct of St. Guthlac’s priory were
 “conveyed to John ap Rice, esq. together with a certain pasture
 “called the *Three Moors*, to the said site adjoining, and containing four
 “acres of meadow land and one acre of arable land, lying in the
 “common field there, called the *Portfield*; one pasture called *Cobben-*
 “*hall*, lying near the river Luge, within the parish of Lugwardine,
 “and containing ten acres; and the first pasture of all that meadow
 “called *White-hill*, in the parish of Withington, near the river Luge,
 “and containing by estimation ten acres; and of one other Meadow,
 “called *Walney*, lying in the parish of Hampton, near the said river,
 “and containing five acres.” The grant of these premises was made
 by letters patent, dated the 13th of November, in the 34th of Henry
 VIII. and they were to be held in chief, paying yearly four shillings
 and sixpence to the crown.

By other letters patent, dated the 28th of April, in the 36th of Hen.
 VIII. “the lordships or manors of Thynghill, Felton, Hynton, Prior’s-
 “hope, Monkton, Lyde-Prior, Prior’s-Frome, Ledon, Rushock, and
 “Ballingham, with lands and other appurtenances parcel of the late
 “cell of St. Guthlac were also granted to John ap Rice, esq. his heirs,
 “&c. to be held in chief, paying yearly £.4 6s. 0d. to the crown.”*

John ap Rice was of a respectable family, and connected by marriages with the Walwyns of Longworth, the Coningsbys of Hampton-Court, and others of equal rank. His descendants held the site of the priory until the beginning of the last century, when it was successively possessed by the families of the Fownes, Pauncefort and Williams. The Prices, however, had again possession in 1751, and retained it until 1776, when it was purchased by William Symonds, of Hereford, esq.

* Dr. Stukeley observed, that this and the other religious conventions here (as tradition went) had subterraneous passages into the city under the ditch and wall, in order that their members might, on occasion, retire from the fury of war: but no vestiges of this kind are now to be traced.—*Itin.* 4, p. 72.

who sold it, in 1793, for the sites of a new gaol and house of correction for the county; these purposes have since been completed on the plan of solitary confinement, recommended by Mr. Howard, and the following is the architect's statement of the whole expence.

ABSTRACT OF THE EXPENCE OF BUILDING AND FURNISHING HEREFORD COUNTY GAOL.		
Contracts for oak and fir timber scaffolding, and carpenters' and joiners' work, done in London - - - - -		£. s. d.
	3,553	0 10
For stone and carriage of stone, ditto - - - - -	1,998	9 6
For iron grating, gates, iron-work, chevaux-de-frize, and for iron-work and ironmongery, done in Hereford - - - - -	1,074	11 2½
Contract for masons' work - - - - -	1,978	4 2
For carriage, ditto - - - - -	13	19 3½
For lime and sand, ditto - - - - -	730	10 6
For bricks, ditto - - - - -	2,443	10 10
For slating, ditto - - - - -	584	11 8½
For colours, and for painting, ditto - - - - -	149	14 2½
For plumbing, and glazing, ditto - - - - -	212	12 0½
For bricklayers' work, ditto - - - - -	851	17 10½
For sawing, ditto - - - - -	143	8 10
For digging, ditto - - - - -	71	14 4
Small bills for sundries (collected) - - - - -	306	5 8
For plastering - - - - -	51	18 4½
For day-work to labourers, bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and other artificers, as per day-book vouchers, &c. - - - - -	1,881	0 0
Commission paid the architect, as liquidated on the above sums - - - - -	£.720	0 0
His journies - - - - -	340	4 0
Clerk of the works' salary, &c. - - - - -	327	12 0
	1,387	16 0
Furniture, and alterations made since the Gaol was finished as above	784	15 10¾
Probable expence of the works in hand - - - - -	428	16 0
No. 28, DOVER-STREET, JULY 1797.	JOHN NASH, Architect.	18,646 16 3¼

St. Owen's-street, (named by Speed in his map, *Hungry-street*,) extends from St. Peter's Church towards the south-east; and was terminated by one of the city gates, in some authorities called St. Andrew's Gate, and in others, St. Owen's. The parish church of St. Andrew or St. Owen (Audoenus) stood about fifty yards beyond the gate, and was destroyed during the siege A. D. 1645. Leland states, that it was situated "in the middle of the street;" and from the site it appears that the road branched into two at the west end of the building, and again united at the east, passing the church on the north and south sides. John Trefnant, Bishop of Hereford, granted forty days' indulgence in the year 1390, to all who should contribute to the repair or re-construction of this church; from which it seems probable that it was originally built soon after the conquest. No other particulars of its form are met with, but that it was of small extent, and had a tower, which was much exposed and shattered during the siege. It was a rectory, and the Prior of St. Guthlac was patron. The value in the *Liber Regis* was £.4 10s. 10d. per annum. A chauntry in honour of the Virgin Mary was founded in it; and a licence of mortmain was granted the 17th of Rich. II. to John Wicke, William Carless, and John Burlton; enabling them to endow the same with five tenements and one garden with their appurtenances, in the suburbs of the city. John Odiskin was then "parson of St. Owen's, and John Hopton chaplain of the chauntry."* The clear annual rent was £.1 4s. 6½d. and it was sold the 6th of Edward VI. to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton.†

A second chauntry was founded in this church in honour of the Holy Trinity, by the above-mentioned John Odiskin, rector. William

* MS. Cant. Mayle.

† Harl MS.

Mybbe and William More contributed also certain messuages in Hereford towards its endowment, four of which being held of the king, as burgage tenure of the city, *in capite*, a licence to enable them to make this grant was procured the 8th of Henry IV; from the mayor and corporation as tenants under the crown.* The rents of this chauntry were disposed of to George Cotton, the 6th of Edward VI.; together with those of several obits which had been celebrated here. Since the destruction of the church, the rectory of St. Owen has been annexed to the vicarage of St. Peter.

Williams' Hospital.—In this suburb Mr. Richard Williams, an attendant of Lord Cobham's, erected a hospital, for six poor men, about the year 1601, and devoted one thousand pounds to its maintenance. A part of this sum was disposed of in the purchase of a farm called *Nunslan*, situated in the parish of Eardisland, and formerly belonging to the priory of Lymbrooke, and part in the purchase of another estate, called *Tremerithig*, in the parish of St. Margaret, and lands in the township of Barton. During the civil wars between Charles I. and the parliament, this foundation, with many others, was much neglected, and the building proportionably dilapidated. After the cessation of these wars, the hospital was rebuilt, as recorded by this inscription in its center :

“ MR. WILLIAMS'S HOSPITAL REBUILT 1675,

BRIDSTOCK HARFORD, OF THIS CITY, ESQ.

BEING THEN CUSTOS OF THE SAME,

AND A GOOD BENEFACTOR THEREIN.

FEAR GOD;

HONOUR THE KING;

RELIEVE THE POOR.

HÆC TRIA SUNT OMNIA.”

* Harl. MS.

The mayor and corporation of Hereford have the patronage and management of this charity: and its present revenue is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Rent, per annum, of Nunsland - - - - -	80	0	0
Ditto of Tremerithig - - - - -	25	0	0
Interest of £.700 stock, in the 3 per cent. } consolidated annuities - - - - - }	21	0	0
	£.126	0	0

A weekly allowance of six shillings is made to each person; and their other privileges include, a suit of clothes in every third year; stockings and shoes every year; two shirts in every year; fuel twice in every year; and the following distributions in money, amongst the whole number: on St. Thomas's Day £.4; on Good Friday £.1 10s. 0d.; on Midsummer Day £.2 10s. 0d.; and on Hereford Michaelmas Fair £.2.

The building is of brick, and is divided into six comfortable dwellings, with a garden attached to each.

St. Giles' Hospital.—A second alms-house or hospital dedicated to St. Giles, adjoins the former on the east. This was originally founded in the year 1290, for the support and residence of a fraternity of "Fryars" "Grisey."* It afterwards became the property of the Knights Templars, and being seized into the hands of the crown, was given by Richard II. to the city of Hereford, and appropriated to its present purposes.† The revenue consists of seventeen reserved rents from as many houses in Hereford: and amounts in the whole to £.47 8s. 0d. per annum. To this sum the corporation add ten pounds annually, being part of the interest of money given to the city of Hereford

* Collect: Angl: Minor.

† Leland, vol. iv. p. 87.

by James Duke of Chandos; and £.300 stock acquired by the renewal of leases, &c. and vested in the three per cent. consolidated annuities, afford a further supply of £.9 per annum. The objects of the charity are five poor men, amongst whom an allowance of £4 10s. 0d. is distributed monthly: their further privileges consist of comfortable apartments, with a garden for each, clothes in every third year, and a division of the following sums: on St. Thomas's Day £.1 5s. 0d.; Old Lady Day 10s.; on Good Friday 10s.; on the 29th day of May £.1 on the 24th of June 10s.; Old Michaelmas Day 10s.; on the 20th of October £.1 13s. 4d.; and £.5 5s. 0d. per annum. for fuel. The building is of stone, and in a pediment in the center is this inscription:—

“ST. GILES'S HOSPITAL

FOUNDED IN 1290,

WAS REBUILT BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION 1770,

JOSIAS CLERKE, ESQ. CUSTOS.”

Adjoining this, on the east, is a small chapel dedicated also to St. Giles, and frequented by the members of the two alms-houses. A stone over the door is thus inscribed:—

“UT CELEBRETUR

NOMEN DEI OPT: MAX:

ÆDEM PRECATIONIS

A SOLO ET E RUDERIBUS INSTAURAVIT

RICARDUS COX, COLL: HEREFORD: CUSTOS,

ANNO SALUTIS MDCLXXXII.”

Within the chapel are the following inscriptions:

“REV. MR. WILLIAM MADOX, AGED 26, DIED 23 MARCH, 1760.”

“MRS. ANN MADOX, AGED 67, DIED 3 JAN. 1768.”

“WILLIAM MADOX, SEN. DIED 27 JULY, 1780, AGED 77.”

“JOSIAS CLERKE, ESQ. LATE GOVERNOR OF WILLIAMS'S HOSPITAL,

AND CUSTOS OF ST. GILES, DIED 24 APRIL, 1785.

ANN, HIS WIFE, DIED 16 JUNE, 1780.”

A table in the chapel contains the following " Ordinances made for the good government of six poor people in *Williams'* Hospital, according to the founder's will.

" 1. No prophane swearer, curser, or blasphemer, no haunter of ale-houses, or drunkard, or common breaker of the peace, brawler, quarreller, or affray-maker, sower of sedition between neighbours, no contentious person given to law-suits, no solicitors of law-suits, no common server of process or writs, no calumniator, reviler, or back-biter, nor any such like person, shall be chosen one of the said poor; but only such as are of honest conversation and good report.

" 2. If any of the said six poor people shall appear unto the mayor and aldermen, or to the greater part of them, to be any such person as described, he shall then, for the first offence, lose a week's pay; for the second, one month's; for the third, three months'; and if after he shall continue without reformation, he shall be expelled, and another chosen in his place: all such losses of pay to be equally divided amongst the rest of the poor there.

" 3. The said poor shall resort to St. Giles's chapel to prayers as often as they shall be read, and upon Sundays, holydays, and lecture days, shall attend the cathedral church in their gowns, and continue attentively during the whole sermon; and upon the first, second, or third default therein, the offender shall be debarred from his pay, and after be expelled as aforesaid; unless sufficient reason for his absence shall be alleged and allowed by the mayor and aldermen, or the greater part of them; such losses of pay to be divided as aforesaid.

" 4. The said six poor people shall dwell in the hospital, and not absent themselves above three days without leave of the custos: the offender herein to lose his pay during his absence, and the same to be divided as aforesaid; and if any, without leave, absent himself one month, he shall be expelled for ever.

“5. The custos of St. Giles’s hospital shall gather the rents and pay the poor, to each ten shillings per month, unless some losses are to be stayed and divided as aforesaid; and to the person who shall read prayers at St. Giles’s chapel forty shillings yearly. The custos shall yearly account of his receipts and disbursements unto the mayor and aldermen, or the greater part of them, at the Guildhall, before All Saints’ day, when and where the poor persons may be present.

“6. A coffer, with three locks and keys, shall be provided for the use of the poor, where all writings, accounts, and arrears of money undisbursed, shall be kept, and not thence taken but by the mayor and aldermen, or the greater part of them, and that to the use of the poor, viz. to buy them gowns, repair their houses, defend their lands, and to be distributed amongst them against good times, and for such necessary uses of the said poor, as the mayor and aldermen, or the greater part of them, shall think fit.

“7. One of the keys shall remain with the mayor, another with the custos, and a third with one of the poor hospital men, to be named by the mayor and aldermen.

“8. The said poor shall behave themselves towards the mayor, aldermen and common-council men as become alms-men, upon pain to be removed, or otherwise punished, as their miscarriage shall deserve.

“9. Upon the decease of any one of the said poor, the deceased’s friends shall be allowed one month’s pay towards his funeral expences, and shall leave his gown to his successor.

(Signed)

CURTHOSE, MAYOR (A. D. 1632.)

J. CLARKE,

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

JAMES RODD,

PHILIP SYMONDS,

} ALDERMEN.”

In *Castle-street*, which extends from the original entrance into the castle on the east, to the cathedral on the west, is another alms-house, dedicated to St. Ethelbert. It was erected in the reign of Henry III. principally by indulgencies and relaxation of penance, granted by the Bishops of Hereford, Coventry, Salisbury, and Ely, to those who contributed towards it. The means of its support must have been very considerable at one period, as it appears by the statutes of the hospital, that alms were distributed daily to one hundred persons—" *ubi centum quotidie refectos fuisse, legimus.*" Possibly a portion of the offerings made by those who visited the tomb of Ethelbert, was appropriated to this purpose. In the reign of Henry VIII. the revenues were valued at £.10. 1s. 10d. per annum, in rents of lands and tenements: at present they amount to £.41, from rents of lands in Alansmore, Clehonger, Holmer, and St. Martin's, and £.24, being the interest of £.800 stock in the public funds, acquired by the sale of tenements in Broad-street: total per annum £.65.

The treasurer of the cathedral church, for the time being, is the custos of the hospital, if he be one of the canons residentiary; but otherwise the management and superintendence of the hospital are vested, by the statutes, in the dean and greater number of the canons. From the reign of Charles I. the members have been ten in number: the statutes require that they should be advanced in age, and of good character, "*pauperes, ætate graves, moribusque commodis;*" that they should attend morning and evening prayers in the Cathedral daily, unless prevented by illness, and that a loaf of good bread, weighing one pound and a half, or eighteen ounces at the least, be distributed daily to each, at the conclusion of morning prayers, together with one

penny on every Sabbath day; or in lieu of the whole, 8*d.* to each on every Saturday. This allowance has been since increased to 2*s.* 6*d.* per week during winter, and 1*s.* 6*d.* during summer. The charity is generally confined to poor women only, although the word *pauperes* in the statutes will evidently admit its application to either sex, according to the discretion of the dean and chapter. The other privileges enjoyed by the members are an apartment and small garden, with twenty shillings per annum to each for the purpose of buying fuel.

General Infirmary.—On the bank of the river, and below the site of the castle, is an excellent building of brick, erected for, and applied to, the benevolent purposes of a General Infirmary. It is capable of accommodating seventy patients, with every convenience for attendants and nurses. The late Rev. Dr. Talbot, Rector of Helenswick, was the original promoter of this useful charity. The late Earl of Oxford presented an ample site for the purpose, and the following persons were contributors of £.20 and upwards, towards the construction and subsequent support of the house :

	£.	s.	d.
The Rev. Dr. Talbot, of Helenswick - - - -	500	0	0
Dr. Harris, Doctor's Commons (a Legacy) - - -	5000	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Swift, of Worcester (a Legacy) - - -	500	0	0
Mrs. Anne Powell, Hereford (a Legacy) - - - -	500	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Norfolk - - - - -	100	0	0
Most Hon. the Marquis of Bath - - - - -	100	0	0
Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford (deceased,) gave an ample Site for the Building.			
Right Hon. John, Lord Viscount Bateman - - - -	100	0	0
Right Hon. Lady Frances Coningesby - - - - -	100	0	0
Right Rev. John Egerton, Lord Bishop of Durham - - -	100	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Foley (deceased) - - - - -	200	0	0
The same Noble Lord (a Legacy) - - - - -	300	0	0
Right Hon. Thomas Harley - - - - -	100	0	0
Right Hon. Sir John Skynner, knt. - - - - -	100	0	0
Lord Selsea - - - - -	20	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Hon. Andrew Foley - - - - -	20	0	0
The Worshipful the Corporation of Hereford - - -	100	0	0
The Governors of Guy's Hospital - - - - -	200	0	0
Sir Francis Charlton, bart. (a Legacy) - - - - -	100	0	0
Sir George Cornewall, bart. - - - - -	200	0	0
Mrs. Joan Hankins, Hereford (a Legacy) - - - - -	200	0	0
Sir Richard Symons, bart. - - - - -	100	0	0
Sir James Hereford, knt. - - - - -	30	0	0
Sir John Cotterell, knt. - - - - -	20	0	0
Rowles Scudamore, esq. Bristol - - - - -	150	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Hinton (a Legacy) - - - - -	150	0	0
Rev. Mr. Bach, Leominster - - - - -	100	0	0
Michael Biddulph, esq. Ledbury - - - - -	100	0	0
The same Gentleman remitted a further Sum of - - -	50	0	0
Mrs. Bourne, Whitney Court - - - - -	100	0	0
John Freeman, esq. Letton (deceased) - - - - -	100	0	0
John Freeman, esq. Letton - - - - -	100	0	0
Miss Ann Jay, Wintercot (a Legacy) - - - - -	100	0	0
Richard Payne Knight, esq. Downton Castle - - - - -	100	0	0
Uvedale Price, esq. Foxley - - - - -	100	0	0
John Scudamore, esq. Kentchurch (deceased) - - - - -	100	0	0
Mrs. Jauncey, Hereford - - - - -	70	0	0
Thomas Phillips, esq. Newton - - - - -	63	0	0
Francis Biddulph, esq. London - - - - -	50	0	0
Rev. Mr. Biddulph, Hereford - - - - -	50	0	0
John Peploe Birch, esq. Garnstone - - - - -	50	0	0
Henry Bright, esq. Bristol - - - - -	50	0	0
F. W. T. Brydges, esq. Tibberton - - - - -	50	0	0
Mrs. Cocks, Castleditch - - - - -	50	0	0
Mr. Jacob Davies, Ludlow (a Legacy) - - - - -	50	0	0
Mrs. Marlow, Leominster - - - - -	50	0	0
John Whitmore, esq. Hereford - - - - -	50	0	0
Arthur Evans, esq. Buckland - - - - -	31	10	0
Richard Gorges, esq. Eye - - - - -	31	10	0
William Miles, esq. Bristol - - - - -	31	10	0
Thomas Symonds Powell, esq. Pengethly - - - - -	31	10	0
Unknown, by Sir George Cornewall, bart. - - - - -	31	10	0
Lowbridge Bright, esq. Bristol - - - - -	26	5	0
Richard Bright, esq. Bristol - - - - -	26	5	0

	£.	s.	d.
Wm. Birch Basnett, esq. Llanwarne - - - -	21	0	0
Mrs. Bennett, Hereford - - - -	20	0	0
Thomas Bernard, esq. Weobley - - - -	21	0	0
Rev. Mr. Barry, Gloucester - - - -	20	0	0
Mrs. Mary Chinn, of Coughton (a Legacy) - - -	20	0	0
Samuel Clarke, esq. London - - - -	20	0	0
Thomas Davies, esq. Newhouse - - - -	21	0	0
Mr. Philip Davies, Hereford (a Legacy) - - -	20	0	0
Rev. Mr. Evans, Byletts - - - -	21	0	0
Edmund Eckley, esq. Credenhill - - - -	20	0	0
William Elton, esq. Bristol - - - -	21	0	0
Edward Garlick, esq. ditto - - - -	20	0	0
William Garnons, esq. Trelough - - - -	20	0	0
James Geers, esq. Pershore - - - -	21	0	0
Rev. Mr. Grand, Dirham, Gloucestershire - -	20	0	0
William Cope Gregory, esq. Woolhope - - -	21	0	0
Rev. Mr. Griffiths, Ewithington - - - -	21	0	0
Dr. Harris, Chancellor of the Diocese - - -	20	0	0
Richard Hill, esq. Ledbury - - - -	21	0	0
James King, esq. Stanton - - - -	21	0	0
John Miles, esq. Ledbury - - - -	21	0	0
James Poole, esq. Stretton - - - -	21	0	0
Francis Baladon Thomas, esq. Hereford - - -	21	0	0
William Toldervey, esq. Leominster (a Legacy) -	21	0	0
Thomas Vaston, esq. ditto - - - -	21	0	0
Mr. William Wainwright, Hereford - - - -	21	0	0
Philip Westfaling, esq. Rudhall - - - -	21	0	0
Unknown, by the Rev. Dr. Talbot - - - -	20	0	0

By this liberal subscription, and with the aid of smaller sums from various individuals, the building was erected, and opened for the admission of patients on the 26th of March, 1776; from which period to the 25th of March, 1804, more than eleven thousand poor have been received as in-patients or out-patients of the hospital; of these the far greater part have been effectually cured, and most of the others considerably relieved. Two physicians and two surgeons are in daily attendance, and an apothecary, with proper domestics, are resident in the

house. The annual subscriptions in aid of the charity, amounted to £.417 18s. 0d. in the year 1803.

Lunatic Asylum.—Behind the Infirmary is another brick building, erected also by public subscription, for the humane purpose of affording an asylum for those labouring under the heavy calamity of mental derangement. It is completely fitted up for the reception of twenty patients, under the conduct of a physician and surgeon, subject to the superintendence and controul of the subscribers forming the committee of the General Infirmary.

Memorable Persons.—It still remains to notice many other persons connected with Hereford, and eminent by their virtues, their talents, their services, or their birth.

Of these, ROGER of HEREFORD was a distinguished writer in the reign of Henry II.* He excelled in the knowledge of astronomy, as then understood, and published a treatise on the subject, which was highly commended.† Metals and minerals were equally the objects of his studies; and the nobility of England, in their patronage of this writer, materially contributed to the progress of those sciences, which were recommended to notice by his example, and illustrated by his abilities.

MILES SMITH, D. D. was born in Hereford, in the year 1550. His father pursued the business of a *fletcher* (or maker of arrows,) a trade in much request previous to the introduction of gunpowder, which was first made in England about 1561. The son probably received the rudiments of his education here, and it was completed at Brazenose College, in Oxford. He afterwards became one of the chaplains of Christchurch, and was much distinguished as a theologian and linguist. In the translation of the Bible he bore an eminent share; and the pre-

* Bale de Script. Brit. Cent. 3.

† Fuller's Worthies.

face, like "a comely gate to a glorious city,"* was entirely his composition, and was deposited, in his own hand-writing, in the University library. James I. preferred him, without solicitation, to the see of Gloucester in 1612: but the bishop often and truly declared of himself, that he was "*nullius rei præterquam librorum avarus*." Having presided twelve years as bishop, he died, and was buried in his cathedral, A. D. 1624.

JOHN GWILLIM, the celebrated herald, was born here about the year 1565.† His father was of Welsh extraction, but had resided at Westbury, in Gloucestershire before this son was born. The early part of his education was received at the grammar school in this city, from which he was removed, in 1581, to Brazenose College, in Oxford. Soon after his views in literature were completed at the University, he was appointed Portsmouth Pursuivant of Arms in the London College. In the year 1610, he published his "Display of Heraldry," in folio, which, by a methodical and lucid arrangement, removed the obscurity under which the subject had previously laboured, and reflected the greatest credit on the perseverance and abilities of the writer. Many editions of this work have been published, and it still retains its original esteem. He was made Rouge Croix Pursuivant in February, 1617, and held that office until his death, which happened the 7th of May, 1621.

JOHN WALTER was a native of this city, and born in the year 1583. He was placed in business, and became clerk of Draper's Hall, in London. His commercial pursuits were attended by unusual success, the effect, in a great degree, of his own probity and application. Thus rapidly and honourably acquiring wealth, he made a solemn vow, that

* Fuller's Worthies.

† Grainger's Biography.

when his possessions exceeded the amount of £.10,000, the whole residue which he should acquire should be devoted to the relief of the poor. "Nor was he like to those," observes Fuller, "who at first maintained £.10,000 to be too much for any man, which, when they have attained, they then conceive ten times so much too little for themselves; but after his cup was filled brimfull to the aforesaid proportion, he conscientiously gave every drop of that which overflowed, to quench the thirst of people parched with poverty."* The surplus was £.10,000 more, of which £.20 per annum was the portion of his beneficence bestowed on the place of his nativity, and that sum continues to be so disposed of, for the benefit of the poor, at the discretion of the mayor and corporation. He died in the 74th year of his age, the 29th of December, 1656, and was buried in London with much solemnity.

JOHN DAVIES, a native of Hereford, was engaged as writing-master to Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. In the skill and acquirements of his profession he had no competitor, being equally eminent in copying the various hands then in use, (secretary, Roman, court, and text,) and particularly distinguished by an extraordinary quickness in writing the running hand. It is recorded that his characters were so small as to require a magnifying glass to read them,† and so correct that it required some time to decide whether they were written or printed!‡

The art of writing was little cultivated in England before the reign of Elizabeth, who wrote well herself. Her tutor, Roger Ascham, and Lord Burleigh, were also good writers. Henry VIII. was quite the reverse; his scrawl was not unlike that called *the Devil's hand writing*,

* Fuller's Worthies, p. 41.

† Grainger's Biography.

‡ Fuller's Worthies.

in Ashmole's Museum; a specimen of it is given in the first volume of Stephens's Supplement to Dugdale's Monasticon.* Dr. Burnett immediately recognized it when he saw his love-letters to Ann Boleyn in the Vatican Library at Rome.†

Davies died in London in the year 1618, and was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields.

— GETHINGE, a scholar of John Davies, was also born in Hereford, or the vicinity. After his master's death, Gethinge is stated even to have exceeded him in all the branches of their art. Their portraits were published, with specimens of their performances. Dr. Fuller, in his Worthies, has afforded many instances of his attachment to the marvellous, but his commendation of these artists is given in a strain of hyperbole, not to be easily paralleled: "Sure I am, that when two such
" transcendant penmasters shall again be born in the same shire, they
" may even serve fairly to engross the will and testament of the
" expiring universe!"

RICHARD PHILLIPPS, a citizen of Hereford, in the reign of Henry VIII. gave lands and tenements of the clear yearly value of £.28 1s. 4d. to exempt all persons from the payment of toll at the several gates of the city.

Sir JOHN WHITE, alderman of London, left the sum of £.100, in the reign of Queen Mary, to be lent, once in four years, on good security, and free of interest for ten years, to four young freemen and inhabitants of Hereford; and the further sum of £.4 to the mayor and corporation, for receiving and applying the same. This money is paid in Merchants Hall, London.

Sir JOHN HUSBAND, in the year 1583, gave a certain sum towards the same purposes, but his benefaction is lost.

* Grainger's Biography.

† Dr. Burnett's Letter from Rome.

ROWLAND BERKELEY left £.100 for the use of two young clothiers; but no income now arises from this source.

JOHN SCORY, D. D. Bishop of Hereford, in the reign of Elizabeth, gave £.200 to the poor of Hereford, which was probably distributed after his death in 1585.

RICHARD TOMPSON, about the same time, gave lands to the dean and chapter, the rents of which were directed to be applied towards clothing or apprenticing the poor; or towards marrying poor maids; or towards redeeming prisoners confined for debt.

WILLIAM WOODS gave £.10 yearly arising from lands called the *Hermitage*, in the county of Dorset, towards the relief of the poor of Hereford. This benefaction was made in the year 1610, and is still applied according to the intentions of the donor.

CHARLES LANGFORD, D. D. Dean of Hereford, gave to four poor scholars of this city, in the year 1607, £.2 13s. 4d. per annum to each, for seven years.

ROGER PHILLPOTTS, about the year 1613, gave also a house, situated at the east corner of the North end of the Narrow Cabbage-lane, to the dean and chapter of Hereford, to be by them applied towards the maintenance of two poor Hereford scholars at Brazenose College, Oxford, and of two others, being the objects of Dr. Langford's donation. The house was then valued at £.10 per annum, and the rent continues to be so applied.

WILLIAM HARPER bequeathed a sum of money towards apprenticing the poor of Hereford.

Dr. RICHARD GARDINER gave £.100 towards the same purpose, and the interest of £.100, to be disposed of annually to six poor house-keepers, or towards apprenticing the poor.

JOHN, Lord Viscount SCUDAMORE, about the year 1640, gave the interest of a sum of money, to be in part applied in donations of

£.1 each to ten poor freemen, every six months. He also gave two large silver candlesticks for the use of the mayor of Hereford for ever.

Mr. TOMLINS gave a large silver cup for the same purpose.

JAMES, Lord CHANDOS gave four silver maces to the corporation in the year 1676.

PAUL FOLEY, Esq. of Stoke Edith (auditor,) gave in the succeeding year a new sword and cap of maintenance to the same.

SENESCHALS OF HEREFORD.

The following persons appear to have held a high situation in Hereford, under the title of *Seneschals*: this office seems to have resembled that of the present Chief Steward, and was probably superseded by it in the charter, dated 20th James I. when William Earl of Pembroke was constituted “*first* chief steward of the city of Hereford, during “ the term of his natural life.”

A. D.		A. D.	
1316.	John Prede.	1511.	Walter Devereux, Earl Ferrers.
1340.	William de Frome.	1512.	William Rudhall.
1385.	Richard Aster.	1514.	Walter Devereux, Earl Ferrers.
1436.	John Russell.		James Baskerville, knt.
1474.	John Devereux, knt.		John Scudamore, esq.
1494.	John Devereux, knt.	1559.	James Croft, knt.
1497.	Richard Miles.	1602.	Robert, Earl of Essex.
1498.	Richard de la Bere, knt.	1603.	Sir John Scudamore.

POPULATION OF HEREFORD.

A. D.		INHAB.*	A. D.		INHAB.†
1754	- - - - -	5232	1802	- - - - -	6828

* From Taylor's Map.

† From Returns to Parliament.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

POOR'S RATES.

	A. D. 1785.*	A. D. 1803.
All Saints Parish - - - - -	£.312 19 2	£.1340 17 0
St. John Baptist - - - - -	280 18 11	539 13 9
St. Martin - - - - -	106 13 4	281 11 4
St. Nicholas - - - - -	142 16 11	253 7 1
St. Owen - - - - -	170 16 4	442 10 0
St. Peter - - - - -	329 3 6	721 7 4½

TAX

On the several wards towards raising the fee-farm rent of £.40, paid annually by the corporation into the exchequer, together with expences incident to that payment :

	£.	s.	d.
St. Owen's Ward - - - - -	6	18	10
Wyebridge ditto - - - - -	8	18	10
Bye-street ditto - - - - -	12	18	10
Eigne - - - - -	10	18	10
Widemarsh ditto - - - - -	6	18	10
	£.46	14	2

INSCRIPTIONS

ON TOKENS COINED AT HEREFORD AFTER THE DEATH OF CHARLES I.

SAMUEL SAUNDERS,
OF THE CITY OF HEREFORD,
HIS HALF-PENNY.

JOHN HULL,
HEREFORD,
HIS HALF-PENNY.

HENRY JONES,
SWORD BEARER,
HEREFORD CITY ARMS.

1662.

* From Returns to Parliament.

CHAP. IV.

Ecclesiastical History.

HEREFORD is deemed by *Heylin* to be one of the most ancient bishopricks in England. According to this author, it was established in the time of the Britons, was first subject to the metropolitan of Caerleon, in Monmouthshire, and afterwards to that of St. David, in Pembrokehire. The names, however, of the bishops who are supposed to have presided over the see at that period are not given; but in the early part of the Saxon heptarchy, when christianity had made some progress in the island, and *Peada* or *Peda*, king of Mercia, had embraced the new religion, it was ordained, in a synod held at Hereford, that the kingdom of Mercia, which then constituted one see only, should be divided into more.

In consequence of this decree, *PUTTA* was made first christian bishop of Hereford in the year 676,* or 680;† and the ceremonies of his consecration were performed by Sexulph, bishop of Litchfield, who was styled “Bishop of the Mercian people, on the west side of “the river Severn.”‡

* Gale's Ang. Script. vol. iii. p. 240.

† Godwin de Præsul. p. 526.

‡ Mat. of Westminster and Gale.

The episcopal jurisdiction extends over the whole county of Hereford, excepting the eight parishes of Ewyas-Harold, Walterston, Dewlas, Michaelchurch-Escle, St. Margarets, Rowston, Llansilo, and Cloddock, which form part of the diocese of St. David's: but the see of Hereford includes also a very considerable part of Shropshire, four parishes in Monmouthshire, eight in Radnorshire, six in Montgomeryshire, and twenty-one in Worcestershire. The total number of parish churches is three hundred and forty-eight, exclusive of chapels.* According to Heylin, the impropriations are one hundred and sixty-six; and the clergy's tenths amount to £.340 2s. 2d.

A. P.
1292.

The revenues annexed to the bishoprick are not altogether distinguished in the survey of Domesday Book, from those annexed to the cathedral church: but they are recited in other authorities at different periods. The taxation for granting a tenth to Edward I. in the year 1292, thus particularizes those belonging to the bishop in this county:†

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Rents of assize in his manor of Hereford - - -	5	3	9	Lands in manor of Hampton	4	0	0
Lands in his manor of Barton	6	0	0	Rents of free and customary tenants there - -	25	19	7
Rents of assize in ditto -	20	10	6½	Two mills there - -	3	6	8
Perquisites from the fairs in Hereford - - -	5	0	0	Rents in manor of Shelwick	37	3	2
Lands in his manors of Sugwas and Eaton - - -	6	0	0	Lands in manor of Ledbury	3	0	0
Rents of assize there from free and customary tenants -	20	9	10½	Rents of assize there - -	33	2	0
Rent of a mill - - -	2	0	0	Two mills there - - -	1	10	0
Pannage there - - -	0	2	0	Fines and perquisites there -	0	13	4
Lands in his manor of <i>Chopele</i>	4	0	0	Pannage there - - -	0	2	0
Rents of assize there - -	8	12	4	Rents of assize in the borough	8	0	0
				Toll of the markets - -	2	0	0
				Carried forward -	£. 196	15	2½

* Willis's Hist. of Cathedrals.

† Bibl. Cotton. Tiberius C. x fol. 76 et seq.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Brought forward -	196	15	2½	Three loads of hay in Whit-			
Lands in the manor of Eastnor	1	6	8	bourn -	0	4	6
Rents of assize -	11	6	8	Lands in manor of Bishop's			
A mill there -	0	13	4	Castle -	1	6	8
Fines, &c. -	0	5	0	Rents of assize and customary			
Land in manor of Colwall -	0	13	4	services -	5	0	0
Rents of assize -	19	2	0	A dove-cot 1s. a garden 2s. -	0	3	0
A dove-cot -	0	1	0	Lands in manor of Ledbury			
Pannage -	0	2	0	(north-town) -	1	6	8
Rents of assize in Cradley				Rents of assize and customary			
manor -	28	9	0	services -	3	0	0
Fines and perquisites -	0	10	0	A mill at Bacton -	1	10	0
Land in manor of Bosbury -	2	0	0	Herbage -	0	10	0
Rents of assize -	24	0	0	Fines and perquisites -	2	10	0
Fines and perquisites -	1	10	4	Rents of assize in the manor			
A dove-cot -	0	1	0	of Ross -	4	0	0
Rents of assize in Bromyard				From fairs -	0	7	6
manor -	34	0	0	From tolls -	1	0	0
A mill there -	1	4	0	Land in manor of Ross foreign	1	6	8
Fines and perquisites -	1	0	0	Rents of assize -	19	6	0
Rents of assize in the borough	5	0	0	Two mills -	6	13	4
Tolls of fairs, &c. -	2	0	0	Land in manor of Upton			
Land in manor of Whitbourn	1	6	8	Bishop -	1	6	8
Rents of assize -	19	0	0	Rents of assize -	15	8	4
Fines and perquisites -	0	6	8	Pannage -	0	5	0
Land in manor of Frome Bishop	1	6	8	Perquisites, &c. -	1	6	8
Rents of assize -	20	0	0	From a stream of water at Bi-			
Fines and perquisites -	0	13	4	shop's Wear on the Wye	2	0	0
A mill there -	0	13	4	Rents of assize at Bockleton -	2	0	0
Rents of assize in manor of							
Grendon -	6	0	0	Total -	£. 449	17	2½

On the death of John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford, in the year 1361, Adam Esegar, canon, and John Gour were appointed to superintend the temporalities of the see during the vacancy; and they afterwards accounted for the rents and profits arising from the manors, &c. of "Sugwas, Barton, Hampton, Tupsley, Shelwick, Hereford, Brom-

A. D.
1361.

“ yard, Whitbourn, Frome-Bishop, Bosbury, Cradley, Colwall, and
 “ Ledbury,” in this county; for those from “ Sevenhampton in Glo-
 “ cestershire, Bishop’s-Castle in Shropshire, and the rents of a tene-
 “ ment and garden in the parish of St. Mary Monthalt, London.”*

A. D.
1534.

The following was the endowment of the bishoprick in the year
 1534.†

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.							
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Manor, &c. of Sugwas - -	35	7	7	Manor, &c. of Ledbury -	66	3	10
..... Barton - -	37	17	0	 Ross (borough) -	30	18	3
..... Bishop’s Palace -	6	19	10	 Ross (foreign) -	28	19	10
..... Shelwick - -	36	16	3		537	17	3
..... Tupsley - -	21	13	10	Salop & Gloucester-shires -	210	0	7
..... Hampton Bishop -	45	10	0		747	17	10
..... Bromyard - -	58	17	6	Spiritualities arising from pro- curations, &c. - - -	83	6	3
..... Whitbourn - -	28	18	0		831	4	1
..... Bishop’s Frome -	29	15	6	Deduct Reprisals - -	62	13	6
..... Bosbury - -	45	10	10		Clear value - -	£.768	10 7
..... Cradley - -	29	19	3				
..... Colwall and Cod- dington - - - -	34	9	9				

1547. In the first year of Edward VI. John Skipp, then bishop, demised his palace at St. Mary Monthalt, London, to Thomas Wendy, M. D. which the king granted, with three tenements demised by the bishop to Lord Clinton, for two hundred years, at a rent of twelve pence per annum. But Queen Mary having set aside this grant, they were restored to the see. A more considerable alienation was effected in the
1562. fourth year of Elizabeth, when an act of parliament passed enabling the queen, on the vacancy of any archbishoprick or bishoprick, to issue a commission for surveying the castles, manors, and lands belonging to it, and to take into her hands such of them as her majesty should select,

* Harl. MS.

† Willis’s Hist. of Cathedrals.

on condition of giving in exchange, impropriations and tithes to the same amount. The compensations appear to have been inadequate on many occasions, and have been compared with Diomedes's exchange of brazen armour for armour of gold.*

Those selected here by the queen were the manors of Ledbury, Upton Bishop, Ross borough, Ross foreign, and Cradley, in this county, together with several others in Gloucestershire and Shropshire, of the total value of £.305 1s. 1d. In lieu of these, the following impropriate rectories, &c. were granted to John Scory, then bishop: tithes and advowsons of Bridstow and Goodrich; rectories and advowsons of Dilwyn, Lingen, Wigmore, Eardisland, Leonhales, Kington, Weobley, and Brinsop; and the advowsons of Ross, Ledbury, and Cradley, their vicarages and prebends.†—The present value of the bishoprick is £.2000 per annum.

The patronage of the bishop includes the archdeaconries of Hereford and Salop, one canonry, and all other dignities in his cathedral, excepting the deanery, which is in the gift of the crown. He also presents to thirty-four‡ livings in his diocese, and has the alternate presentation of St. Mary Somerset's, in London, being the church to which that of St. Mary Monthalt (formerly in his sole patronage) was annexed, after its destruction by the great fire in London, A. D. 1666. He further appropriates to his own use the tenths of the two prebends of Moreton-magna and Barton Colwall. The popes formerly received eighteen hundred florins as first fruits from the successive bishops: the sum of £.768 11s. 0½d. is now paid to the crown on that account; but since the alienation of manors by Elizabeth, no annual tenths have been claimed.

A. D.
1666.

* Milner's Winton, vol. i. p. 369.

† Willis's Hist. of Cathedrals.

‡ Ex eod.

The ancient mansions or palaces of the bishops were situated at Hereford, Ledbury, Ross, Bromyard, Bosbury, Whitbourn, and Sugwas, in Herefordshire; besides those of Prestbury in Gloucestershire, Bishop's Castle in Shropshire, and St. Mary Monthalt in London: one only, that of Hereford, remains in this county, and is pleasantly situated between the cathedral and the river. The episcopal splendour has otherwise suffered by the loss of deer-parks, free chases, fisheries, vineyards, and other appendages of wealth and power, which were anciently found on their manors and estates.

A. D.
691.

Putta, the first bishop, was succeeded, A. D. 691, by TIRTELLHUS, according to Godwin and others;* but in Leland's Catalogue,† TRUTERE is named as his successor. TORTERAS was next consecrated, and after him, WALSTOLDUS or WALSTODUS, in the year 718. He began to erect a magnificent cross, but dying before it was finished, his successor CUTHBERT completed the plan, and in memory of the circumstance inscribed on it these lines:

718.

736.

« Hæc veneranda crucis Christi veneranda sacrata
Cæperat Antistes venerandus, nomine Walstod,
Argenti atque auri fabricare monilibus amplis
Sed quia cuncta cadunt mortalia tempore certo,
Ipse, opere in medio moriens, e carne recessit,
Ast ego, successor præfati præsulis, ipse
Pontificis, tribuente Deo, qui munere fungor,
Quique gero certum Cuthbert de luce vocamen
Omissum implevi quod ceperat, ordine pulchro.”‡

Cuthbert was further supposed to have built a stately tomb in honour of his predecessors; but some doubts have been expressed on this subject,§ although Godwin gives the following lines as the inscription on it:

* Rerum Ang. Script. p. 233.

† Godwin. de Præs. 526.

‡ Leland's Itin. vol. viii.

§ Gibson. Hist. Angl: Eccl.

“ Qui quondam extiterant famosi atque per orbem
 Corpora sena tenet hominum hic marmor obumbrans,
 Tumbaue mirifico præsens fabricata decore,
 Desuper ex alto cohibet cum culmine tecta,
 Hos ego Cuthbertus sacri successor honoris,
 Inclusi titulis, exornavique sepulchris.
 Pontifices ex his ternos sancta infula cinxit,
 Nomina sunt quorum, Walstoldus, Torhere, Tirtill.
 Regulus est quartus Milfrith cum conjuge pulchrâ
 Quenburga. Extitit é senis hæc ordine quinta.
 Sextus præterea est Oselini filius, Offrith.”*

The character of Cuthbert, as far as can now be collected, appears to have been that of a man of probity and worth. He reformed many errors in the conduct of the clergy, as well as in that of the laity; and by his injunctions, the Lord's prayer and the apostles' creed were read to the people in the English language. He also obtained from the pope a dispensation for allowing burials within towns and cities, a practice not allowed before his time,† which was much abused afterwards, and which might well have been omitted always. He was translated to Canterbury in the year 740, and was succeeded here by PODDA, who was present at the council of Clovesho, in Kent, in the year 747;‡ but of whom, and eighteen of his successors, little more are known than their names, which, according to Godwin, were as follow :

A. D.
740.

ECCA; he presided at the great council of Becanceld, in the year 798 :§ CEDDA; he was witness to a grant of king Wiblaf, or Witlaf, to the abbey of Croyland, in the year 833 :|| ALBERT; ESNA; he died 885; CELMUND; UTELLUS; WULFHARD; BENNA; EDULF; CUTHWULPH; MUCEL; DEORLAF; CUNEMUND; EDGAR; TIDHELM; WULFHELM; ATFRIC; ATHULF.

798.

833.

* Godwin, 526-7.

† Christ. Script.

‡ Spelman's Conc. vol. i. p. 242.

§ Spelman's Conc. vol. i. p. 313.

|| Mat. West. 300.

Leland's Catalogue varies in some instances, he names them thus; ACCA; EADDA vel CEDDA; EALDBERTH; CEOLMON; ESNE; UTELTH; ULFHWARDE; BEONNA; EADWULF; CUTHULF; MUCEL; DAEORLATH; CINEMUND; EADGAR; TIDELM; THULFYLIN; THULFRIC; ADULF.

Brown Willis gives the names and dates of these prelates as follow :

A. D.		A. D.	
680.	PUTTA.	809.	BENNA.
691.	TIRKTELL.	829.	EDULF.
	TORTERAS.	849.	CUTWULF.
718.	WALSTOD.	868.	MUCELL.
736.	CUTHBERT.	888.	DEORLAF.
741.	PODDA.	908.	CUNEMUND.
747.	ECCA.	928.	EDGAR.
752.	CEDDA.	949.	TIDHELM.
758.	ALBERT.	966.	WLFELM.
769.	ESNA.	990.	ALFRICK (he was witness to a deed of Croyland Abbey 991.)
775.	CELMUND.	997.	ATHULF.*
783.	UTELL.		
788.	WILFEARD.		

A. D.
1012.

The next bishop was ETHELSTAN, who is reported, by Hoveden and others, to have been a person of great piety. He lost his sight thirteen years before he died, and during that time governed the see by a deputy, named Tramerine, who was Bishop of St. David's;† Leland, however, supposes Tramerine to have been consecrated here. Ethelstan entirely rebuilt the cathedral church; and, dying the 10th of February, 1055, was interred in it.‡

1055.

His successor was LEOVEGAR, chaplain to Earl Harold. He is represented, by Matthew of Westminster, to have been " Dei famulum, " in omni religione perfectum; Ecclesiarum amatorem; pauperum

* Willis's Hist. Cathed. vol. ii. p. 511.

† Godwin.

‡ Leland erroneously dated his death 1061.

“recreatorem; viduarum et orphanorum defensorem, virginitatis possessorem.” Soon after his promotion to the see, Griffyth, Prince of Wales, made a hostile incursion into these parts, took Hereford by storm, burnt the church and monastery, with various ornaments and relics, killed seven canons who attempted to defend the sacred edifice, and plundered the whole city to a great amount. The bishop was carried off by the invaders to a place called Clafbrig;* or, as others suppose, to Glastonbury,† where he was slain, together with several of his clergy, Earl Agelnoth the sheriff, and many others, on the 16th of June, 1056.‡

A. D.
1056.

After the death of Leovegar, the see remained vacant, according to Godwin, four years, being governed during that period by ALDRED, bishop of Worcester; but it seems more probable that Aldred was regularly constituted Bishop of Hereford; his name is inserted as such in Leland's Catalogue,§ and no other person was appointed to this see until Aldred was translated to York in the year 1060.

1060.

WALTER, a native of the late province of Lorraine, in France, and a chaplain to Queen Edith, was consecrated his successor by the pope. William of Malmesbury records of this prelate, that nineteen years after his promotion to the see, his affections were deeply engaged by a young woman of menial occupation, whom he had accidentally met in Hereford. The bishop was afraid to reveal his passion to her, and if he had, continues Malmesbury, it would have excited only her contempt. To cure, therefore, his disorder, he frequently considered within himself that nothing could be more truly ridiculous than a doting old man; nothing less becoming his profession as well as his

* Florentius.

† Godwin.

‡ Hoveden and Willis.

§ Lel. Itin. vol. viii.

age. Such a train of reflections had nearly conquered his malady, when by an accident, which, says Malmesbury, Satan alone could have contrived, all his resolution forsook him in a moment, on the unexpected entry of the young woman into his apartment. The ordinary servants retired, as if conscious of the prelate's frailty, and the young woman was invited to his chamber, under pretence of adjusting the furniture of his room. Here she was assailed by the most licentious words and gestures, but these proving of no avail, he was induced to oppose to her his feeble strength, and in the struggle received a wound in his groin, which was inflicted with her scissars, and occasioned his immediate death. The whole transaction was soon rumoured throughout the nation, and at length reaching the king, a severe edict was issued to prevent all persons from further mentioning so great a scandal against the church. Godwin observes, that this narrative is given by Malmesbury alone; the whole, therefore, rests upon his veracity. This unfortunate prelate was succeeded by

A. D.
1079.

ROBERT, surnamed LOZING, who was also a native of Lorraine, and had been educated with so much attention and success, that he was esteemed one of the best scholars throughout Belgic Gaul. He was much attached to poetry, and excelled in music, rhetoric, philosophy, mathematics, and arithmetic, as then understood. These accomplishments recommended him to the notice of William the Conqueror, and he was consecrated bishop of this see, on the 29th of September, 1079.* Being afterwards requested by Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, to be present at the dedication of his church, he alleged that on consulting the stars, he found their appearance unfavourable to the journey.† Instead, therefore, of forwarding the church of Lincoln, he commenced

* Godwin.

† Malmesbury.

the re-building of his own, which had continued in ruins since its destruction by the Welsh. This great work was begun under his auspices, on the model of the church of Aken, since called Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany, which was constructed by Charles the Great.* He lived in habits of great intimacy with Wulstan, then bishop, and afterwards tutelary saint, of Worcester. Pleased with the purity of his life and manners, he often retired with Wulstan from the tumult of public life to the enjoyment of private and domestic happiness; and their friendship continued without interruption until the death of Wulstan. In the year 1095, whilst Bishop Robert was attending a general council in London, his friend Wulstan was seized with a dangerous fever at Worcester, and, according to Malmesbury, his vision appeared to Robert, and distinctly repeated, "If you wish to see me alive, you must hasten to Worcester immediately." Communicating this extraordinary foreboding to the king, he obtained permission to depart, and journeyed as far as Cricklade, in Wiltshire, without taking rest: having there composed himself to sleep, the form of Wulstan again addressed him in this manner: "You have done all which is due from friendship and from piety, but it is unavailing: I have departed this life: be you, my worthy friend and companion, careful of your own welfare, for you are not destined to remain long behind me: and that you may know that you are not imposed on, I apprise you that you shall soon receive a pledge and token which belonged to me. On the morrow after my burial, which has now been delayed three days on your account, this memorial of me shall be delivered to you, and you shall immediately recognize it." The bishop awakening, pursued his journey, and, reaching Worcester, super-

* Antiq. Heref. 174.

intended the funeral obsequies. On the morrow, having taken leave of the monks, and prepared to mount his horse, the prior of the monastery reverently approached him, and presenting something to the bishop, said, "Deign, Sir, to accept this mitred cap, composed of the skins of lambs, and frequently worn by our deceased prelate: it will be a testimony of your mutual regards, and it will secure to you the favour and protection of heaven!" Hearing these words, and recognizing the cap, the bishop suddenly turned pale, and a cold tremor pervaded his limbs. His journey was deferred, and he called a chapter of monks, and, amidst tears and sighs, revealed the forebodings he had experienced. He then commended himself to their prayers and left them, meditating with satisfaction on the notice he had received, that his dissolution was approaching, and contemplating the event with pious awe. Wulstan died in January, and Robert did not survive the month of June following. His obit was celebrated annually on the 6th calend of June. He was buried in his cathedral, but (according to Godwin,) by mistake of the last painter, the inscription intended for his monument is placed on that of Bishop Raynelm, and Raynelm's on his;* that supposed to be in memory of Bishop Lozing is situated in the south aisle, and inscribed with the name of Bishop Raynelm; in the hand of his effigy in stone is represented the model of a church, in memory of his re-founding that of Hereford.

A. D.
1095.

GERARD, nephew to Walkelin, bishop of Winchester, and chancellor to William the Conqueror and his successor, succeeded Bishop Robert.† After presiding here a short time, he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York; and on this occasion Malmesbury relates that the king

1096.

* Godwin, p. 530.

† Ibid.

appointed Roger, a person employed in a menial office in his household, to be the successor of Gerard; but Roger died before his consecration, and

RAYNELM, the queen's chancellor, was elected, and invested by the king with the ring and crozier. But this form was disapproved of by Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury, who refused to consecrate him in consequence of a decree made by Pope Urban the Second, that no ecclesiastic should receive preferment from the hands of a layman. The emblems of office were, therefore, returned by Raynelm to the king, which so exasperated the monarch, that he banished him from court. To this measure Raynelm submitted without a murmur; and this conduct in the end restored him to the royal favour, and he was consecrated in the usual form A. D. 1107. But, in opposition to this account, Brown Willis states that he held the see several years without the form of consecration.* He first established the prebendaries of the church and presided over the see with great credit, but practised the duty of hospitality in a degree, which was thought by some to border upon intemperance.† An attack of the gout put a period to his life on the 28th of October, 1115, the date (according to Godwin) erroneously assigned on the tomb, to the death of Bishop Lozing, but this has since been corrected. Camden observes, that Raynelm was a founder of the church,‡ and in the calendar of obits he is recorded as such: "5 kal. Oct. obitus RENELMI episcopi, fundatoris ecclesie Sancti Ethelberti." The plan, therefore, of Bishop Lozing seems to have been completed by this prelate.

GEOFFREY or GALFRID DE CLIVE was the next bishop;§ some writers, however, suppose a bishop named ARNULPH, afterwards pro-

* Hist. Cathed. vol. ii. p. 512.

† Camd. Britan. p. 176.

‡ William of Malmesbury.

§ Rer. Ang. Script.

moted to Winchester, to have intervened between Raynelm and Galfrid; but Godwin contends from a statement of dates and other circumstances, that this supposition is groundless. Galfrid was distinguished by great moderation, adopting the plainest habits in his dress and diet. Amongst other subjects, he studied that of agriculture, and considerably improved the revenues of the see, which before his time had been impaired by the exactions and misconduct of those who collected them. These frugal manners at length degenerated into parsimony, and he was too justly accused of want of beneficence towards the poor. He accumulated much wealth, and died without making any disposition of it, ^{A. D.} 1119. on the 26th of December, 1119. The short lives of Geoffrey and his predecessor gave rise to a proverb that “no bishop of Hereford lives “long.”*

^{1120.} RICHARD, who is styled by Malmesbury, “Clerk of the Seal,” was next consecrated at Lambeth, on the 16th of January following: he was a great contributor towards building a bridge over the river Wye at Hereford; and as he presided here but a few years, the date of his bridge is thus ascertained with tolerable accuracy. He died at ^{1127.} Ledbury, the 15th of August, 1127, and was brought to his cathedral for interment. The anniversary of his death was observed on the 17th calend of August; and it is stated in the list of obits, that he gave to the church a large candlestick, which was to be furnished with wax and lighted at the ceremony.

After his death the see remained vacant nearly four years,† when ^{1131.} ROBERT DE BETUN, Prior of Llanthony, was consecrated the 19th of June, 1131, by William, Archbishop of Canterbury; he was a native of Flanders, and educated at Oxford. Malmesbury describes him as a

* Malmesbury.

† Godwin.

person of great merit, abstemious and frugal in his manners, and in so high estimation at Rome that his power here was inferior to none but to the immediate legate of the pope and the archbishop. He added to, or repaired, his cathedral,* and died the 22d of April, 1148. William de Wycumb, who succeeded him as prior of Llanthony, wrote a history of his life, which was published in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*;† a copy of it, with illuminated margins, &c. is amongst the collections of the Duke of Norfolk, at Hom Lacy. His obit was celebrated in the cathedral on the 16th calend of April, and Brown Willis supposes him to have founded the deanery, and to have confirmed the prebendaries introduced by Bishop Raynelm.‡

A. D.
1148.

GILBERT FOLIOT, abbot of Glocester, succeeded Bishop Betun: he was a principal adviser and a firm adherent to King Stephen; was in high estimation for wisdom and learning, and composed various works of merit. He added several prebends to the church; and having presided over the see, according to some authors, eleven years, according to others thirteen, he was translated to London, and became a formidable adversary of Archbishop Becket. The anniversary of his death was celebrated on the 13th calend of February, and it is in general terms recorded of him in the list of obits, that he was a considerable benefactor to the church.

ROBERT DE MELUN, otherwise called ROBERTUS DUNELMENSIS, prior of Llanthony,§ was consecrated in his stead. No interesting particulars of this prelate are met with, and he died five years after his promotion.

1162.

1167.

A vacancy of six years now occurred in consequence of the disputes which took place before and after the death of Becket; but Henry II.

* Antiq. Heref.

† Vol. ii. p. 299.

‡ Hist. Cath. vol. ii. p. 513.

§ Willis.

A. D.
1174.

having submitted to do penance at his tomb, the differences were adjusted, and the king granted his license to the canons of this and other churches to supply the vacant sees.

1186.

ROBERT FOLIOT, archdeacon of Oxford, was elected here. He had contracted an intimacy with Becket in France, and studied with him in that country; through his patronage and power, he was also promoted to the archdeaconry of Oxford, which led to this further preferment. He dedicated the abbey church of Wigmore, founded by Roger Mortimer, “et diversa jocalia dedit eidem ecclesie, die “dedicationis ejusdem.”* His disposition is represented as studious; and his fame as a scholar was well known abroad. He died the 9th of May, 1186, and the anniversary of his death was celebrated in the cathedral. The calendar of obits states that he gave to the church “multa bona in terris et libris, vasis et ornamentis.”

1199.

WILLIAM VERE, or DE VERE, succeeded. Some writers erroneously suppose him to have been the son of Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford; but, according to Dugdale, that earl died without issue.† This bishop was witness to a deed of Richard I. granting to William King of Scotland all the liberties, &c. which his ancestors enjoyed in going to, remaining at, and returning from, the court of Richard I. when commanded to make his appearance; viz. one hundred shillings sterling per day on his journey, and, during his stay thirty shillings per day, and twelve *gwastellis* (wassail cakes) with as many *semenells*.‡ Godwin reports him to have been famed for the number of buildings erected by him, but this author does not mention the places where they were constructed, nor the purposes to which they were applied. He died the 24th of December, 1199: his obit was observed the 9th calend

* Leland's Itinerary, vol. viii. f. 78.

† Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 324.

‡ Ayloffe's Charters, &c.

of December. Like his predecessor, it is stated that he gave “ multa
“ bona in redditibus et ornamentis” to the church.

EGIDIUS (by some authors,* styled GILES) DE BRUSE, or BRAOS, was consecrated the 24th of September, 1200. He was son of William, lord of Brecknock, a nobleman of great influence and power. Joining the barons in their wars against King John, the temporalities of the see were seized by the crown, and the bishop was obliged to absent himself for some time : but being afterwards restored to the royal favour, he died at Gloucester, on his return to his diocese, the 15th of November, 1215, leaving his large possessions to his brother Reginald, who married the daughter of Leoline, a prince of South Wales. His obit was celebrated in the cathedral on the anniversary of his death ; and it is observed of him in the calendar,† that “ amongst other good
“ actions, he gave the tithes of all the mills on his manors to the church
“ of Hereford, and obtained a charter of privileges from King John, in
“ favour of his tenants, securing them against the exactions of the provincial sheriffs.” He was buried in his cathedral, and in the left hand of his effigies in stone is the model of a tower, whence it has been generally inferred that he was the builder of one of those of his cathedral : in the description of that edifice some suggestions are offered towards ascertaining which of the towers may be attributed to him.

HUGH DE MAPENOR, dean of Hereford, succeeded him, but remained bishop only two years and some months, dying about Easter, 1219. His obit was celebrated the 16th calend of April.

HUGH FOLIOT, archdeacon of Salop, was the next prelate, being consecrated in November, 1219. He established two chauntries in St. Catherine's chapel in his cathedral,‡ and afterwards founded and en-

* Willis, &c.

† Antiq. of Heref. p. 28.
3 M 2

‡ Leland's Itin. vol. viii. f. 79.

A. D.
1234.

dowed an hospital in the town of Ledbury, which still remains, and will be treated of in the account of that place. He died 1234; the anniversary of his obit was observed with the usual ceremonies on the 7th calend of August, for which purpose he bequeathed an annual rent of two marks to the canons, and half a mark to the vicars choral attending the solemnity. He also gave forty shillings annual rent out of the revenues of his hospital at Ledbury and various books and ornaments, to the church.

RALPH DE MAYDENSTAN (Maidstone, in Kent, the place of his birth,*) was his successor; a man of general learning, and a profound theologian. To him the canons of the cathedral are indebted for the appropriation of the church of Baysham, otherwise Selleck, in this county, which he gave on this condition, “*ut quilibet canonicus præsens in suprema missa pecuniolam reciperet.*”† To the vicars choral he gave an annual sum from the living of Diddlebury, in Shropshire. He also purchased a house in London, which belonged to the noble family of Monthalt, for the accommodation of himself and his successors, the bishops of Hereford, during their attendance on parliamentary or other business in the metropolis. The advowson, of the church called St. Mary Monthalt, was at the same time added by him to the patronage of the see. In the year 1239, he resigned his bishoprick, and was admitted at Oxford a franciscan friar, in company with an abbot and other ecclesiastics. The last five years of his life were spent at Gloucester, where he died and was buried‡ without any memorial. The anniversary of his death was celebrated in the cathedral on the 6th calend of January, and it is annexed to the entry of his name in the list of obits, that he

* Fuller's Worthies, f. 70.

† Lel. Itin. vol. viii. f. 78.

‡ Godwin.



1256

Seal of Istorius a Prior of the Grandimontensian Order



Secretum



1256

Seal of Reginald Superior of the Grandimontensians in England



1256

Seal of Peter de Aqua-blanca Bishop of Hereford



Secretum

“ first instituted the offering of *pence* during mass : that he appropriated
 “ a payment of twenty marks per annum, to the vicars choral, out of
 “ the revenues of the church of Dudelesbury, or Diddlebury, in Shrop-
 “ shire ; and gave to the chapter rents and lands in Homme, which he
 “ purchased, together with the services and homage of Walter de Eyle-
 “ ford, knt.” It is added, that the price of the house purchased by him
 in London was one hundred and forty pounds, and that he further gave
 to the church “ duo antiphonaria cum Psalteriis, et unam Legendam
 “ in duobus voluminibus et unum Gradale, cum trophario, et tres
 “ pannos de Serico, et reliquias plures.”

PETER DE AQUABLANCA, or AQUABELLA, a native of Savoy, suc-
 ceeded him here : he had been an ecclesiastic of low rank, and had
 superintended the household of a bishop abroad : notwithstanding
 which, the king approved of his appointment, and he was honourably
 received and noticed. A canon of Litchfield, a man of high reputa-
 tion, had been nominated in opposition to Aquablanc ; but observing
 the partiality shewn to foreigners by the king, and deeming the aspect
 of the times to have been otherwise unfavourable, he voluntarily with-
 drew from the competition.* In the year 1255, Bishop Aquablanc
 excited much disgust from his own order, by advising the king to lay
 heavy imposts on the clergy, and by supplying all the vacancies in his
 church with foreigners. Soon afterwards, he heard that the arch-
 bishop of Burgundy was dead, and he spared no pains nor expence to
 succeed him. After flattering himself with a certainty of success in this
 ambitious project, accounts were received in England, that the arch-
 bishop of Burgundy was in perfect health. On this account Matthew
 Paris compared him to a person of the name of Lambinus, who

A. D.
1239.

* Matt. Paris.

having been similarly deceived, gave rise to the following Leonine* couplet:

“ *Ære dato multo, nondum pastore sepulto,*
“ *Lambit ad optatum, Lambinus pontificatum.*”

A. D.
1262.

Adhering to the cause of the king (Hen. III.) he was expelled from England with other foreigners, (as Leland reports) by the barons at Dover, in the year 1262.† His absence must have been of short duration, for in the following year the king was induced to remonstrate with him on his neglecting the care of his church and diocese. This was done in a letter, dated at Hereford, the 5th of June, 1263, in which, after seriously reminding him of his ecclesiastical duties, the king stated, “ That coming to Hereford to take order for disposing of the garrisons “ in the marches of Wales, he found in the church of Hereford “ neither bishop, official nor dean, to exercise any spiritual function in “ the same; but that the church canons who were wont to attend “ days and nights services, and ought to exercise works of charity, “ had forsook it, and led their lives in countries far hence; and so “ the church had put off her robe, or stole of pleasure, and was fallen “ to the ground, there being none of her friends or lovers there, would “ comfort her—Wherefore, he commanded the bishop, all excuses “ set aside, forthwith to repair to his church, and that if he did not “ do so, he willed him to know for a certainty that he would take into “ his hands all the temporal goods belonging to the barony of the same, “ which his progenitors gave and bestowed for spiritual exercise there- “ in, with a godly devotion; and as such goods and duties were not “ turned to the profit and commodity of the church, he would seize

* This kind of verse was so named from its inventor, one of the Popes Leo, or from Leoninus.—*Johnson's Dict.*

† Lel. Itin. vol. viii. f. 78.

“ upon them, and suffer no longer he should reap temporal things,
“ that feared not to withdraw and keep back spiritual, and refused to
“ undergo and bear the burthen of the same.” This seems to have
recalled him to his diocese, for Godwin relates that he was seized by
the barons in his church, A. D. 1263, his wealth and that of the church
distributed in his presence to the soldiers, and himself thrown into con-
finement; by which the leprosy, a disorder to which he had before
been subject, was much increased in virulence. Remedies were in
vain sought for by him, in hopes of alleviating or curing this complaint,
which at last terminated in his death, on the 27th of November, 1268.
He left one hundred and ninety-two bushels of corn to be distributed
in certain portions yearly to the members of the church, and two hun-
dred bushels of wheat to the poor of the county. He also founded
a monastery at Aquabella, in Savoy, the place of his birth, and from
which it has been supposed he derived his name. Leland observes, that
he exercised for a period the offices of sheriff of the county of Hereford,
and *custos* of the manors “de Aberg. et trium castrorum.”* His heart was
interred in his monastery; and an inscription over it remained in the
year 1616, when Godwin wrote. His death was annually celebrated
on the 5th calend of November, and his name was recorded with
great honour in the list, where it is stated that he gave five marks per
annum to the canons, and two marks and an half to the inferior eccle-
siastics attending the celebration of his obit: that he successfully de-
fended the liberties of the bishop, dean and chapter, against the in-
croachments of the inhabitants of Hereford: that he purchased the
manor of “Homme Lacy,” adding it to the revenues of the church,
at his own expence, and applied four pounds annual rent from the
mills of the prior of Hereford, to charitable purposes: that he appro-

A. D.
1268.

* Lel. vol. viii. f. 876.

priated the curacy of Bockleton, in Worcestershire, to the treasurer of the church, and appointed the sub-treasurer to celebrate mass for the health of his soul, and those of all other benefactors to the church; and, finally, that he bequeathed for the use of the cathedral, a superb mitre, and other suitable appendages.

JOHN BRETON, or DE BRETON, LL. D. succeeded: he was a great lawyer as well as divine, and composed a treatise "*De Juribus Anglicanis*," which was held in high estimation. *Fuller*, in his *Worthies of England*, remarks, that this prelate "meriteth a high place in the "catalogue," and that "by commandement of the king, and by his "authority, he wrote a learned book of the laws of England; the "tenor whereof runneth in the king's name, as if it had been penned "by himself." As an instance of this, he quotes part of the 12th chapter of the work alluded to:

"WE will, that all those who are fourteen years old, shall make "oath, that they shall be sufficient and loyal unto us, and that "they will be neither felons, nor assenting to felons: and we "will," &c. "This style," adds *Fuller*, "will not appear strange to "those who have read the institutes of Justinian, which the emperor "assumed to himself, although composed by others. It is no small "argument," he continues, "of the excellency of this book, that notwithstanding the great variation of our laws since his time, that his "work is still in great and general repute: thus a good face conquereth "the disadvantage of old and unfashionable clothes."*

Sir Edward Coke observed of him, that "he was a man of great "and profound judgment in the common laws, an excellent ornament "to his profession, and a satisfaction and solace to himself." He died the 12th of May, 1275.

* *Fuller's Worthies*, f. 37, Herefordshire.

THOMAS CANTILUPE, or DE CANTILUPE, Archdeacon of Stafford, and Chancellor both of the University of Oxford, and of the kingdom of England, was consecrated Bishop of Hereford in the month of August following. On this occasion were delivered to him a valuable mitre, which had been presented to Bishop Aquablanc and his successors, by Henry III.; a second mitre which had been given by Bishop Maydenstan; a pastoral staff, given by Bishop Breton; and a ring, given by Bishop Braose; all of which were stipulated in the following instrument, to be returned to the Dean and Chapter, within one month after the death of Cantilupe: "Omnibus," &c. "Thomas (Cantilupe,) "Ep. salutem, &c. Noveritis nos recepisse a venerab: fratr: nost: capitulo Hereford: unam mitram pretiosam quam dominus Henricus quondam Rex Anglie dedit Petro Episcopo et capitulo predicto ad usus ipsius Petri quamdiu viveret, et unam aliam mitram quæ fuit Radulphi ipsius, et unum baculum pastorem qui fuit Johannis episcopi, et unum annulum qui fuit Egidii episcopi; quæ omnia eidem capitulo per executores nostros reddere promittimus infra mensem a die obitus nostri." Dated at Prestbury, August 4, 1275.

A. D.
1275.

During the vacancy of the see, it appears that the prior of Gloucester had custody of the armour appropriated to the successive bishops: for, on Cantilupe's election, he applied to the prior by William de Chiltam, his bailiff of Bromyard, for "unum par co-opertorium de ferro ad equum, quinque loricas, duos hamos, duas caligas ferreas, unum par maniculorum de ferro, duo bombacinia, unum gamberonum, duos capilos ferreos, quinque bacinis, sex colarios magnos et duos parvos, unum par de quissonibus, quatuor paria gamilariorum, et tria paria estrumelariorum."* This appears to have included all the

* Harl. MS.

articles constituting the ancient *armour cap-à-pie*, viz. the helmet, gorget, cuirass, gauntlets, tasses, brassets, cuishes, and covers for the legs; and also that armour which covered the head and neck of the horse.

Cantilupe was of noble extraction, being the son of William Lord Cantilupe and Millicent, Countess of Evreux: from his earliest years he gave continual proofs of a virtuous disposition and studious mind.* Oxford was the scene of his education here, but he also studied at Paris, and graduated in that university; returning to Oxford, he applied his attention to the canon law, and became doctor in that line. At length, according to Walsingham, he devoted himself wholly to theology, and proceeded accordingly. His friend, Robert Kilwardby, provincial of the order of friars preachers, was to have presided in the chair on Cantilupe's presentation for a degree in divinity; but before the time arrived, Kilwardby was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury; notwithstanding which, he came on the appointed day to Oxford to assist in the ceremony, pronouncing on the occasion an high eulogium on his friend, which concluded with the strong assertion that "he was never guilty of any mortal sin."† "A charitable man," observes Fuller, "may believe him a person of holy life and great learning; but no wise man will credit this extravagant compliment." After his elevation to the see of Hereford he undertook a journey to Rome, and was honourably received by Pope Martin. The cause of his going is variously stated. Some writers‡ assert that it was to obtain the influence of the pope, in order to check certain violations of the rights of his church, by Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester; others§ assign it to a similar encroachment on the part of John de Peckham, Arch-

* Godwin.

† Hærelus.

‡ Walsingham.

§ Mat. of West. &c.

bishop of Canterbury. He died, however, on his return, at Civita Vecchia, or Fiascone, in Italy,* on the 25th of August, 1282:† his bowels and flesh were conveyed with great honours to the church of St. Severus, belonging to an abbey of that name, which was situated near the old city of Florence;‡ his heart was buried in the monastery of Ashridge, in Buckinghamshire,§ and his bones solemnly deposited in his own cathedral.|| The posthumous fame of Cantilupe soon grew into great admiration, and induced his successor to offer further honours to his memory, by removing his remains to a different part of the cathedral.¶ He was afterwards canonized by Pope John XXII. The bull of his canonization was dated at Avignon, A. D. 1310: his festival was directed to be observed on the 2d of October; but Brown Willis was of opinion that it was intended for the 9th, being the day of the celebrated fair at Hereford, which he supposed to have been granted in honour of Cantilupe.** He is said to have been the last Englishman who was canonized, and Matthew of Westminster records that one hundred and sixty-three miracles were performed at his tomb in a short space of time. The English martyrology extends the number to four hundred and twenty-five, and states that they principally consisted in the cure of various disorders. His "Life and Gests" make the number of miracles "in a manner infinite," and state that forty persons, one of whom was a public incendiary, and had been executed at the gal-

A. D.
1282.

* Fuller says at a city in Tuscany.

† Godwin.

‡ Life and Gests of Cantilupe, p. 203.

§ Willis.

|| The account of his "Life and Gests" states that his bones, head, and heart were all deposited in the cathedral of Hereford, p. 207.

¶ If the account of his "Life and Gests" is to be credited, Edward III. came purposely from Calais to grace the solemnity with his presence, p. 216.

** Hist. Cath. vol. ii. p. 516.

lows, were restored to life by his intercession. Fuller treats this subject with much quaintness and little gravity,* remarking, that “ the four
 “ hundred and twenty-five, is twenty-five more than the miracles
 “ wrought by the prophets of Baal, and twenty-five less than those of
 “ the prophets of the groves,† all of them honest, I believe, and true
 “ alike; yea, it is recorded in his legend, that by his prayers were raised
 “ from death to life threescore several persons, one and twenty lepers
 “ healed, and twenty-three blind and dumb men to have received their
 “ sight and speech.”‡ Camden observes, that “ the fame of Cantilupe began to eclipse that of Ethelbert himself;”§ and Fuller, with some severity, adds, that “ it is given to superstition always to be fondest
 “ of the youngest saint; but that Henry VIII. put a period to all emulation betwixt their memories.”

The following account is given of him in the “ Lives of Saints,” published in 1729:—

“ Thomas, son of William Cantilupe and Millicent, Countess of
 “ Evreux, and thus descended from two of the most considerable families which came from Normandy with the Conqueror, was born
 “ in England about 1225, and in his infancy gave several proofs of
 “ being particularly favoured by the Almighty. He seemed raised
 “ above the common weaknesses of his nature; all his inclinations
 “ tended to virtue; his words and actions were full of a manly gravity,
 “ and he had no relish for those diversions which are the usual employments of children. With these happy dispositions he was blessed
 “ with an excellent capacity for learning, but understanding the service
 “ and glory of God ought to be the ultimate end of all his studies,

* Worthies, f. 35.

† Eng. Martyr. 2 Oct.

‡ 1 Kings xviii. 19.

§ Camd. Brit. in Herefordshire.

“ he divided his time so as to devote much the greater part of it
“ to pious exercises. He heard mass every day with an edifying
“ devotion, and stayed the canonical hours long before he was en-
“ gaged in the ecclesiastical state. Having received the first rudi-
“ ments of learning and strong impressions of religion at home, he
“ was sent to Oxford, where he went through his humanity, and then
“ removed to Paris for his improvement in superior studies. After he
“ had appeared with universal applause in that university, and sig-
“ nalized himself for his skill in philosophy, he took A. M. degree
“ and returned to Oxford. Studying the canon law he proceeded doc-
“ tor of that faculty, and upon the death of the chancellor of the univer-
“ sity, Cantilupe succeeded to his office. In this situation, his piety,
“ learning and wisdom, recommended him strongly to Henry III.
“ who made him Lord High Chancellor; he was now more vigilant
“ than ever—fidelity, prudence, and integrity, distinguished all his
“ conduct, and nothing could influence him to the prejudice of truth
“ and justice: he frequently wished to resign it, but the king always
“ pressed his continuance. Upon Henry's death, 1272, Thomas deli-
“ vered up the seals to Edward, his son and successor, and desired leave
“ to return to Oxford. As his whole thoughts were now bent on the
“ ecclesiastical state, he entered on divinity, and became D. D. with
“ great applause. After this time he took orders: some authors say
“ he was canon of Hereford cathedral, but on the death of John de
“ Breton, A. D. 1275, he was unanimously declared bishop by the
“ clergy and people. Every virtue which before had been observed
“ in him now shone out with redoubled lustre. He died on his re-
“ turn from Rome, whither he went to obtain redress against the Arch-
“ bishop of Canterbury, at Monti Fiasconi, in the territories of Flo-
“ rence, 1287. His body was exposed to public view six days, after

“ which the flesh was buried in a church on the spot, and the bones
“ carried to Hereford, where they were joyfully received and honoured
“ by the whole town. He was canonized by Pope John XXII. who
“ was raised to the holy see A. D. 1316, and his festival fixed to the 2d
“ of October, as it now stands in the Roman Martyrology.”*

The bishops of Hereford, in honour of Cantilupe, afterwards waved their ancient arms, *azure*, three crowns, *or*, which were borne by Ethelbert, and the other kings of the East Angles, in order to assume the paternal coat of Cantilupe, viz. *gules*, three leopards heads jessant, a fleur de lis, *or*; and these arms have been continued to the present time.

“ The Life and Gests of St. Thomas Cantilupe” was published at Ghent, A. D. 1674, in three hundred and thirty-three pages of small quarto. They are stated to be “ extracted out of the authentique records of his canonization as to the maine part,” but contain much general and extraneous matter, equally applicable to any other saint. One of the first miracles attributed to him is related in these words:
“ Amongst others whom either devotion or curiosity moved to meet
“ this welcome pledge (his bones, &c.) one was Gilbert Lord Clare,
“ Earle of Glocester, betwixt whom and our saint there was no good
“ understanding, upon the account of some lands which the earle detayned, and the saint claymed as due to his church, and recovered
“ from him by force of law, with much both cost and paynes. He
“ now approaching to the sacred pledge, it was very remarkable and
“ looked on as a miracle by all the company that the dry bones in his
“ presence begann to bleed afresh, and in such a quantity that he and
“ all might see the cask in which they were carried, imbrued with the
“ same; the earle, much amazed thereat, was struck with compunc-

* Lives of Saints, vol. iv. p. 5. London, 1729.

“ tion, and, acknowledging his fault, made a full restitution of all to
 “ the church” (notwithstanding it had been recovered before by law)
 “ expiating by pennance what he had rashly committed, as the only
 “ way to make the best of an ill bargain.”*

RICHARD SWINFELD, D. D. chaplain and secretary to Cantilupe,
 succeeded to the vacant see. He was a native of Kent, and much famed
 for pulpit eloquence and other accomplishments. After presiding thirty-
 four years over the diocese, he died the 15th of March, 1316.

A. D.
1283.

1316.

ADAM DE ORLTON, a native of the parish of that name, in this
 county, (or, according to Godwin and Fuller, a native of the city of
 Hereford) was the next bishop, being consecrated at Avignon, in
 France, on the 12th of September following. Ten years afterwards he
 was sent ambassador to Rome, where, hearing of the death of Thomas
 Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, he obtained the pope's bull, dated the
 25th September, 1327, for that see, although Wulstan de Bransford, a
 prior, had been duly elected in England, on the 8th of that month, and
 had been confirmed by the king.† The pope's preferment setting
 aside that of the king's, he took possession of the see, and, by the same
 interest, succeeded to that of Winchester six years afterwards. In the
 month of April, 1344, the king laid an accusation against him in the
 ecclesiastical court, consisting of these charges :

“ 1. That he had unjustly imprisoned Robert Baldock, the king's
 “ chancellor, in Nov. 1326.

“ 2. That in a sermon preached at Oxford on this text, ‘ My head
 “ grieveth me,’ he endeavoured to prove that an evil head, not other-
 “ wise to be cured, ought to be cut off; and that he declared the king
 “ (Edward II.) to be a tyrant, and thereby incited his subjects to depose
 “ and imprison him.

* Life and Gests of Cantilupe, p. 208.

† Antiq. of Heref. p. 188.

“ 3. That Queen Isabel had withdrawn herself from the king her consort, at the instigation and by the advice of Orlton.”

During the life of Edward II. he had also been accused by the parliament of having aided the Mortimers with men and money against the king; but when he was about to be arraigned, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, with their suffragan bishops, came to the bar and violently carried him away, as an ecclesiastic not amenable to that court. His temporalities were seized by the king, until he was deposed; and Orlton continued his inveterate enemy, and the firm adherent and counsellor of the queen. In a letter* to Lord Maltravers and Thomas Gurney, the king's keepers, he blamed them for allowing the king too much liberty in Berkeley Castle, and for not performing their duty in the manner expected from them, concluding with the well-known enigmatical line, which, according to the different modes of punctuation, advises or dissuades from the murder of the king:

“ *Edwardum occidere, nolite; timere bonum est.*

“ *Edwardum occidere, nolite timere; bonum est.*

Notwithstanding this, he appeared anxious, in the subsequent reign of Edward III. to punish the murderers of that king's father; and when any evidence was adduced which seemed to involve him in the guilt of that transaction, he contrived to evade it by some artful excuse. Richardson, in his notes on Godwin, attempts to clear the prelate from this charge, at least as far as relates to the ambiguous line, by shewing that this story is borrowed from the chronicle of Alberic, who ascribes this oracle to the Archbishop of Strigonium, in the preceding century, on the subject of Gertrude, wife of Andrew King of Hungary. And it is fair to observe, that in the accusation brought against Orlton by Edward III. which stated his different crimes, particularly that he

* Sandford's Genealog. Hist. p. 150.

preached rebellion against his father at Oxford, and contributed to his deposition, no charge was made that he was concerned in the murder. But, on the other hand, it should not be omitted that, after that event he was one of the five prelates in the council of regency.* Lambarde, in his Dictionary, states his guilt in the most unqualified manner: “ Isabel, wife of Edward II. caused Edmund Earl of Arundel, Hugh Spencer the son, and divers other noblemen, to be executed in this towne, without answere or judgement, by the wicked advice of Adam Torlon (Orlton) Bishop of Hereford, and her ghostly counsellour in the whole matter of her husbands deposition and murder.” He died at Farnham Castle,† a seat of the Bishops of Winchester, in the year 1345, having given to the fabric of the church of Hereford the advowson of Shiningfield, in Berkshire,‡ which it still retains.

A. D.
1345.

To this notice of Bishop Orlton is added, a different account of him from Mr. Milner's History of Winchester:§

“ Amongst those who had shared in the guilt of Mortimer, yet who
“ escaped partaking in his punishment, was Adam de Orlton, afterwards
“ Bishop of Winchester. He was an artful and unprincipled church-
“ man, who having been first promoted to the see of Hereford, had
“ been one of the most active agents of the barons in their first war
“ against the king, which they raised in order to oblige him to banish
“ the Earl of Winchester and his son Hugh Despencer the younger,
“ Earl of Gloucester. He was afterwards tried and found guilty of this
“ offence by the ordinary secular tribunal, notwithstanding the oppo-
“ sition of the other prelates, being the first bishop in England who
“ underwent that disgrace. He was accordingly deprived of all his

* Hume, vol. ii. p. 371.

† Leland's Itin. vol. viii. f. 79.

‡ Wharton's Ang. Sacra, vol. i. p. 808.

§ Milner's Winchester, vol. ii. p. 283, &c.

“ property, and banished by the king. Hence when Isabella raised
“ the standard of civil war against her husband, she was immediately
“ joined by Orlton, who, marching with her party, disgraced the sacred
“ ministry by driving them forwards to the utmost lengths of rebellion.
“ Being at Oxford he preached on these words—‘ My head, my head
“ acheth.’* endeavouring to prove that as the head of the kingdom was
“ disordered, it was the duty of the members, independently of him,
“ to provide for their own welfare. The queen’s cause was triumphant,
“ and he was, by her interest, in the same year (1327) translated to the
“ see of Worcester. He is accused of having been a principal instru-
“ ment, not only in the deposition, but also in the murder of the un-
“ happy Edward II. Admitting, however, that there are no crimes
“ too black for the conscience of an ecclesiastic, who has once aban-
“ doned himself to the current of his passions, yet truth obliges us to
“ say, that the guilt of Orlton, as to this particular charge, seems rather
“ doubtful. Having escaped all punishment, and even inquiry, when
“ Mortimer and his adherents were condemned, he afterwards gained
“ the favour of Edward III. so far as to be employed by him as ambas-
“ sador at the court of France. Here he conducted himself with so
“ much artifice as to induce King Philip to interest himself warmly
“ with the pope in order to get him translated to the see of Winchester.
“ In vain did his own king (who intended the see for Simon Mon-
“ tague) oppose the measure, and represent to the court of Rome the
“ divers enormities of which Orlton had been guilty; he eluded the
“ charges brought against him by an artful and well-penned apology,
“ which still exists for the examination of the curious.† In short, he
“ carried his point at Rome, though Edward refused to admit him to

* 2 Kings, cap. iv. v. 19.

† Apol. Adam de Orlton, Twysd. apud 10 Script.

“ the possession of his temporalities until the next year, when he
 “ granted them at the request of the other prelates in a parliament
 “ held at London. He now took possession of his see in triumph;
 “ sometime after which, making a visit to the prior of the cathedral,
 “ Alexander, he was entertained by him in the great hall of the priory
 “ with the performances of Herbert, a celebrated minstrel of those times,
 “ who sung to him the popular songs of Winchester, ‘ *How Guy Earl*
 “ *of Warwick overthrew and killed Colbrand, the Danish champion, under*
 “ *the walls of the city; and how Queen Emma walked unhurt over the*
 “ *glowing ploughshares in the cathedral.*’ This prelate losing his eyesight
 “ some years before his death, was thereby incapacitated from mingling
 “ any more in the busy scenes of life, and had leisure to repent of his
 “ past disorders. He died at Farnham, 1345, and was buried in a
 “ chapel which he seems to have prepared for himself in the cathedral
 “ of Winchester.”

The following lines, alluding to the three patron saints of the churches over which he presided, are given in the Ang. Sac.*

“ *Trinus erat Adam, talem suspendere vadam,*
 “ *Thomam despexit : Wulstanum non bene rexit :*
 “ *Swithunum maluit : Cur ? quia plus valuit.*”

Whilst this bishop presided here, several of the registers of the diocese “ *violenter fuerint ablata et deperdita, et nunquam restituta.*”†

THOMAS CHARLTON, L L. D. and a canon of York, succeeded Bishop Orlton. Two years afterwards he was appointed Treasurer of England; in the year 1337, he was made Chancellor of Ireland, and his brother Sir John Charlton, Chief Justice. The latter was, however, disgraced soon after on a charge of mal-administration, and the office

A. D.
1327.

* Vol. i. p. 534.

† Trilleck's Reg.

given to the bishop, who was also styled custos or guardian of the kingdom. He was recalled A. D. 1340, and died 1343.

A. D.
1343.

JOHN TRILLECK, D. D. was next advanced to the prelacy; he was brother of Thomas Trilleck, Bishop of Rochester,* and bore arms, bendy of six, in chief three fleurs de lis. In the year 1346, he granted an indulgence to all those of his diocese who should freely contribute towards the relief of the brethren of the hospital of St. Oswald, near Worcester, and should repeat the Lord's prayer and the angelical salutation for the welfare of the church and state of England, and for the happy expedition of the king; for which he released twenty days of enjoined penance to any; and all churchmen were directed to further its execution.† Two years after the same bishop stated, that "whereas
" stage-plays used to be acted in the churches, which should rather be,
" as Christ saith, a house of prayer, by which playes, and other ap-
" purtenances to their jests, the hearts of the faithful are drawn aside
" to vanities, he commanded and enjoined that forthwith all playes and
" interludes be forborn in the churches of his diocese, on pain of
" cursing and excommunication." About the same time William Anthony, of Birmingham, after receiving the order of sub-deacon, contracted matrimony with a woman in the diocese of Hereford; the bishop officially pronounced the contract null and void, and excommunicated the offender; but on his contrition and penitence, he was afterwards absolved.‡ Part of the possessions of the see, whilst under Bishop Trilleck, were situated in the following places, and were thus enumerated on the occasion of suing the bailiff for his accounts: Ross, Upton, Ledbury, Eastnor, Bosbury, Colwall, Cradley, Frome Bishop, Bromyard, Whitbourn, Grendon, Hereford, Eton, Shelwick, Tupsley, and

* Godwin.

† Trilleck's Reg.

‡ Ex eod.

Hampton.* In the great roll of 28 Edward III. this bishop was charged £.6, as holding three knights fees in the manor of Bishop's Castle, when the prince received the honour of knighthood. He was also assessed in the sum of eighteen marks for the manor of Prestbury, in Gloucestershire, on the same occasion, in lieu of finding one man at arms, one light-horseman, (*hobelarius*) and one archer. He died in 1361: his obit was celebrated in the cathedral on the second calend of November, and it is annexed to his name that he gave "multa bona et plurima ornamenta," to the church."

LEWIS CHARLETON succeeded: Bale calls him CAER-LEON, and supposes him to have been a native of the town of that name in Monmouthshire. Previous to his elevation to this see, he had prosecuted his studies with much assiduity and success at each of the English universities, and had been elected Chancellor of Oxford in the year 1357. He was a profound theologian, much skilled in the mathematics, and had some knowledge of medicine. A dispensation for study from his cure, dated 24th April, 1367, was granted by this bishop to Hugh Hankeleye, rector of Tedstone Delamere, and it was enjoined him—"proviso quod honesti tegeras et habeas in tonsura et habitu, tam in longitudine quam in latitudine decenti juxta exigentiam suam." Dying A. D. 1369, he bequeathed his mitre, crozier, ring, and several vestments and books to the cathedral, with £.40 in money to the fabric.

A. D.
1362.

WILLIAM COURTNEY, fourth son of Hugh Courtney, second Earl of Devonshire, was next consecrated. He had previously held prebends in the churches of Exeter, Wells, and York, with other valuable preferments. After remaining here five years and six months, he was promoted to the see of London, was afterwards made Lord Chancellor,

1369.

* Harl. MS.

and finally translated to the archiepiscopal dignity at Canterbury. He bore arms *or*, three torteauxes, and a label of three points *azure*, each charged with a mitre of the first. Dying A. D. 1396, a monument of alabaster was erected in memory of him, at the feet of the Black Prince, in the cathedral of Canterbury.

A. D.
1375.

JOHN GILBERT, a Dominican Friar, was translated from the church of Bangor to supply the vacancy here. In the year 1385, he was sent on an embassy to France, and soon after his return was made Treasurer of England, but was deprived of the office by Richard II. when he assumed his right of sovereignty.* It was at length restored to him, together with the bishoprick of St. David's, to which he was removed July 12, 1389.

1389.

JOHN TREVENANT or TREFNANT, a doctor of laws of Oxford, succeeded him at Hereford. He had been a canon of the church of St. Asaph, and auditor of the rota in Rome.† Henry IV. sent him on an embassy to Boniface IX. the object of which was to explain to that Pope the right of Henry to the crown of England. He was also joined with John Earl of Arundel in a commission to treat of affairs relating to Scotland ‡ He died A. D. 1404.

1404.

ROBERT MASCALL, who when very young had become a Carmelite or White Friar, at Ludlow, was the next prelate here. In his maturer years he applied himself to intense study at Oxford, occasionally taking Aristotle as his preceptor and guide. At length he fixed his whole attention on divinity, and attained, as he thought, the true knowledge of pure and genuine religion. His actions corresponded, as far as human frailty will permit, with these principles; and, thus recommended, he was appointed confessor to the king (Henry IV.) That monarch also

* Hume, vol iii. p. 24.

† Heref. Antiq. p. 194.

‡ Ayloffe's Ancient Charters in the Tower.

engaged him in various embassies of importance at foreign courts, and at length rewarded him with the see of Hereford. After this promotion he attended the council of Constance, with two other English bishops, and published an account of all his embassies. Dying two years afterwards, he was interred under an alabaster monument, of excellent workmanship, in the church of White Friars, London, which had been principally rebuilt at his expence.* He bequeathed liberally to the Carmelite order, but left nothing to his church.

A. D.
1414.

EDMUND LACY, D. D. who had received his education at University College, Oxford, was then consecrated in the presence of Henry V. in the chapel royal at Windsor,† of which he had previously been dean. He remained here only three years, being then translated to the see of Exeter. His arms were *azure*, three shovellers heads erased *arg.*‡

1417.

THOMAS POLTON, L L. B. and Dean of York, supplied the vacancy, and after presiding here fifteen months, he was also further promoted, first to Chichester and then to Worcester. He was sent ambassador to the Pope, and dying at the council of Basil, in August, 1433, was buried at Rome. His will was proved in the court of arches, October 18, 1433.§

1420.

THOMAS SPOFFORD, succeeded Bishop Polton. He had been abbot of the monastery of St. Mary, in York, and governed this diocese during twenty-six years. He repaired, at a great expence, the episcopal palace of Sugwas, near Hereford, and the initial letters of his name appeared in the chapel windows. In the year 1448, he voluntarily resigned his dignity, and retiring to St. Mary's Abbey, died there. The form of his abdicating the bishoprick is given at length in Rymer's *Fædera*.||

1422.

* Weaver's Funeral Mon. p. 437.

† Leland's Itinerary, vol. viii. p. 72.

‡ Heref. Antiq. p. 196.

§ Wharton's Ang. Sac. vol. i. p. 205.

|| Vol. x. p. 215.

A. D.
1448.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, descended from the noble family of that name, was consecrated in the month of February, 1448. Previous to his elevation to this see, he had been Archdeacon of Suffolk, and after remaining here two years and three months, he was translated to Salisbury, A. D. 1450. The office of chancellor was added to the most noble order of the garter in the same year, and he was appointed first chancellor of the order. His successors, the Bishops of Salisbury, continued to possess that distinction until Edward VI. reforming it, and excluding ecclesiastics, appointed Sir William Cecil, knt. to be chancellor, in the year 1553; but Charles II. fully restored the office to the Bishops of Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1669.*

1450.

REGINALD BUTLER, or BOLERS,† Abbot of Gloucester, and successor of Beauchamp at Hereford, experienced as rapid promotion, being appointed to the see of Litchfield April 3, 1453.

1453.

JOHN STANBERY, the next bishop, was a native of Devonshire, and distinguished at Oxford, as the most learned of all the Carmelite Friars of his time. The university adjudged to him more honours than were ever obtained by an individual before. The king also consulted him in all matters of importance on the subject of religion. To great personal accomplishments he added the most graceful eloquence, and a well cultivated mind. After giving lectures some time at Oxford, he was appointed by the king (Henry VI.) to preside over his new college of Eton, and assisted in completing the arrangements of that institution.‡ He was also made confessor to the king, and afterwards nominated to the see of Norwich; but William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, contrived to wrest this preferment from him, and to secure it for his own chaplain,

* Ashmole's Garter, 238, &c.

† B. Willis's Cath. vol. ii. p. 518.

‡ Eton College was founded by Henry VI. A. D. 1441.

A. D. 1447.* To compensate for this disappointment, he was presented to the see of Bangor, and, five years after, to that of Hereford. The objectionable part of his character was a blind and servile submission to all the decrees of the pope, however unjust in their principle, or severe in their application.† His attachment to the king, from whom he had received so many favours, remained unshaken in all the adverse circumstances of that monarch, and being taken prisoner with him at the battle of Northampton, he suffered a long confinement at Warwick. On his release he retired to the house of Carmelite Friars at Ludlow, and having composed several works of merit, died there May 11, 1474. An account of his life is given in Prince's Worthies of Devonshire, and the Survey of Bangor Cathedral contains his will and charities.

A. D.
1460.

THOMAS MILLING succeeded him: he had been bred a monk at Westminster from his early years, and going from thence to Oxford to complete his studies, received the degree of doctor of divinity. Returning to Westminster, A. D. 1470, he was made abbot there, and afterwards elevated to this see. He was one of the privy council in the reign of Edward IV. and officiated as sponsor at the baptism of his unfortunate son, Edward Prince of Wales. Dying at Westminster, he was there interred, in the middle of St. John Baptist's chapel, and a monument erected over him.

1474.

EDMUND AUDLEY, Bishop of Rochester, was next preferred to this diocese. He was son of the Right Hon. James Touchet, Lord Audley, by Eleanor his lady, and had been Archdeacon of the East Riding of the county of York. He was a great benefactor to the Lady's chapel in his cathedral.‡ After remaining here about ten years, he was translated to Salisbury, A. D. 1502.

1492.

* Bale.

† Leland's Itin. vol. viii. f. 78.

‡ Willis.

A. D.
1503.

ADRIAN DE CASTELLO, born of low parentage in Cornetto, a small fishing-town in Italy,* was his successor. Pope Innocent VIII. had previously appointed him ambassador to James III. of Scotland; but the king dying before his arrival, he was induced to remain some time in London, where he contracted an intimacy with John Moreton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and by his interest was constituted proctor to Henry VII. for the dispatch of all his causes at Rome. His fidelity in this situation was rewarded by his promotion to the see of Hereford. Soon afterwards he was made a cardinal, and translated from Hereford to Bath and Wells; but at length he was deprived of all his dignities, in consequence of being detected in a conspiracy against the pope.

1504.

RICHARD MAYO, or MAYEW, who was Archdeacon of Oxford, and Chancellor of the University, and had presided twenty-seven years over Magdalen College, was next consecrated. He was born at Hungerford, in Berkshire, and received his education at Winchester. In the year 1501, he conducted the Infanta, Catherine of Spain, to England, preparatory to her marriage with Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. He was also almoner to that king, and of his council; and having presided eleven years over this see, died April 18, 1516.

1516.

CHARLES BOOTH, D. D. was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was made Archdeacon of Bucks, afterwards Chancellor of the Marches of Wales, and finally Bishop of Hereford, Nov. 30, 1516.† He contributed largely to the repairs of the episcopal residence in London, and erected the north entrance of Hereford Cathedral, which still bears his name. In his will he directed that his body should be buried in the episcopal habit, and that the sum of £.6 6s. 8d. should be distributed at his funeral: his books were bequeathed to the library of the church,

* Heref. Antiq. 201.

† This family were the Booths Lords Delamere, Earls of Warrington.

and a large cloth of tapestry, of the celebrated manufacture of *Arras*, in the French Netherlands, was left as a covering for the high altar; the history of David and Nabal was embroidered on it. He died A. D. 1535, and was buried in the cathedral, under a monument erected by himself whilst living.

EDWARD FOX succeeded him: he was a native of Gloucestershire, A. D.
1535. and was first fellow and afterwards provost of King's College, Cambridge, an office which he retained after his elevation to the see of Hereford. He was very learned; and whilst almoner to Henry VIII. and of the privy council, he was often employed in embassies of importance in France, Germany, and other countries. In his time the seeds of the Reformation had been sown in England, and were secretly nourished by him to the utmost of his power,* on which account Martin Bucher's Comments on the Gospels were dedicated to him. He was also the author of several books himself; but dying in London May 8, 1538, he left the completion of the great work of the Reformation to other hands. Mr. Hume observes that he took part with the Vicar General Cromwell against the Catholic party, and afterwards supported Cranmer in his schemes for a more thorough reformation.† 1538. According to the directions of his will, he was buried in the church of St. Mary Monkhalt, London, which stood about the middle of the west side of old Fish-street, in the ward of Queenhithe; but being destroyed by the great fire in London, A. D. 1666, it was not rebuilt, but annexed to that of St. Mary Somerset: he bore arms *argent*, on a bend *gules*, three dolphins embowed, *or*.

EDMUND BONNER was next nominated to this see; but before his 1538. consecration the bishoprick of London became vacant, and he was

* Godwin.

† Hume, vol. iv. p. 165 and 169.

appointed to that preferment. His zeal for the Roman Catholic religion, his own sufferings in that cause, and his persecution of the Protestants in the reign of Mary, are well known.

A. D.
1539.

JOHN SKIPP, D. D. Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Archdeacon of Dorset, supplied his place at Hereford. In his time

1542.

Henry VIII. removed from the churches an abuse which had crept into them. Hume observes that plays, interludes, and farces were there often acted, in derision of the former superstitions; and the reverence of the multitude for ancient principles and modes of worship was therefore gradually effaced:* it has, however, already appeared that plays were sometimes performed in the churches before the Reformation. He died in London whilst attending a parliament there, in the year 1553, or, according to some authors, two years sooner, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Monthalt. His descendants have successively resided to this time in the town of Ledbury.

1553.

JOHN HARLEY, who had been a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, succeeded: he gave up the jurisdiction of the forest of Dean to the see of Gloucester, but Queen Mary soon compelled him to abdicate the see, on an allegation that he was married, and had wilfully avoided the hearing of mass. His attachment to the principles of the Reformation cannot be more clearly shewn.

1554.

ROBERT PARFEW, otherwise WARTON, was then translated hither from the see of St. Asaph; in order, observes Godwin, "that he might add to the spoils he had made in his former diocese," by letting the episcopal lands on long leases, in order to support his own extravagance and a splendid retinue. This charge is, however, denied by Brown Willis, who represents him to have been a "worthy, generous man, who

* Burnet, vol. i. p. 318, and Hume, vol. iv. p. 225.

“lived in his diocese in great hospitality and credit.”* He died 1557, and bequeathed to his cathedral his mitre of silver set with stone, a crosier of silver, and some gilt plate, a rich cope of tissue, with vestments, and divers other copes and rubies.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, Dean of Exeter, was nominated to succeed him, but the queen dying before his consecration, the appointment became void.

A. D.
1558.

JOHN SCORY, who had been Bishop of Chichester in the reign of Edward VI. but displaced by Queen Mary, was then promoted to this see by Elizabeth. He had been originally of a religious order, and was active in the Reformation by Henry VIII. Edward VI. made him Bishop of Rochester, from whence he was translated to Chichester; he was set aside by Queen Mary for marriage; but, as if willing to get some other preferment in her time, he renounced his wife, and doing penance, had absolution granted him under the great seal, July 14, A. D. 1554. In this time many of the ancient demesnes were wrested from the church by the queen, under pretence of an exchange, by the conditions of which the bishop and his successors were released from the payment of tenths to the crown, and suffered to appropriate to their own use the tenths of the two valuable prebends of Moreton Magna and Church Withington, in their cathedral. He rendered himself obnoxious at Hereford, and according to Sir John Harrington, a bill was preferred against him in the Star Chamber for oppressions, extortions, and symony, but he found means to stop the hearing of it by bribery. That author further states, that “although by pulling down houses, “selling the lead, and such loose practices, he had heaped up wealth, “yet, after his decease, there was a long suit against his son for dilapi-

1559.

* Hist. of Cath. vol. ii. p. 521.

“ dations, who was a very loose fellow, and spent all, insomuch that his
 “ grandson came to want.”* He died at his palace of Whitbourn, in
 the year 1584, and was there interred. He was descended from an
 ancient family, but being ignorant of his origin, he had assigned him
 for arms, per chevron embattled *or* and *sable*, three pelicans heads
 counterchanged, on a chief *azure*, a fleur de lis between two estoiles
 of the first. This coat appears on an altar tomb, supposed to be over
 a female relation of the bishops, in the church of Whitbourn; but the
 proper arms of his family, and which his posterity bore, were, *or*, on
 a saltire, *sable*, five cinquefoils of the first.† This bishop bequeathed
 two hundred bushels of corn to the poor of Hereford, and £.200 as a
 stock to be lent, without interest, to young tradesmen of Hereford, and
 the same sum to the tradesmen of Leominster.

A. D.
1585.

HERBERT WESTFALING, D. D. and a Canon of Christ Church, Ox-
 ford, son of Herbert Westphaling, who was son of Herberta, a native of
 Westphalia, in Germany,‡ succeeded him. It is remarked by Godwin,
 that this was the first instance of a bishop receiving his education
 at that college. Whilst he was Canon there, he was appointed by
 Queen Elizabeth a joint commissioner with John Kennall, another
 Canon; Lawrence Humphrey, President of Magdalen; and William
 Cole, President of Corpus Christi College; for causing all “monuments
 “ of superstition to be defaced at Christ Church;” and they issued an
 order accordingly for the destruction of all “copes, vestments, albs, mis-
 “ sals, books, crosses, and other such idolatrous and superstitious monu-
 “ ments.” This order was dated “from Magdalen College, in Oxford,

* Hist. of Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 522.

† MS. in the possession of the late J. Walwyn, esq.

‡ Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses.

May 5, 1573.* He is reported to have been of so singular gravity, that he was very seldom seen to smile, even by those with whom he was most intimate. He died 1601, and in his will remarked, that his property was not large, but such as he had been enabled to acquire, with the grace of God, without injury to his neighbour, or reproach to himself. The integrity of his conduct bore ample testimony to the truth of this observation, and "I wish," adds Godwin, "that our age" "abounded more in characters of his description." Brown Willis asserts of him, that he "distinguished himself in all respects a charitable person, making it his practice to dispend the revenues he" "received from the church in works of piety and hospitality; reserving nevertheless his paternal estate to be transmitted to his family."† A portrait of him remains in the family mansion of Rudhall, in this county. He added £.20 per annum to the endowments of Jesus College, Oxford, payable out of lands called the Bache, in the parish of Dorston, in this county. He also left £.10 to the poor of Hereford, and £.3 6s. 8d. to those of Whitbourn.‡

ROBERT BENNET, D. D. a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, was promoted from that situation to the deanery of Windsor, and afterwards nominated to this see by Elizabeth. The queen, however, died before his consecration; but taking the oaths of allegiance to James I. he was admitted to this preferment, and remained Bishop of Hereford sixteen years. He left by will £.40 to his cathedral; £.20 to Trinity College, Cambridge; £.20 towards finishing the schools at Oxford; £.20 to the poor of Baldock, in Hertfordshire, where he was born; and £.10 to the poor of Ludlow, Leominster, Bromyard, and Whitbourn.

A. D.
1602.

* Collect. Curiosa, Oxford, 8vo. 1781. † Hist. of Cath. vol. ii. p. 523. ‡ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 523.

A. D.
1617.

FRANCIS GODWIN, D. D. and son of Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was next promoted to this bishoprick from that of Llandaff. His learning and industry are amply shewn in his Latin work, entitled "*De Præsulibus Angliæ commentarius*," which was published in quarto, A. D. 1616, and from which great part of the preceding biographical notices have been translated on this occasion.* Some writers ascribe to him a knowledge of the true theory of the motion of the moon, long before it was generally known, and that he first suggested those hints which were afterwards pursued by Bishop Wilkins, in a publication entitled "*The Secret and Swift Messenger*." The author of the *Antiquities of the Church of Hereford*,† states him to have been "a good man, a grave divine, a skilful mathematician, an excellent Latinist, a great historian, and an incomparable antiquary; a fine preacher, strict liver, diligent in his studies, and applying himself much to matters of religion." These qualities could not fail to render him worthy of the highest esteem, and not to be forgotten in succeeding ages." Other writers differ much in their report of this bishop.—In the *Codex Ecclesiasticus* is some account of his selling the chancellorship of Llandaff diocese; and Brown Willis mentions that "nothing is reported to have fell in his gift but what he sold or disposed of, in regard to some son or daughter; this practice," he presumes, "had been so notorious in Queen Elizabeth's time, that it occasioned her aversion to bishop's marriages; and their endeavours to raise families out of the church revenues, no doubt encouraged her taking into her hands bishops' estates in her reign, and afterwards gave occasion to the

* Dr. Godwin wrote "*Annals of England*," containing the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary, in Latin, afterwards translated and dedicated to Lord Scudamore. Small folio, London, 1630.

† P. 214, Octavo, London, 1717, falsely attributed to Brown Willis.

“ excellent statute of James I. against alienating or leasing of church
 “ lands, except on certain limitations.”* He died at Whitbourn, and
 was there interred in the year 1633, without any other memorial than
 his arms, viz. *or*, two lions passant, *sable*, a canton of the second with
 three bezants, impaled with those of the see, and painted in differ-
 ent parts of the church, with this enigmatical inscription underneath,
Win Godwin all.†

WILLIAM JUXON, Dean of Worcester, was next elected, but was
 removed to London before consecration: when

GODFREY GOODMAN was nominated, but being then Bishop of
 Gloucester and a scrupulous man, he was unwilling to take a second
 bishoprick, and resigned his pretensions;‡ in consequence of which,

AUGUSTINE LINDSELL, A. M. and Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge,
 succeeded Godwin.§ He was born at Bampsted, in Essex, and be-
 came a distinguished student in Greek, Hebrew, and all antiquity. In
 the year 1628, he was preferred to the deanery of Litchfield, and was
 elected Bishop of Peterborough, A. D. 1632.|| From thence he was
 translated to this see in the following year, and about eleven months
 after, was found dead in his study,¶ to the great grief of those who
 knew his worth and character.

A. D.
1633.

MATTHEW WREN, D. D. supplied the vacancy here. He was son
 of Francis or Christopher Wren, citizen of London, and descended
 from the Wrens of Binchester, in the bishoprick of Durham. The
 great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, was of this family, and born
 A. D. 1632. Matthew first became a student and then Fellow of Pem-

1634.

* Hist. of Cath. vol. ii. p. 525.

† Willis.

‡ Fasti.

‡ MS. Harl. Bibl.

§ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. p. 735.

¶ Willis.

broke Hall, Cambridge,* was afterwards successively appointed chaplain to Charles I. master of Peterhouse College, Prebendary of Winchester, Dean of Windsor, Clerk of the Closet, and at length, Bishop of Hereford. His rapid career of promotion did not terminate here; for in November, 1635, he was translated to the see of Norwich, and three years after to that of Ely, where he died, A. D. 1667. His arms were *argent*, a chevron between three lions heads erased *sable*, on a chief *gules*, as many cross crosets of the first.

A. D.
1635.

THEOPHILUS FIELD, D. D. first, Scholar of Emanuel College, and afterwards Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was born in the parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London, and was advanced to Llandaff through the interest of the Duke of Buckingham; not being contented with that preferment, he wrote very pressingly to his patron, urging his necessity, and pleading his poverty, having a wife and six children, and alleging that he would spend his blood for him, if he would procure him a better bishoprick, particularly naming the see of Hereford;† St. David's, however, becoming first vacant, he was appointed to that see, A. D. 1635, but in the end of the same year was removed to that of Hereford, over which he presided only six months, dying June 2, 1636.

1636.

GEORGE COKE, brother of Sir John, Secretary of State, and son of Richard, of Trusley, in Derbyshire, by Mary his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Sacheverell, of Kirby, in the county of Nottingham, succeeded; he was also of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. His first preferment was the living of Bigrove, in Hertfordshire, which he relinquished for the see of Bristol, A. D. 1632, and was finally translated to this church, 1636. In the month of December, 1641, it was ordered by parliament, on the petition of this bishop, that he should be released

* Wood's Ath. Ox. vol. i. p. 735.

† B. Willis's Hist. of Cath. vol. ii. p. 526.

from any further payment than £.60, for poll money, (levied to support the Scotch and English armies,) in consideration that divers manors had been taken from the bishoprick of Hereford in the reign of Elizabeth.* He died ten years after his translation, and his descendants continue to reside at Eardisley, in this county, where he was buried. The bishoprick remained vacant until the restoration of the monarchical form of government in the person of Charles II.

A. D.
1646.

NICHOLAS MONK, otherwise LE MOYNE,† was then appointed Bishop of Hereford: he was third son of Sir Thomas Monk, of Potheridge, in Devonshire, knt. son of Thomas Monk, of the same place, by Frances his wife (relict of John Basset, of Umbresley, in the said county, esq.) daughter of Arthur Plantagenet, natural son of Edward IV. by Lady Elizabeth Lucy.‡ He was educated in Wadham College, Oxford, and suffered much through his attachment to the royal cause, but held the rectory of Kilhampton, in Cornwall, which was given to him by Sir John Granville, afterwards Earl of Bath, to whom he was related. His zeal in promoting the restoration of monarchy, was rewarded with the provostship of Eton College, in June, 1660, and finally with the bishoprick of Hereford, in January following. He was brother to General George Monk, first the great friend and confidante of Oliver Cromwell, but afterwards created Duke of Albermarle, as the great instrument of the restoration. He died at Westminster, December 11, 1661, without having seen his diocese, and his body was interred in St. Edmund's chapel, within the precincts of that church. His arms were *gules*, a chevron between three lions heads erased, *argent*.

1661.

* Vol. ii. p. 70, Nelson's Collections, fol. London, 1683.

† Antiq. Ch. Heref. p. 219.

‡ Sandford's Genealog. Hist. 421. Antiq. Ch. Heref. 219.

A. D.
1662.

HERBERT CROFT, son of Sir Herbert Croft, knt. son of Edward Croft, esq. descended from the ancient family of Croft, of Croft Castle, in this county, was next preferred to this see. He had previously been Rector of Uley, in Gloucestershire, and also Dean of Hereford. "He
 " was a man of exemplary charity, and had so strict a regard to his
 " cathedral, that no solicitations could ever prevail on him to admit
 " any person to be prebendary who did not live within the diocese;
 " which having accomplished and completed himself, by introducing
 " a set of prebendaries all of his diocese, he hoped his successors would
 " have followed his example, which certainly, had they done, would
 " have been of extraordinary benefit, and beyond any thing kept up
 " the dignity of the mother church, by spreading the interest of its
 " members to influence the gentry to support the fabric, as well as
 " encouraged the clergy to live hospitably and exemplarily in their
 " cures, to recommend themselves to their bishop to prefer them."*
 The diocese was governed by him until the year 1691, when he died, and was buried in his cathedral.

1691.

GILBERT IRONSIDE, D. D. succeeded. He had been first Fellow and then Warden of Wadham College, Oxford; was afterwards made Bishop of Bristol, from whence he was translated to Hereford. He died in London, August 27, 1701, and was buried within the altar rails of St. Mary Somerset church, under a stone of black marble, thus inscribed:—" Reverendus admodum in Christo Pater GILBERTUS IRONSIDE, S. T. P. Col. Wadhamensis in Academia Oxon: Guardianus; ejusdem Acad: Vice-can: primo consecratus Bristol: episc: " postea translatus ad Episcopat: Hereford: obiit 27 Aug. 1701, ætat
 " suæ 69.

* Hist. of Cath. vol. ii. p. 529.

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS, D. D. succeeded. He was first Dean, then Bishop of Bangor, and afterwards translated to the see of Hereford, where he died Nov. 26, 1712. The family of Evans, of Kingsland, have their descent, in the female line, from this bishop, and a good portrait of him still remains at the family seat at Kingsland. No interesting particulars are met with of his life. A. D.
1701.

PHILIP BISSE, D. D. was the next bishop. He was a great benefactor to the cathedral, adding many ornaments and repairs to the choir, and erecting an altar piece of great value: he also expended nearly £.3000* in improving the palace at Hereford, and died there Sept. 6, 1721. 1712.

BENJAMIN HOADLEY, D. D. was then translated from Bangor to this diocese. His first preferments were the rectory of St. Peter le Poor, and the lectureship of St. Mildred's, in the Poultry. He was a very formidable antagonist of the learned Dr. Atterbury, whose opinions he often attacked in public with great strength of reasoning and dispassionate enquiry. The doctrine of non-resistance was discussed for some time by these able Polemics, in consequence of a publication by Hoadley, entitled "The Measures of Obedience," some positions in which, Dr. Atterbury endeavoured to confute, in an elegant Latin sermon, preached before the London clergy. In this debate Hoadley signalized himself in so eminent a degree, that the House of Commons gave him a particular mark of their regard, by representing, in an address to the queen, the signal services he had done to the great cause of civil and religious liberty. The liberal principles, however, which he espoused being repugnant to the general temper of those times, the virulence of a party was excited against him, and, in his own words, "fury seemed to be let loose upon him." This was about the year 1710, and al- 1721.

* Hist. of Cath. vol. ii. p. 530.

A. D.
1710. though the popular clamour was strong against him, he was presented to the valuable rectory of Streatham in Surrey, without any application whatever on his part, and without having seen or been seen by the patron, W. Russell, second Duke of Bedford. Soon after the accession of George I. he was consecrated to the see of Bangor, and, having again incurred the displeasure of the prevailing party, he was distinguished by a particular proof of the royal esteem, by means of which the convocation of the clergy was successively prorogued, and not allowed to proceed to any business until that resentment was done away. In 1721 he was translated to Hereford; two years after to Salisbury; and finally, in 1734, to Winchester. His latter days were embittered by a vile instance of ingratitude and fraud:—the bishop took under his protection a French priest, who pretended to abjure his religion, merely from the consideration of his necessities. In return for this act of humanity, the priest found an opportunity of getting the bishop's name written by his own hand, and causing a note of some thousand pounds to be placed above it, offered it for payment;* but the bishop denying it to be his, the matter was brought before a court of justice, and the whole proved to be a gross imposition. The ungrateful villain had then recourse to a pamphlet, in which he charged the bishop with being a drunkard, and alleged that he received the note from him when he was in liquor. To this calumny the bishop made a full and nervous answer, in which he exposed the man's falsehood, and solemnly averred that he was never intoxicated in his whole life. The world, with becoming candour, embraced his defence, and he had the happiness to find himself perfectly acquitted even of any suspicion of the charge. As a

* A frank was supposed to have been used for this purpose, and at that time the name only of the member was necessary, the direction being completed by any other person.

writer he possessed uncommon abilities : his sermons, which were published in 1754 and 1755, are esteemed inferior to few writings in the English language, for plainness and perspicuity, energy and strength of reasoning, and a free and masterly style. In private life he was naturally facetious, easy and complying, fond of company, yet would often leave it for more serious purposes ; he was particularly happy in his own family, where he took all opportunities of giving instruction by his influence and example. He died A. D. 1761, aged 83. His tracts and pamphlets are very numerous, and a complete catalogue of them is given in his life, inserted in the Supplement to the Biographia Britannica.

HENRY EGERTON, D. D. succeeded Bishop Hoadley in this see. He was fifth son of John, third Earl of Bridgewater, and taking orders was presented to the rectory of Whitchurch, in Shropshire, the patronage of which church still remains in their family : he afterwards was elected a Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and had the appointment of one of the king's chaplains ; he was finally elevated to this see February 2, 1724, and presided over it twenty-two years. In the eyes of antiquaries at least, the following transaction forms a blot in his escutcheon as a man of taste, and tends also to excite some suspicion of his lordship's liberality : In the year 1737 he obtained a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury to inspect the condition of an elegant chapel, supposed to have been built prior to the cathedral. The commission (which consisted of the dean, two of the canons, one of the chief tenants, the bishop's steward, and a joiner) returned it ruinous and useless, and orders were given by the bishop for its demolition ; but after an expence of above £.50 in taking down one-third of the chapel, the design was relinquished, the cement, as in other buildings of that age, being found harder than the stones themselves. It was well known at the time that less than £.20 would have put it into as good repair as it had been in during four hundred years. The Society of Antiquaries,

A. D.
1724.

to preserve the form of so venerable a structure, ordered an engraving of it; and the transaction was thus noticed in the newspapers of the day: "They write from Hereford that they are now pulling down the
 " venerable old Gothic chapel belonging to the bishop's palace, in order
 " to erect a more polite and neat pile, in the present taste, for the public
 " service, in which it is expected the generosity of the noble and re-
 " verend prelate of that see (as in the rest of his life) will be most con-
 " spicuous. This piece is said to be as old as the conquest, and draughts
 " are taking to preserve its memory." September 19, 1737.*

The demolition was probably completed a few years after, as Taylor in his map of the city, published in March, 1757, gave an engraving of it, under the description of "a chapel, now taken down." The entrance was under a very fine Saxon arch, supported on ten circular columns on each side, in the manner of perspective; and the whole bore the appearance of high antiquity.

A. D.
1746.

LORD JAMES BEAUCLERK was the next Bishop of Hereford. He was eighth son of Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans, and natural son of Charles II. by Mrs. Eleanor Gwynn, more generally known by the name of *Nell Gwynn*. Lord James was distinguished by great affability of manners, and his person strongly resembled that of his royal ancestor. He presided over this diocese forty-one years, and was interred in his cathedral, A. D. 1787.

1787.

JOHN HARLEY, D. D. succeeded Bishop Beauclerk. He was third son of Edward Harley, third Earl of Oxford of that name, and was promoted to the deanery of Windsor, previous to his elevation to this see. He died January 7, 1788, six weeks only after his consecration, and was buried with his ancestors in the parish church of Brampton Bryan, in this county.

* MS. Collections of the late James Walwyn, esq. M. P.

A. D.
1788.

JOHN BUTLER, a native of the town of Hamburgh, was next appointed to this see. In his early days he acted as private tutor in the family of Mr. Child, the banker; he was then a popular preacher in London, and possessed of sound parts, indefatigable industry, a good figure, and agreeable manners. Being introduced to Mr. Bilson Legge, he assisted that gentleman in a political controversy with Lord Bute, and rendered him further service in calculations on public finance. It was probably through this connection that Dr. Hayter, Bishop of London, appointed Mr. Butler his first chaplain; he obtained also the living of Everley, in Wiltshire, about the same time. On the recommendation of Lord Onslow he was constituted one of the king's chaplains, and obtained a prebend in Winchester cathedral. Commencing a political writer, he espoused Lord North in all the measures of his administration, and particularly in that of the American war, which he endeavoured to justify in several pamphlets. In reward of these services he was made Archdeacon of Surrey, and procured, what is termed, a *Lambeth* degree of Doctor in Divinity from the Archbishop of Canterbury. His next promotion was the see of Oxford, which was given to him by the minister in the year 1777, on the advancement of Dr. Lowth to the bishoprick of London; the living of Cuddesden was held by him at the same time, being annexed to the see; but this preferment was rendered locally unpleasant from the circumstance of his not having regularly graduated at either of the universities; he, however, retained it until the year 1788, when he was advanced to the bishoprick of Hereford, over which he presided until his death. He was twice married; his second wife was the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Vernon, of Farnham, in Surrey, knt. with whose family he became acquainted during the residence of Mr. Legge, at the Holt, near that town. He was charitable, without ostentation, his manners were extremely courteous, and his conversation agreeable to the last period of his life. He retained

many of the political opinions which he had imbibed in early years; speaking of the Americans, he constantly stigmatized them as *rebels*, and treated their resistance to this country with much asperity. He published a small volume of sermons, a few years before his death, and was interred in his cathedral, A. D. 1802.

A. D.
1803.

FOLIOT HERBERT WALKER CORNEWALL, D. D. Bishop of Bristol, succeeded. He is descended from a branch of the ancient family of Cornwall, of this county, &c. and now presides over the see of Hereford.

THE other members of the Cathedral church are a *Dean*, who holds a canonry, and is appointed by the crown; two *Archdeacons*, the one of Hereford, and the other of Salop; one *Residentiary Canon*, or *Prebendary*, named the "*Golden Prebendary*," whose particular office appears to have been that of confessor to the bishop, and who is styled in old writings "*penitentiarius*;" five other *Residentiary Canons* (including the Dean), and also a *Lecturer*; these are all chosen from the Prebendaries by the Chapter, but in case of equality of suffrages, the decision or casting vote is vested in the bishop. A *Chancellor* of the *Diocese*; a *Chancellor* of the *Cathedral*; a *Treasurer*, who nominates by patent a *Sub-treasurer*; a *Precentor*, who nominates a *Chanter* as his deputy; and twenty-eight *Prebendaries*, are appointed by the bishop only. A *First* and *Second Master* of the *Grammar School*; a *Chapter Clerk*; twelve *Vicars Choral*, being priests, and including a *Custos*, elected by their own body; an *Organist*, and seven *Choristers*; a *Verger* and two *Sextons*; all derive their appointments from the dean and chapter.

The dean and five other residentiaries constitute the *Chapter*; and on the death of any one of them (except the dean and the golden prebendary) the lecturer succeeds to the vacant canonry, and a new lecturer is chosen from the prebendaries, excluding only the prebendaries

of Moreton cum Whaddon and Inkbarrow, whose revenues do not arise within the diocese; and therefore the preferment is deemed incompatible with duty or residence here.

The landed possessions of the church, at the time of the Norman conquest, included 300 hides, which are thus enumerated in Domesday Book, and will be found to correspond very nearly with their possessions at this time :

Terra Ecclie: de Hereford, 1086.

	HIDÆ.		HIDÆ.
In Dodelegie & Stane	10	In Bagebirge	5
Todesthorne	2½	Bosebirge	6
Selberge	0½	Credalaie	12
Ache	1	Colewelle	3
Lulleham	8	Cotintune	3
Prestetune	6	Hantune	4
Terintintune	6	Popessage	1
Etune	5	Schelwicke	2
Medalagie	3	Sucwessen	2
Stratford Hund.	4	Werham	2
Bertune	10	Peune	12
Hamme	5	Huntenetune	10
Hope	16	Holemere	1
Capel	5	Mortune	4
Capelfore	8	Pipe	1
Prestune	4	Leode	2
Widdingtune	8	Nortune	6
Ullingwic	6	Malvershille	5
Dunninctune	1	Wrmesleu	0½
Mortune	3	Bricce	4
Frome	10	Bromgerbe	30
Wiboldingtune	3	Collingtune	3
Waleaford	7	Lutelon Hereford	7
Rosse	7	Winetune	0½
Uptune	7	Cradenhille	2
Leideberge	5	More	7
Astenofre	4	Total	290

The other ten hides are perhaps included in this entry, "Circa Portam Herefordie duo capellani Episcopi aliquam partem, et unus miles unam hidam."

In estimating the tenth granted as a subsidy to Edward I. in the year 1292, the following valuation was made of the property of the dean and chapter, and of the other members of the church :*

<i>The DEAN had</i>	£.	s.	d.	<i>In the Manor of NORTON.</i>	£.	s.	d.
The Prebend of BULLINGHOPE, and two carucates of land there, the one worth 30s. and the other 40s. per annum	-	-	3 10 0	Rents of assize	-	-	14 6 4
<i>In BULLINGHOPE.</i>				A carucate of land	-	-	2 0 0
A meadow	-	-	1 1 0	Pleas and perquisites	-	-	1 10 0
A garden	-	-	0 2 0	<i>In PYON MAGNA.</i>			
Rents of assize	-	-	4 13 4	A carucate of land	-	-	2 0 0
A mill	-	-	0 13 4	Rents of assize	-	-	24 19 5½
A dove-cot	-	-	0 6 8	<i>In PYON PARVA.</i>			
Rents from his villeins	-	0	6 0	A carucate of land	-	-	2 0 0
Customary services	-	0	8 0	<i>In HOPE WOLNETH (Woolhope.)</i>			
Pleas and perquisites	-	0	5 0	A carucate of land	-	-	2 0 0
<i>In BREINTON.</i>				Rents of assize	-	-	31 3 5
One carucate of land, worth per annum	-	-	2 0 0	Pleas and perquisites	-	-	1 0 0
Four acres of meadow	-	0	8 0	A meadow	-	-	0 9 0
Rents of customary tenants	2	0	5	<i>In HAMME (Hom-Lacy.)</i>			
<i>In HEREFORD.</i>				Rents of assize	-	-	6 0 0
Rent from the Prior of Hereford	-	-	0 8 0	<i>In HEREFORD.</i>			
Total	-	-	16 1 9	A mill	-	-	4 0 0
<i>The CHAPTER had in the Manor of PRESTON,</i>				<i>In EGLETON.</i>			
Land, worth per annum	-	5	0 0	Rents of assize	-	-	5 0 0
Rents of assize and a mill	39	2	0	<i>In LEDBURY.</i>			
Rents from fairs and markets	2	1	2	Rents of assize	-	-	0 2 0
				<i>In BREINTON.</i>			
				Rents, &c.	-	-	5 6 8
				<i>In MORE (Alansmore.)</i>			
				Twenty-four acres of land	0	6	4
				<i>In BODENHAM.</i>			
				Annual rents	-	-	0 15 0

* Bibl. Cott. Tiberius C. x. fol. 79 et seq.

<i>In</i> HEREFORD.	£.	s.	d.	<i>In</i> AYLYMSTON and BERTON.	£.	s.	d.
From the Prior of Hereford (St. Guthlac's) out of two mills	-	-	5 6 8	Annual rents	-	-	0 3 4
<i>In</i> PENCOYT (Pencoyde.)				Total	-	14	3 4
Lands belonging to the church	0	6	8	"Magister NICH. DE CNOMULE,"*			
<i>In</i> BAISHAM.				had in PUTTESTON.			
Thirty acres of land, at 4d.	0	10	0	One mill	-	-	0 13 4
Rents of assize	-	-	1 0 0	Four acres of land	-	0	1 0
A mill	-	-	1 0 0	Rents of assize	-	4	4 10
<i>In</i> HAMME.				<i>In</i> LODELOWE (Ludlow.)			
The manor there farmed to "Galfridus, clericus," at	33	6	8	Rents	-	-	1 0 0
<i>In</i> Manor of CLEHUNGRE.				<i>In</i> HEREFORD City.			
A carucate of land	-	-	1 0 0	Rents	-	-	1 18 0
<i>In</i> HOLENSWYKE.				Total	-	7	17 2
Two carucates of land	-	2	0 0	"Magister ROB. DE PHILEBY,"*			
Rents of assize	-	-	1 10 0	had in PRESTON.			
<i>In</i> HEREFORD and WYDE-MAR (Wide-marsh Moor.)				Land worth	-	-	5 6 8
Rents of assize	-	-	6 10 0	Rents and services	-	-	2 13 4
<i>In</i> MAWARDYN (Marden.)				Total	-	8	0 0
Rents of assize	-	-	2 15 0	<i>The</i> ARCHDEACON had			
<i>In</i> WYGMORE.				On acre of meadow, worth			
Rents of assize from the abbot	6	0	0	per annum	-	-	0 0 6
Total	-	210	6 4½	<i>The</i> PREBENDARY of MIDDELE had			
<i>The</i> TREASURER of the Church had				One carucate of land there	2	0	0
<i>in</i> WAREHAM.				Rents of assize and services	4	0	0
One carucate of land	-	3	6 8	One acre of meadow	-	-	0 3 0
Rents of assize	-	-	3 6 8	One garden	-	-	0 1 0
<i>In</i> BREINTON.				A dove-cot	-	-	0 5 0
One carucate of land	-	4	13 4	Milk and cheese	-	-	0 10 0
Rents of assize	-	-	2 13 4	Total	-	6	19 0

* The offices held in the church by these persons are not stated.

<i>"Magister THOS. DE SANCTO OMERO,"* had in YEIGNE and AYLYNESTON,</i>			
Rents of assize -	-	-	2 18 0
Half an acre of meadow land	0	0	6
Total -	2	18	6

The PREBENDARY of HAMPTON had

Rents of assize there -	-	-	1 7 8
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The PREBENDARY of IWINGTON had

One carucate of land -	9	10	0
Annual rents -	3	4	0
Total -	12	14	0

The PREBENDARY of PYON had

Annual rents -	-	-	1 0 0
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The PREBENDARY of MARDEN had

One truss of hay, from the meadow of Marden, worth per annum -	-	-	0 0 2
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"JOHN DE SCHARDEBURGH" had in NORTON,*

Annual Rents -	-	-	0 9 0
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The PRECENTOR had

"Unam mancam auri" at

Lottele, worth -	0	1	8
Two mills at Topesle -	5	0	0
Twenty-two acres of land	0	11	0
Rents of assize at Lottele	0	1	9
A manor at Moreton -	20	0	0
Total -	25	14	5

The PREBENDARY of HUNDRITON had

One carucate of land there	5	0	0
Rents per annum -	1	8	0
Total -	6	8	0

The PREBENDARY of EYWYINGTON had

Four ox-gangs of land with appurtenances, let to farm with a water-mill there at	6	3	4
Annual Rents -	3	16	8
Total -	10	0	0

The CHANCELLOR of the CHURCH held the PREBEND of BARTONESHAM,

In which was one carucate of land -	16	13	0
Annual rents -	3	6	0
Total -	19	19	0

The PREBENDARY of WOLVERNHOPE had

One carucate of land -	2	0	0
Annual rents -	0	13	0
For four ox-gangs of land, in Gorwell -	1	10	0
Annual Rents there -	1	6	8
Total -	5	9	8

The PREBENDARY of BERTON had

Two carucates of land there	6	13	4
Annual rents -	6	13	4
Total -	13	6	8

* Their offices in the church are not specified.

The PREBENDARY of MORTON £. s. d.*PARVA had*

Two carucates of land there	9	0	0
Annual rents	-	-	1 0 0
Total	-	10	0 0

*The PREBENDARY of MORTON**MAGNA had*

Two carucates of land there	11	6	8
Annual rents	-	-	8 13 4
Total	-	20	0 0

The PREBENDARY of HYNKYTON had

One carucate of land there	2	0	0
Rents of assize	-	-	3 0 0
Pleas and perquisites	-	0	6 8
Total	-	5	6 8

The PREBENDARY of POTTESDON had

One carucate of land there	4	0	0
Annual rents	-	-	0 9 8
Total	-	4	9 8

The PREBENDARY of CHURCH £. s. d.*WITHINGTON had*

Land worth	-	-	2 0 0
Annual rents and services	5	1	4
Total	-	7	1 4

*The PREBENDARY of HONTIDON**(Huntingdon) had*

Two carucates of land there	4	0	0
Annual rents	-	-	4 0 0
A mill	-	-	1 0 0
Pleas and perquisites	-	0	4 0
Total	-	9	4 0

"CUSTOS ELEN: ECCLIE:" had

Land in Wyneston	-	-	1 0 0
Rents of assize in Hereford city	-	-	0 10 0
Total	-	1	10 0

The following extract out of the records of the first fruits and tenths, in the custody of the remembrancer, affords a particular account of the value of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter, in the reign of Henry the VIII. It was made by virtue of a commission out of the court of chancery, the 30th of January, A. D. 1535 :

The Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, GAMALIEL CLIFTON, Doctor, Dean thereof, hath in temporalities :

	£.	s.	d.
The manor of Breynton, worth per ann. in rents and farm - - -	6	14	0
———— Withington - - - - -	1	10	0
———— Allensmore - - - - -	1	10	0
The rectory of Allensmore, nothing hence but 9 <i>l.</i> for the manor there			
The chapel of Preston, in tythes - - - - -	9	0	0
The rectory of Kingston, in tythes - - - - -	4	0	0
Annual portions out of the churches of Hampton, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; St. Devereux, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Tupper, 20 <i>s.</i> ; Prestbury and Senhampton, 33 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Portfield, 10 <i>s.</i> ; Shelwick, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Sugwas, 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Bromyard, 8 <i>s.</i> ; Whitborne, 10 <i>s.</i> ; Estnor, 4 <i>s.</i> ; Colwall, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Ledbury, 20 <i>s.</i> ; Barton, 16 <i>s.</i> ; Home Epi. 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; Bosbury, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Upton Episcopi. 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; Ross, 20 <i>s.</i> ; Cradley, 6 <i>s.</i> -	10	17	10
Tythes of one parcel of Meadow in Lug medes - - - - -	0	6	8
Yearly synodals, worth communibus annis - - - - -	0	12	0
Triennial procurations, 73 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> but commun: ann: only - - - - -	1	4	5½
	35	14	11½
But it is worth, communibus annis - - - - -	38	6	1½

REPRIZES.

Temporalities.—Rents paid to the dean and chapter in Kingston, per annum, 2*s.* Fee of Richard Warncomb, bailiff and collector of the rents aforesaid per ann. 2*l.*

Spiritualities.—Ann. pensions out of the rectory of Kingston, and out of the chapel of Preston, paid to the dean and chapter 1*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

LIST OF DEANS.*

A. D.	A. D.
1140. Ralph.	1490. Oliver King.
1150. Geoffrey.	1491. John Harvey.
1157. Ralph.	1501. Reginald West.
1172. Geffry.	1512. Thomas Wolsey, the cele- brated cardinal, &c.
1187. Richard.	1512. Edmund Frowcester.
1202. Hugh de Breuse.	1529. Gamaliel Clifton.
1203. Hugh de Mapenore.	1549. Hugh Curwen or Coren.
1216. Henry.	1558. Edmund Daniel.
1218. Thomas de Bosbury.	1559. John Ellis.
1231. Ralph de Maideston.	1576. John Watkins.
1234. Stephen de Thorne.	1593. Charles Langford.
1247. Ancelinus or Ancelin.	1607. Edward Doughtie.
1271. Giles de Avenbury.	1616. Richard Mountague.
1278. John de Aquablanca.	1617. Sylvanus Gryffith.
1320. Stephen de Ledbury.	1623. Daniel Price.
1352. Thomas de Trilleck.	1631. John Richardson.
1363. William de Birmingham.	1635. Jonathan Browne.
..... John de Middleton.	1644. Herbert Croft.
1380. John Harold.	1661. Thomas Hodges.
1393. John Prophet.	1672. George Benson.
1407. Thomas Felde.	1692. John Tyler.
1419. John Stanwey.	1724. Robert Clavering.
1434. Henry Shelford.	1748. Edmund Castle.
1445. John Berew.	1750. John Egerton.
1462. John ap Richard.	1756. Francis Webber.
..... Richard Pede.	1771. N. Wetherell.
1481. Thomas Chanderler.	

The dean and chapter of Hereford, by their procurators, but the dean and archdeacon in their persons, were summoned to attend parliament, with the nobles and prelates of the realm, in the thirty-fourth and the thirty-seventh years of Edward III. and twice afterwards.†

* From Willis Hist. of Cath. vol. ii. p. 532, &c. and continued after from the registers, &c.

† Harl. MS.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Dean extends over the following parishes and chapelries; but in every third year an inhibition is issued by the bishop, which supersedes the authority of the dean during three months, and places the whole diocese under the episcopal power :

Alansmore.
All-Saints.
Breinton.
Blackmere.
Brockhampton.
Clehonger.
Canon-Pyon.
Dewsall.
Dindor.
Eaton-Bishop.
Hampton-Bishop.
Holmer.
Huntington.
Kingston.
Madley.
Marden.

Moreton-Jefferies.
Norton Canon.
Preston-on-Wye.
Preston-Wynne.
Pipe.
Putley.
St. John Baptist.
St. Peter.
St. Owen.
St. Nicholas.
St. Martin.
Thruxton.
Tiberton.
Withington.
AND
Woolhope.

ARCHDEACONS OF HEREFORD.

N. B. The profits of this dignity, valued at £.41 17s. 11d. per annum, in the king's book, arise out of pensions, procurations, &c. having no other endowment than the perquisites of the office.

A. D.
1111. William.
1118. Geffrey.
1135. Alexander Waltune.
1149. Peter.
1154. Walter.
1163. Ralph.
1173. Robert de Oxenford.
1176. Ralph Foliot.

A. D.
1200. William.
1214. Walter Fitz Walter.
1220. William.
1240. Henry Bustard.
1255. William de Conflens.
1290. Richard de Hertford.
1303. Henry Schorne.
1317. Thomas de Chandos.

1332. John de Barton.
 1369. John de Bedwardeyn.
 1379. John Kingston.
 1404. John Loveney.
 1417. John Hereford.
 1424. John Berew.
 1446. Richard Rudhall.
 1476. Richard Martyn.
 1488. Robert Jeffry.
 1494. Thomas Moreton.
 1511. William Webb.
 1522. John Booth.
 1542. John Stermin.
 1551. Richard Cheney.
 1557. John Glazier.

1559. Richard Crowley.
 1567. Edward Cooper.
 1578. Simon Smith.
 1606. Sylvanus Griffith.
 1617. Richard Montague.
 1623. John Hughes.
 1660. George Benson.
 1684. Samuel Benson.
 1690. William Johnson.
 1697. Thomas Fox.
 1728. John Walker.
 1741. Robert Breton.
 1769. Hon. John Harley.

AND

1787. James Jones.

*"The Dean and Chapter have,**

	£.	s.	d.
The manor of Pewne (Pyon) worth in rents	-	-	5
— worth in perquisites of courts	-	-	5
The manor of Hope Woolworth, in rents	-	-	0
The farm of the lands of the lordship there	-	-	8
Perquisites of court (com: annis)	-	-	6½
The manor of Preston, in rents	-	-	0
Farm of a water-mill there	-	-	8
Perquisites of court	-	-	9
The manor of Norton, in rents	-	-	7
Perquisites of court	-	-	5½
The city of Hereford is worth in the farm of one mill there	-	-	4
The farm in the hands of the dean	-	-	4
The farm of one acre of land in Walney	-	-	0
Common rents, with other pensions, as on record	-	-	0¼
The manor of Hom-Lacy is worth in a farm of lands and tenements there, and is let to Thomas Broome (4d. paid to two vicars choral)	-	-	0

* Extract out of the records, &c. continued.

	£.	s.	D.
The manor of Eglington, in rents of free and customary tenants -	4	13	0
Canon Moor, let to Thomas Havard to farm, at - - - -	5	6	8
Canon Bakehouse, within the city of Hereford, is worth, in grain of divers kinds, received out of the manors aforesaid, viz.			
Wheat 144 quarters four bushels and two pecks, price per quarter 8s. 8d. or at the rate of 13½d. the bushel - - - -	153	5	10½
Mixed corn 39 quarters, at 4s. 4d. the quarter, or 6½d. the bushel -	9	2	0
Oats 329 quarters, 4 bushels, 1 peck, at 20d. the quarter, or 2½d. the bushel - - - - -	27	9	2¼
Also in rents, pensions, and tythes of hay, by the year, as appears by record - - - - -	35	4	6
The rectory of Lidney, in Gloucestershire, is worth, in gross, by the year - - - - -	16	6	8
The rectory of Dobly and Longarton (Long Stanton) in the county of Salop, in gross per annum - - - - -	23	0	0
The rectory of Lugwardine, with the chapels of St. Edward Lan- garren, Hentland, Little Dewchurch, and Ballingham, with 4s. 4d. for the glebe - - - - -	22	3	0
The rectory of Selleck, with the chapels of King's Caple and Pen- coyd, with 3s. 4d. for glebe - - - - -	18	0	8
The rectory of Shininfield, with the chapel of Swallowfield, in Berks, is leased for - - - - -	20	0	0
The hospital of St. Katherine, in Ledbury, is worth per annum -	2	0	0
The rent of a mill of the Bishop of Hereford, by way of a pension	4	6	8
Pensions annually paid by the Prior of Clifford and others, as appear by record - - - - -	4	3	4
At the tomb of St. Thomas, heretofore Bishop of Hereford, and at divers images of saints, within the cathedral church, by the search and examination of the commissioners, commonly - -	10	0	0

REPRIZES.

Spiritualities.—Rent to the crown, 26s. 8½d. for lands in the city of Hereford; and to the prior of Llanthony, 9s. 6d. for lands there, called common rent,—1l. 16s. 2½d.

The fee of Richard Warncomb, steward, 2l.

£. S. D.

The fee of Richard Warncomb, bailiff and collector of rents, 2*l*.

The fee of John ap Gwillim, bailiff and collector of the rents of the Canon Bakehouse, 2*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

The fee of Richard Warncomb, auditor, 5*l*.

In divers portions of grain by the aforesaid dean and chapter, paid unto twenty-six prebendaries of the said church, that is to say, to every one of them five quarters of wheat, the price of the quarter 5*s*. 8*d*. and five quarters and five bushels of oats, the price of the quarter 20*d*. amounting in the whole to 61*l*. 12*s*. 5*d*. whereupon the same prebends hereafter in this certificate are charged with the tenths of the said portions, and they amount to 49*l*. 0*s*. 5*d*.

An annual rent or pension, paid to the six chief canons as hereafter charged, 18*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.

Annual rent or pension to two vicars choral, viz. to the vicar of Hay, 40*s*. and to the vicar of the Lady Mary, 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Annual rent to the five choristers, 2*l*.

An yearly dole, viz. four quarters of wheat, price 5*s*. 8*d*. the quarter, and eight quarters of mixed corn, price 4*s*. 8*d*. the quarter, to the poor, whereof every loaf in weight four pounds, yearly on the 28th November, to be distributed out of the foundation of Aquablanca, heretofore Bishop of Hereford, and one of the founders there, 2*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*.

Another eleemosynary dole, distributed to the poor on every 15th of January, of the foundation of Godyee and Walwyn, other founders there, 2*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*.

And, in the whole, it is worth clearly 420*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*. yearly, divided among seven canons residentiaries.

The Chanter of the Church hath,

Temporalities.—Tupsley, in this county, worth in rent of the demesne lands yearly - - - - - 2 13 4

Rectory of Walford, in this county, in gross, leased out to Thomas Abrahall - - - - - 12 0 0

Portions in the said county, viz. out of the churches of Senhampton, 28*s*. 4*d*.; Ross, 20*s*.; Ledbury, 20*s*.; Tuppesbury, 20*s*.;

to preserve the form of so venerable a structure, ordered an engraving of it; and the transaction was thus noticed in the newspapers of the day: "They write from Hereford that they are now pulling down the
 " venerable old Gothic chapel belonging to the bishop's palace, in order
 " to erect a more polite and neat pile, in the present taste, for the public
 " service, in which it is expected the generosity of the noble and re-
 " verend prelate of that see (as in the rest of his life) will be most con-
 " spicuous. This piece is said to be as old as the conquest, and draughts
 " are taking to preserve its memory." September 19, 1737.*

The demolition was probably completed a few years after, as Taylor in his map of the city, published in March, 1757, gave an engraving of it, under the description of "a chapel, now taken down." The entrance was under a very fine Saxon arch, supported on ten circular columns on each side, in the manner of perspective; and the whole bore the appearance of high antiquity.

A. D.
1746.

LORD JAMES BEAUCLERK was the next Bishop of Hereford. He was eighth son of Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans, and natural son of Charles II. by Mrs. Eleanor Gwynn, more generally known by the name of *Nell Gwynn*. Lord James was distinguished by great affability of manners, and his person strongly resembled that of his royal ancestor. He presided over this diocese forty-one years, and was interred in his cathedral, A. D. 1787.

1787.

JOHN HARLEY, D. D. succeeded Bishop Beauclerk. He was third son of Edward Harley, third Earl of Oxford of that name, and was promoted to the deanery of Windsor, previous to his elevation to this see. He died January 7, 1788, six weeks only after his consecration, and was buried with his ancestors in the parish church of Brampton Bryan, in this county.

* MS. Collections of the late James Walwyn, esq. M. P.

A. D.
1788.

JOHN BUTLER, a native of the town of Hamburgh, was next appointed to this see. In his early days he acted as private tutor in the family of Mr. Child, the banker; he was then a popular preacher in London, and possessed of sound parts, indefatigable industry, a good figure, and agreeable manners. Being introduced to Mr. Bilson Legge, he assisted that gentleman in a political controversy with Lord Bute, and rendered him further service in calculations on public finance. It was probably through this connection that Dr. Hayter, Bishop of London, appointed Mr. Butler his first chaplain; he obtained also the living of Everley, in Wiltshire, about the same time. On the recommendation of Lord Onslow he was constituted one of the king's chaplains, and obtained a prebend in Winchester cathedral. Commencing a political writer, he espoused Lord North in all the measures of his administration, and particularly in that of the American war, which he endeavoured to justify in several pamphlets. In reward of these services he was made Archdeacon of Surrey, and procured, what is termed, a *Lambeth* degree of Doctor in Divinity from the Archbishop of Canterbury. His next promotion was the see of Oxford, which was given to him by the minister in the year 1777, on the advancement of Dr. Lowth to the bishoprick of London; the living of Cuddesden was held by him at the same time, being annexed to the see; but this preferment was rendered locally unpleasant from the circumstance of his not having regularly graduated at either of the universities; he, however, retained it until the year 1788, when he was advanced to the bishoprick of Hereford, over which he presided until his death. He was twice married; his second wife was the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Vernon, of Farnham, in Surrey, knt. with whose family he became acquainted during the residence of Mr. Legge, at the Holt, near that town. He was charitable, without ostentation, his manners were extremely courteous, and his conversation agreeable to the last period of his life. He retained

many of the political opinions which he had imbibed in early years; speaking of the Americans, he constantly stigmatized them as *rebels*, and treated their resistance to this country with much asperity. He published a small volume of sermons, a few years before his death, and was interred in his cathedral, A. D. 1802.

A. D.
1803. FOLIOT HERBERT WALKER CORNEWALL, D. D. Bishop of Bristol, succeeded. He is descended from a branch of the ancient family of Cornwall, of this county, &c. and now presides over the see of Hereford.

THE other members of the Cathedral church are a *Dean*, who holds a canonry, and is appointed by the crown; two *Archdeacons*, the one of Hereford, and the other of Salop; one *Residentiary Canon*, or *Prebendary*, named the "*Golden Prebendary*," whose particular office appears to have been that of confessor to the bishop, and who is styled in old writings "*penitentiarius*;" five other *Residentiary Canons* (including the Dean), and also a *Lecturer*; these are all chosen from the Prebendaries by the Chapter, but in case of equality of suffrages, the decision or casting vote is vested in the bishop. A *Chancellor* of the *Diocese*; a *Chancellor* of the *Cathedral*; a *Treasurer*, who nominates by patent a *Sub-treasurer*; a *Precentor*, who nominates a *Chanter* as his deputy; and twenty-eight *Prebendaries*, are appointed by the bishop only. A *First* and *Second Master* of the *Grammar School*; a *Chapter Clerk*; twelve *Vicars Choral*, being priests, and including a *Custos*, elected by their own body; an *Organist*, and seven *Choristers*; a *Verger* and two *Sextons*; all derive their appointments from the dean and chapter.

The dean and five other residentiaries constitute the *Chapter*; and on the death of any one of them (except the dean and the golden prebendary) the lecturer succeeds to the vacant canonry, and a new lecturer is chosen from the prebendaries, excluding only the prebendaries

of Moreton cum Whaddon and Inkbarrow, whose revenues do not arise within the diocese; and therefore the preferment is deemed incompatible with duty or residence here.

The landed possessions of the church, at the time of the Norman conquest, included 300 hides, which are thus enumerated in Domesday Book, and will be found to correspond very nearly with their possessions at this time :

Terra Eccle: de Hereford, 1086.

	HIDÆ.		HIDÆ.
In Dodelegie & Stane	- - 10	In Bagebirge	- - - 5
Todesthorne	- - - 2½	Bosebirge	- - - 6
Selberge	- - - 0½	Credalaie	- - - 12
Ache	- - - 1	Colewelle	- - - 3
Lulleham	- - - 8	Cotintune	- - - 3
Prestetune	- - - 6	Hantune	- - - 4
Terintintune	- - - 6	Popessage	- - - 1
Etune	- - - 5	Schelwicke	- - - 2
Medalagie	- - - 3	Sucwessen	- - - 2
Stratford Hund.	- - - 4	Werham	- - - 2
Bertune	- - - 10	Peune	- - - 12
Hamme	- - - 5	Huntenetune	- - - 10
Hope	- - - 16	Holemere	- - - 1
Capel	- - - 5	Mortune	- - - 4
Capelfore	- - - 8	Pipe	- - - 1
Prestune	- - - 4	Leode	- - - 2
Widdingtune	- - - 8	Nortune	- - - 6
Ullingwic	- - - 6	Malvershille	- - - 5
Dunninctune	- - - 1	Wrmesleu	- - - 0½
Mortune	- - - 3	Bricce	- - - 4
Frome	- - - 10	Bromgerbe	- - - 30
Wiboldingtune	- - - 3	Collingtune	- - - 3
Waleaford	- - - 7	Lutelon Hereford	- - - 7
Rosse	- - - 7	Winetune	- - - 0½
Uptune	- - - 7	Cradenhille	- - - 2
Leideberge	- - - 5	More	- - - 7
Astenofre	- - - 4	Total	- - - 290

The other ten hides are perhaps included in this entry, "Circa Portam Herefordie
" duo capellani Episcopi aliquam partem, et unus miles unam hidam."

In estimating the tenth granted as a subsidy to Edward I. in the year 1292, the following valuation was made of the property of the dean and chapter, and of the other members of the church :*

<i>The DEAN had</i>	£.	s.	d.	<i>In the Manor of NORTON.</i>	£.	s.	d.
The Prebend of BULLINGHOPE, and two carucates of land there, the one worth 30s. and the other 40s. per annum	-	-	3 10 0	Rents of assize	-	14 6 4	
<i>In BULLINGHOPE.</i>				A carucate of land	-	2 0 0	
A meadow	-	-	1 1 0	Pleas and perquisites	-	1 10 0	
A garden	-	-	0 2 0	<i>In PYON MAGNA.</i>			
Rents of assize	-	-	4 13 4	A carucate of land	-	2 0 0	
A mill	-	-	0 13 4	Rents of assize	-	24 19 5½	
A dove-cot	-	-	0 6 8	<i>In PYON PARVA.</i>			
Rents from his villeins	-	0	6 0	A carucate of land	-	2 0 0	
Customary services	-	0	8 0	<i>In HOPE WOLNETH (Woolhope.)</i>			
Pleas and perquisites	-	0	5 0	A carucate of land	-	2 0 0	
<i>In BREINTON.</i>				Rents of assize	-	31 3 5	
One carucate of land, worth per annum	-	-	2 0 0	Pleas and perquisites	-	1 0 0	
Four acres of meadow	-	0	8 0	A meadow	-	0 9 0	
Rents of customary tenants	2	0	5	<i>In HAMME (Hom-Lacy.)</i>			
<i>In HEREFORD.</i>				Rents of assize	-	6 0 0	
Rent from the Prior of Hereford	-	-	0 8 0	<i>In HEREFORD.</i>			
Total	-	-	16 1 9	A mill	-	4 0 0	
<i>The CHAPTER had in the Manor of PRESTON,</i>				<i>In EGLETON.</i>			
Land, worth per annum	-	5 0 0		Rents of assize	-	5 0 0	
Rents of assize and a mill	39	2 0		<i>In LEDBURY.</i>			
Rents from fairs and markets	2	1 2		Rents of assize	-	0 2 0	
				<i>In BREINTON.</i>			
				Rents, &c.	-	5 6 8	
				<i>In MORE (Alansmore.)</i>			
				Twenty-four acres of land	0	6 4	
				<i>In BODENHAM.</i>			
				Annual rents	-	0 15 0	

* Bibl. Cott. Tiberius C. x. fol. 79 et seq.

<i>In</i> HEREFORD.	£.	s.	d.	<i>In</i> AYLYMSTON and BERTON.	£.	s.	d.
From the Prior of Hereford (St. Guthlac's) out of two mills	-	-	5 6 8	Annual rents	-	-	0 3 4
<i>In</i> PENCOYT (Pencoyde.)				Total	-	14	3 4
Lands belonging to the church	0	6	8	"Magister NICH. DE CNOMULE,"* had in PUTTESTON.			
<i>In</i> BAISHAM.				One mill	-	-	0 13 4
Thirty acres of land, at 4 <i>d.</i>	0	10	0	Four acres of land	-	0	1 0
Rents of assize	-	-	1 0 0	Rents of assize	-	4	4 10
A mill	-	-	1 0 0	<i>In</i> LODELOWE (Ludlow.)			
<i>In</i> HAMME.				Rents	-	-	1 0 0
The manor there farmed to "Galfridus, clericus," at	33	6	8	<i>In</i> HEREFORD City.			
<i>In</i> Manor of CLEHUNGRE.				Rents	-	-	1 18 0
A carucate of land	-	-	1 0 0	Total	-	7	17 2
<i>In</i> HOLENSWYKE.				"Magister ROB. DE PHILEBY,"* had in PRESTON.			
Two carucates of land	-	2	0 0	Land worth	-	-	5 6 8
Rents of assize	-	-	1 10 0	Rents and services	-	-	2 13 4
<i>In</i> HEREFORD and WYDE-MAR (Wide-marsh Moor.)				Total	-	8	0 0
Rents of assize	-	-	6 10 0	<i>The</i> ARCHDEACON had			
<i>In</i> MAWARDYN (Marden.)				On acre of meadow, worth per annum	-	-	0 0 6
<i>In</i> WYGMORE.				<i>The</i> PREBENDARY of MIDDELE had			
Rents of assize from the abbot	6	0	0	One carucate of land there	2	0	0
Total	-	210	6 4½	Rents of assize and services	4	0	0
<i>The</i> TREASURER of the Church had in WAREHAM.				One acre of meadow	-	-	0 3 0
One carucate of land	-	3	6 8	One garden	-	-	0 1 0
Rents of assize	-	-	3 6 8	A dove-cot	-	-	0 5 0
<i>In</i> BREINTON.				Milk and cheese	-	-	0 10 0
One carucate of land	-	4	13 4	Total	-	6	19 0
Rents of assize	-	-	2 13 4				

* The offices held in the church by these persons are not stated.

<i>"Magister THOS. DE SANCTO Omero,"* had in YEIGNE and AYLYNESTON,</i>				£.	s.	d.
Rents of assize - - -	2	18	0			
Half an acre of meadow land	0	0	6			
Total -	2	18	6			

The PREBENDARY of HAMPTON had

Rents of assize there - - -	1	7	8
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The PREBENDARY of IWORTHINGTON had

One carucate of land - - -	9	10	0
Annual rents - - -	3	4	0
Total -	12	14	0

The PREBENDARY of PYON had

Annual rents - - -	1	0	0
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The PREBENDARY of MARDEN had

One truss of hay, from the meadow of Marden, worth per annum - - -	0	0	2
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"JOHN DE SCHARDEBURGH" had in NORTON,*

Annual Rents - - -	0	9	0
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The PRECENTOR had

"Unam mancam auri" at

Lottele, worth - - -	0	1	8
Two mills at Topesle - - -	5	0	0
Twenty-two acres of land	0	11	0
Rents of assize at Lottele	0	1	9
A manor at Moreton - - -	20	0	0
Total -	25	14	5

The PREBENDARY of HUNDRITON had

One carucate of land there	5	0	0
Rents per annum - - -	1	8	0
Total -	6	8	0

The PREBENDARY of EYWYNTINGTON had

Four ox-gangs of land with appurtenances, let to farm with a water-mill there at	6	3	4
Annual Rents - - -	3	16	8
Total -	10	0	0

The CHANCELLOR of the CHURCH held the PREBEND of BARTONESHAM,

In which was one carucate of land - - -	16	13	0
Annual rents - - -	3	6	0
Total -	19	19	0

The PREBENDARY of WOLVERNHOPE had

One carucate of land - - -	2	0	0
Annual rents - - -	0	13	0
For four ox-gangs of land, in Gorwell - - -	1	10	0
Annual Rents there - - -	1	6	8
Total -	5	9	8

The PREBENDARY of BERTON had

Two carucates of land there	6	13	4
Annual rents - - -	6	13	4
Total -	13	6	8

* Their offices in the church are not specified.

The PREBENDARY of MORTON £. s. d.*PARVA had*

Two carucates of land there	9	0	0
Annual rents	-	-	1 0 0
Total	-	10	0 0

*The PREBENDARY of MORTON**MAGNA had*

Two carucates of land there	11	6	8
Annual rents	-	-	8 13 4
Total	-	20	0 0

The PREBENDARY of HYNKYTON had

One carucate of land there	2	0	0
Rents of assize	-	-	3 0 0
Pleas and perquisites	-	0	6 8
Total	-	5	6 8

The PREBENDARY of POTTESDON had

One carucate of land there	4	0	0
Annual rents	-	-	0 9 8
Total	-	4	9 8

The PREBENDARY of CHURCH £. s. d.*WITHINGTON had*

Land worth	-	-	2 0 0
Annual rents and services	5	1	4
Total	-	7	1 4

*The PREBENDARY of HONTIDON**(Huntingdon) had*

Two carucates of land there	4	0	0
Annual rents	-	-	4 0 0
A mill	-	-	1 0 0
Pleas and perquisites	-	0	4 0
Total	-	9	4 0

"CUSTOS ELEN: ECCLIE:" had

Land in Wyneston	-	-	1 0 0
Rents of assize in Hereford city	-	-	0 10 0
Total	-	1	10 0

The following extract out of the records of the first fruits and tenths, in the custody of the remembrancer, affords a particular account of the value of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter, in the reign of Henry the VIII. It was made by virtue of a commission out of the court of chancery, the 30th of January, A. D. 1535 :

The Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, GAMALIEL CLIFTON, Doctor, Dean thereof, hath in temporalities :

	£.	s.	d.
The manor of Breynton, worth per ann. in rents and farm - - -	6	14	0
———— Withington - - - - -	1	10	0
———— Allensmore - - - - -	1	10	0
The rectory of Allensmore, nothing hence but 9 <i>l.</i> for the manor there			
The chapel of Preston, in tythes - - - - -	9	0	0
The rectory of Kingston, in tythes - - - - -	4	0	0
Annual portions out of the churches of Hampton, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; St. Devereux, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Tupper, 20 <i>s.</i> ; Prestbury and Senhampton, 33 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Portfield, 10 <i>s.</i> ; Shelwick, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Sugwas, 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Bromyard, 8 <i>s.</i> ; Whitborne, 10 <i>s.</i> ; Estnor, 4 <i>s.</i> ; Colwall, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Ledbury, 20 <i>s.</i> ; Barton, 16 <i>s.</i> ; Home Epi. 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; Bosbury, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Upton Episcopi. 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; Ross, 20 <i>s.</i> ; Cradley, 6 <i>s.</i> -	10	17	10
Tythes of one parcel of Meadow in Lug medes - - - - -	0	6	8
Yearly synodals, worth communibus annis - - - - -	0	12	0
Triennial procurations, 73 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> but commun: ann: only - - - - -	1	4	5½
	35	14	11½
But it is worth, communibus annis - - - - -	38	6	1½

REPRIZES.

Temporalities.—Rents paid to the dean and chapter in Kingston, per annum, 2*s.* Fee of Richard Warncomb, bailiff and collector of the rents aforesaid per ann. 2*l.*

Spiritualities.—Ann. pensions out of the rectory of Kingston, and out of the chapel of Preston, paid to the dean and chapter 1*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

LIST OF DEANS.*

A. D.	A. D.
1140. Ralph.	1490. Oliver King.
1150. Geffrey.	1491. John Harvey.
1157. Ralph.	1501. Reginald West.
1172. Geffry.	1512. Thomas Wolsey, the celebrated cardinal, &c.
1187. Richard.	1512. Edmund Frowcester.
1202. Hugh de Breuse.	1529. Gamaliel Clifton.
1203. Hugh de Mapenore.	1549. Hugh Curwen or Coren.
1216. Henry.	1558. Edmund Daniel.
1218. Thomas de Bosbury.	1559. John Ellis.
1231. Ralph de Maideston.	1576. John Watkins.
1234. Stephen de Thorne.	1593. Charles Langford.
1247. Ancelinus or Ancelin.	1607. Edward Doughtie.
1271. Giles de Avenbury.	1616. Richard Mountague.
1278. John de Aquablanca.	1617. Sylvanus Gryffith.
1320. Stephen de Ledbury.	1623. Daniel Price.
1352. Thomas de Trilleck.	1631. John Richardson.
1363. William de Birmingham.	1635. Jonathan Browne.
..... John de Middleton.	1644. Herbert Croft.
1380. John Harold.	1661. Thomas Hodges.
1393. John Prophet.	1672. George Benson.
1407. Thomas Felde.	1692. John Tyler.
1419. John Stanwey.	1724. Robert Clavering.
1434. Henry Shelford.	1748. Edmund Castle.
1445. John Berew.	1750. John Egerton.
1462. John ap Richard.	1756. Francis Webber.
..... Richard Pede.	1771. N. Wetherell.
1481. Thomas Chanderler.	

The dean and chapter of Hereford, by their procurators, but the dean and archdeacon in their persons, were summoned to attend parliament, with the nobles and prelates of the realm, in the thirty-fourth and the thirty-seventh years of Edward III. and twice afterwards.†

* From Willis Hist. of Cath. vol. ii. p. 532, &c. and continued after from the registers, &c.

† Harl. MS.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Dean extends over the following parishes and chapelries; but in every third year an inhibition is issued by the bishop, which supersedes the authority of the dean during three months, and places the whole diocese under the episcopal power :

Alansmore.
All-Saints.
Breinton.
Blackmere.
Brockhampton.
Clehonger.
Canon-Pyon.
Dewsall.
Dindor.
Eaton-Bishop.
Hampton-Bishop.
Holmer.
Huntington.
Kingston.
Madley.
Marden.

Moreton-Jefferies.
Norton Canon.
Preston-on-Wye.
Preston-Wynne.
Pipe.
Putley.
St. John Baptist.
St. Peter.
St. Owen.
St. Nicholas.
St. Martin.
Thrupton.
Tiberton.
Withington.
AND
Woolhope.

ARCHDEACONS OF HEREFORD.

N. B. The profits of this dignity, valued at £.41 17s. 11d. per annum, in the king's book, arise out of pensions, procurations, &c. having no other endowment than the perquisites of the office.

A. D.	A. D.
1111. William.	1200. William.
1118. Geoffrey.	1214. Walter Fitz Walter.
1135. Alexander Waltune.	1220. William.
1149. Peter.	1240. Henry Bustard.
1154. Walter.	1255. William de Conflens.
1163. Ralph.	1290. Richard de Hertford.
1173. Robert de Oxenford.	1303. Henry Schorne.
1176. Ralph Foliot.	1317. Thomas de Chandos.

1332. John de Barton.
 1369. John de Bedwardeyn.
 1379. John Kingston.
 1404. John Loveney.
 1417. John Hereford.
 1424. John Berew.
 1446. Richard Rudhall.
 1476. Richard Martyn.
 1488. Robert Jeffry.
 1494. Thomas Moreton.
 1511. William Webb.
 1522. John Booth.
 1542. John Stermin.
 1551. Richard Cheney.
 1557. John Glazier.

1559. Richard Crowley.
 1567. Edward Cooper.
 1578. Simon Smith.
 1606. Sylvanus Griffith.
 1617. Richard Montague.
 1623. John Hughes.
 1660. George Benson.
 1684. Samuel Benson.
 1690. William Johnson.
 1697. Thomas Fox.
 1728. John Walker.
 1741. Robert Breton.
 1769. Hon. John Harley.

AND

1787. James Jones.

*" The Dean and Chapter have,**

	£.	s.	d.
The manor of Pewne (Pyon) worth in rents	22	17	5
— — — — — worth in perquisites of courts	3	13	5
The manor of Hope Woolworth, in rents	25	18	0
The farm of the lands of the lordship there	3	6	8
Perquisites of court (com: annis)	3	18	6½
The manor of Preston, in rents	33	18	0
Farm of a water-mill there	4	6	8
Perquisites of court	4	0	9
The manor of Norton, in rents	8	12	7
Perquisites of court	1	3	5½
The city of Hereford is worth in the farm of one mill there	4	13	4
The farm in the hands of the dean	0	3	4
The farm of one acre of land in Walney	0	2	0
Common rents, with other pensions, as on record	30	6	0¼
The manor of Hom-Lacy is worth in a farm of lands and tenements there, and is let to Thomas Broome (4d. paid to two vicars choral)	8	0	0

* Extract out of the records, &c. continued.

	£.	s.	D.
The manor of Eglington, in rents of free and customary tenants -	4	13	0
Canon Moor, let to Thomas Havard to farm, at - - - -	5	6	8
Canon Bakehouse, within the city of Hereford, is worth, in grain of divers kinds, received out of the manors aforesaid, viz.			
Wheat 144 quarters four bushels and two pecks, price per quarter 8s. 8d. or at the rate of 13½d. the bushel - - - -	153	5	10½
Mixed corn 39 quarters, at 4s. 4d. the quarter, or 6½d. the bushel -	9	2	0
Oats 329 quarters, 4 bushels, 1 peck, at 20d. the quarter, or 2½d. the bushel - - - - -	27	9	2¼
Also in rents, pensions, and tythes of hay, by the year, as appears by record - - - - -	35	4	6
The rectory of Lidney, in Gloucestershire, is worth, in gross, by the year - - - - -	16	6	8
The rectory of Dobby and Longarton (Long Stanton) in the county of Salop, in gross per annum - - - - -	23	0	0
The rectory of Lugwardine, with the chapels of St. Edward Lan- garren, Hentland, Little Dewchurch, and Ballingham, with 4s. 4d. for the glebe - - - - -	22	3	0
The rectory of Selleck, with the chapels of King's Caple and Pen- coyd, with 3s. 4d. for glebe - - - - -	18	0	8
The rectory of Shininfield, with the chapel of Swallowfield, in Berks, is leased for - - - - -	20	0	0
The hospital of St. Katherine, in Ledbury, is worth per annum -	2	0	0
The rent of a mill of the Bishop of Hereford, by way of a pension	4	6	8
Pensions annually paid by the Prior of Clifford and others, as appear by record - - - - -	4	3	4
At the tomb of St. Thomas, heretofore Bishop of Hereford, and at divers images of saints, within the cathedral church, by the search and examination of the commissioners, commonly - -	10	0	0

REPRIZES.

Spiritualities.—Rent to the crown, 26s. 8½d. for lands in the city of Hereford; and to the prior of Llanthony, 9s. 6d. for lands there, called common rent,—1l. 16s. 2½d.

The fee of Richard Warncomb, steward, 2l.

℥. s. d.

The fee of Richard Warncomb, bailiff and collector of rents, 2℥.

The fee of John ap Gwillim, bailiff and collector of the rents of the Canon Bakehouse, 2℥. 6s. 8d.

The fee of Richard Warncomb, auditor, 5℥.

In divers portions of grain by the aforesaid dean and chapter, paid unto twenty-six prebendaries of the said church, that is to say, to every one of them five quarters of wheat, the price of the quarter 5s. 8d. and five quarters and five bushels of oats, the price of the quarter 20d. amounting in the whole to 61℥. 12s. 5d. whereupon the same prebends hereafter in this certificate are charged with the tenths of the said portions, and they amount to 49℥. 0s. 5d.

An annual rent or pension, paid to the six chief canons as hereafter charged, 18℥. 3s. 4d.

Annual rent or pension to two vicars choral, viz. to the vicar of Hay, 40s. and to the vicar of the Lady Mary, 5℥. 6s. 8d.

Annual rent to the five choristers, 2℥.

An yearly dole, viz. four quarters of wheat, price 5s. 8d. the quarter, and eight quarters of mixed corn, price 4s. 8d. the quarter, to the poor, whereof every loaf in weight four pounds, yearly on the 28th November, to be distributed out of the foundation of Aquablanca, heretofore Bishop of Hereford, and one of the founders there, 2℥. 14s. 8d.

Another eleemosynary dole, distributed to the poor on every 15th of January, of the foundation of Godyee and Walwyn, other founders there, 2℥. 14s. 8d.

And, in the whole, it is worth clearly 420℥. 17s. 2d. yearly, divided among seven canons residentiaries.

The Chanter of the Church hath,

Temporalities.—Tupsley, in this county, worth in rent of the demesne

lands yearly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	4
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Rectory of Walford, in this county, in gross, leased out to Thomas

Abrahall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	0	0
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Portions in the said county, viz. out of the churches of Senhampton, 28s. 4d.; Ross, 20s.; Ledbury, 20s.; Tuppesbury, 20s.;

	£.	s.	d.
Barton, 13s. 4d.; Hampton, 13s.; Sellack, 13s. 4d.; Bosbury, 13s. 4d.; Whitborne, 10s.; Portfield, 10s.; Frome Bishop, 6s. 8d.; Bromyard, 8s.; Upton Bishop, 6s. 8d.; Sugwas, 6s. 8d.; Bradley, 6s.; Eastnor, 4s.; the Dignity Close, 5s.; Burton Colwall, 3s. 4d.; St. Devereux, 2s. 6d.	-	-	-
	10	10	2
The chapel of Ruardine.—Nothing here, because it is otherwise agreed upon between the said chanter and the vicar of Walford, and it is charged in the deanery of Ross, as it there more fully appeareth.			

REPRIZES.

Pensions paid to William Chell, sub-chanter, 2l.			
Triennial procurators to the bishop, at the annual rate of 17s. 9d.			
Annual procurations to the archdeacon, 6s. 8d.			
And it is worth clearly, in common years	-	-	-
	21	19	5

The Treasurer of the church hath,

<i>Temporalities.</i> ---The manor of Breynton, in this county, worth in			
rent of the manor land there	-	-	-
	4	0	0
Rent of the customary tenants there	-	-	-
	2	1	1
Rent of one close there, called Dignity Close	-	-	-
	0	13	4
In the city of Hereford---Rents of divers tenements in the Capuchin			
lane	-	-	-
	1	10	0
The hospital of St. Ethelbert, worth in rents of lands and tenements			
	-	-	-
	10	1	10
<i>Spiritualities.</i> ---The rectory of Bockleton, worth clearly, as appeareth by a certificate of the commissioners for the county of Worcester, in the custody of the king's remembrancer, and remaining			
in the exchequer	-	-	-
	12	5	0
The rectory of Bartisham, in this county, worth in gross by the year			
as in portions of tythes	-	-	-
	1	0	0
The office of <i>claviger</i> is worth in two parts of wax, offered at the tomb of St. Thomas, heretofore Bishop of Hereford, common			
years	-	-	-
	1	8	4
Moneys yearly received by the clavigers of the cathedral for wax			
and oyl	-	-	-
	1	6	0

REPRIZES.

£. S. D.

Annual pension to the sub-treasurer, 2 <i>l</i> .			
Annual pensions to the two sacrists, 4 <i>l</i> .			
Annual rent for 100 <i>lb</i> . of wax, at 6 <i>d</i> . per <i>lb</i> .; 52 quarts of oil, at 20 <i>d</i> . per quart; and the sum of 4 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . for lamps.			
An yearly dole, to be distributed amongst seven poor people, in seven several houses, out of the foundation of Thomas Foliot, heretofore Bishop of Hereford, principal founder of the said hospital,---1 <i>l</i> . 14 <i>s</i> .			
An annual dole to be paid at the death of the said Thomas Foliot and John Norren, founders of the hospital aforesaid, 11 <i>s</i> .			
An annual dole to two vicars choral, to be paid at the altar of the Holy Cross, to each 6 <i>s</i> .			
Rents to the king, 4 <i>d</i> .; prioress of Aconbury, 4 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .; dean and chapter, 7 <i>s</i> .; to the heirs of Delabere, 1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .; to Thomas Bodenham, armour bearer to the Bishop of Hereford, 4 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .; for the common fine, 11 <i>d</i> .			
And the whole is worth in common years	-	-	15 8 0

The Chancellor of the Cathedral hath in the county of Hereford,

The rectory of Little Hereford, worth, in the portions of tithes to the same belonging	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0
Glebe lands, and the parsonage house	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 11 8
The chapel of Ashford, in tithes as aforesaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 13 4
The office of the chancellor in procurations, at the visitation of the said churches, is worth in common years	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 13 4

PREBENDARIES.*

1. *The Prebend of Colwal hath,*

In rents and farms leased by the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 6 8
Petty commons, that is to say, five quarters of wheat worth 23 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . (price the quarter 5 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .;) and five quarters and five bushels of oats, price the quarter, 20 <i>d</i> .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 17 8

* The prebendaries were founded as a college of seculars by Bishop Raynelm, in the reign of Henry I.—Leland, Willis, &c.

2. *The Prebend of Huntingdon hath,*

	£.	s.	D.
In yearly rent of the demesne lands there	5	0	8
Rents of customary tenants	4	10	9½
Perquisites of court, com: annis	0	2	0
Petty commons, as above	1	17	8

REPRIZES---Fee of Richard Warncomb, steward, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; fee of Richard Berrington, bailiff, as well of the chanter as the prebendary, 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

And it is worth, com: annis 8 19 10

The Prebend of Great Moreton hath,

In rents of the demesne lands there	9	3	0
Rents of customary tenants	8	17	0
Perquisites of court	0	3	4
Petty commons, as above	1	17	8

REPRIZES---Fee of the steward, 6*s.* 8*d.*

And it is worth, com: annis 19 14 4

4. *The Prebend of Moreton the Less hath,*

Rents of demesne lands	4	13	4
Rents of customary tenants	1	6	8
Perquisites of court	0	3	4
Petty commons, as above	1	17	8

REPRIZES---Fee of steward, 6*s.* 8*d.*; fee of bailiff and collector, 13*s.* 4*d.*

And it is worth clearly, com: annis 7 12 0½

5. *The Prebend of Putson Major hath,*

In rents of the demesne lands, with the mansion-house there	2	0	0
Customary tenants	0	5	8
Perquisites of court	0	3	4
Petty commons	1	17	8
An annual portion out of the church of Fou-church (Vowchurch)	7	0	0

REPRIZES---Fee of steward, 6*s.* 8*d.*; fee of bailiff, 6*s.* 8*d.*

And it is clearly worth, communibus annis 10 13 4

6. *The Prebend of Putston Minor hath,*

	£.	s.	D.
In rents as well of free as customary tenants - - - - -	2	18	9
Perquisites of court - - - - -	0	3	4
Petty commons, as above - - - - -	1	17	8
REPRIZES---Fee of steward, 6s. 8d.; fee of bailiff, 3s. 4d.			
And it is worth clearly, com: annis - - - - -	4	9	10½

7. *The Prebend of the Bishop hath,*

In petty commons, as above - - - - -	1	17	8
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8. *The Prebend of Inkbarrow, in the county of Worcester, hath,*

In rents and farms there, per annum - - - - -	13	16	8
Petty commons - - - - -	1	17	8

REPRIZES---Six bushels of wheat, paid to the dean and chapter,
as rent, 3s. 3d.

And it is clearly worth, com: annis - - - - -	15	1	0½
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9. *The Prebend of Nonington* hath,*

In rents of free and customary tenants there - - - - -	5	0	0
Rents of demesne lands - - - - -	5	6	8
Petty commons, demised, at - - - - -	1	10	0
Perquisites of court, fees, &c. - - - - -	0	3	4

REPRIZES---Fee of Richard Warncomb, steward, 6s. 8d.

10. *The Prebend of Ewithington hath,*

In rents of free tenants and other lands in the manor there; as also in petty commons of wheat and oats as before; so it is let to farm to Wm. Brown, by indenture, at - - - - -	11	6	8
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11. *The Prebend of Hinton hath,*

In rents settled by the year - - - - -	2	0	0
Rent of manor or demesne lands - - - - -	4	0	0
Petty commons - - - - -	1	17	8

* Polydore Virgil, the historian, held this prebend several years.

REPRIZES---Seven bushels of wheat, to be paid yearly into the
 canon bakehouse, 4s. 11½d.
 Fourteen bushels of oats, as above, 2s. 11d.
 And it is worth, com: annis - - - - - 7 9 10

12. *The Prebend of Wellington hath,*

In all rents and farms to the said prebend belonging, as also in petty
 commons, as before; and it is leased to farm at - - - 14 0 0

13. *The Prebend of Hunderton hath,*

In rents of free tenants at Nupton - - - - - 0 10 0
 Demesne lands - - - - - 4 3 4
 Perquisites of court - - - - - 0 3 4
 Petty commons - - - - - 1 17 8

REPRIZES---Stewards fee, 6s. 8d.

And it is clearly worth, com: annis - - - - - 6 4 0

14. *The Prebend of Little Withington hath,*

In rents - - - - - 1 2 8
 Petty commons - - - - - 1 17 8

15. *The Prebend of Church Withington* hath,*

In rents of farms and petty commons - - - - - 15 0 0

16. *The Prebend of Bartisham hath,*

In rents assized, and rents of demesne lands, and in petty commons 17 18 4½

17. *The Prebend of Hampton hath,*

In rents assized at Hampton, and petty commons - - - 2 19 4

REPRIZES---Eight bushels of wheat yearly, to be paid into the canon
 bakehouse, 5s. 8d.

Fee of Richard Lane, collector of the rents, 1s. 8d.

And it is worth, com: annis - - - - - 2 12 0

* John de Whittington held this prebend in the year 1308.

18. *The Prebend of Gorwall hath,*

	£.	s.	d.
In rents assized there by the year - - - - -	2	13	0
Demesne lands - - - - -	4	6	8
Perquisites of court, 1s. 8d.; petty commons, 1l. 17s. 8d. - -	1	19	4
REPRIZES---Rent to the Bishop of Hereford, 5s.; steward's fee, 3s. 4d.; bailiff and collector's fee, 2s.			
And it is worth, com: annis - - - - -	8	18	9

19. *The Prebend of Pratum Majus (part of Lug Meadow) hath,*

In rents, 4s.; petty commons, 1l. 17s. 8d. - - - - -	2	1	8
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20. *The Prebend of Cublington hath,*

In rents of free and customary tenants there - - - - -	5	3	4
Rents of the lordship lands - - - - -	5	6	8
Perquisites of court, 3s. 4d.; petty commons, 1l. 17s. 8d. - -	2	1	0
REPRIZES---Steward's fee, 6s. 8d.			
And it is worth, com: annis - - - - -	12	6	8

21. *The Prebend of Pratum Minus (part of Lug Meadow) hath,*

In rents and petty commons - - - - -	1	19	0
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22. *The Prebend of Morton and Whaddon, in the county of Gloucester, hath,*

In rents and farms - - - - -	13	6	8
No petty commons are received for this prebend.			

23. *The Prebend of Norton hath,*

In rents, 5s. 6d.; petty commons, 1l. 17s. 8d. - - - - -	2	3	2
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24. *The Prebend of Preston Superior hath,*

In rents and petty commons - - - - -	10	7	4
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25. *The Prebend of Bullinghope Superior hath,*

In rents assized there, and in petty commons - - - - -	16	16	8
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26. *The Prebend of Eigne hath,*

	£.	s.	d.
In rents of customary tenants there - - - - -	1	5	8
Rents assized there, 10s.; petty commons, 1l. 17s. 8d.; perquisites, 1s. 8d. - - - - -	2	9	4
REPRIZES---Steward's fee, 4s. 4d.; bailiff's fee, 2s.			
And it is clearly worth, com: annis - - - - -	3	9	5½

27. *The Prebend of Little Pyon hath,*

In rents of the lord's lands there, and in petty commons - -	1	17	8
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28. *The Prebend of Warham hath,*

In rents, farms, and petty commons - - - - -	7	17	8"
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The chapter lands, valued in the First Fruits Office (for which they continue to pay yearly tenths) amounted to £.375 13s. 11½d. clear value. These were divided into seven canonries, at £.53 13s. 5d. each, in the year 1534, but the number has since been reduced to six. They possess the impropriations of Lidney, with its chapels in Gloucestershire; of Diddlebury, and Long Staunton, in Shropshire; of Lugwardine, with its chapels, in this county; and of Shininfield and Swallowfield, in Berkshire: they present to twenty-one livings, which are all situated in the diocese, excepting Lidney, Kempley, and Shininfield.*

The present value of a canonry is, on an average, about £.400 per annum, being more than six times its worth in the year 1534; and each canonry is generally held with two of the livings in the presentation of the chapter. The annual revenues of the other members of the church are very uncertain, depending on fines, renewals, price of grain, &c. Of the prebends, that of Bartonsham is the most valuable, being now worth more than £.100 per annum; that of Pyon Parva is the lowest

* Willis, vol. ii. p. 509.

in value, having petty commons only, which in all cases include forty bushels of wheat, and forty-five bushels of oats, which may be demanded in kind, or compounded for by a payment in money. Most of the other prebends are worth from £.30 to £.60 per annum.

The incomes of the vicars choral arise from similar sources, and are now worth about £.80 per annum each; the smaller livings of the dean and chapter are also generally given to the senior vicars; their original appointment was for the performance of the service of chantries founded in the cathedral.* The vicars were formerly twenty-seven† in number, as appears by patent rolls now in the Tower of London; this was probably the number of the chantries also; but Eaton enumerates thirteen only, viz. 1. St. Anne's, founded by Bishop Spofford, and valued at £.3 6s. 8d. per annum; 2. Another dedicated to St. Anne, by Canon Breinton, and valued at £.1 10s. per annum; 3. A third, dedicated to St. Anne, by — Handley, and endowed with lands in Cradley; 4. Holyrood chantry, founded by Dean Middleton; 5. Another, dedicated to the Holyrood, by Canon William Radnor; 6. A third in honour of the Holyrood, instituted by Canon Simon Radnor; 7. St. Gracious chantry, in the Lady chapel, by Bishop Stanbury; 8. Greenhouse chantry, in the upper Lady chapel; 9. Andrew's chantry, at an altar dedicated to St. Margaret; 10. St. Nicholas chantry, founded by Robert Goldbinger; 11. Ruff's chantry, founded by Canon Ruff; 12. St. Steven's chantry, founded by John Banister; and, 13. Trinity chantry, founded by Thomas Absolon, clerk.

Of the other chantries one was founded by Bishop Audeley, in the south projection of the library, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary;

* Chantries were endowed with lands, or other yearly revenues, for the maintenance of one or sometimes more priests, whose office it was to say mass for the souls of the donors, and such others as they appointed.

† Pat. 19 R. II. in Turr. Lond.

another was dedicated to St. George, by William Lochard and John Russell, “in capellâ ibidem vocatâ Lochard’s chapel;” this was worth £.4 11s. 4d. per annum, 19 Henry VI.* Another was instituted by Philip de la More and Adam Esegar, and had possessions in Cowarn Magna and Weston under Penyard, to the amount of £8. 14s. 6d. in the reign of Edward III. Another chantry was called Kentish Burcote, the clear value of which was £.4 3s. 8d. per annum, and it was sold 3 Edward VI. to John Harford. Another, in honour of St. Catherine, was founded for two chaplains in the cross aile, on the north side of the choir; a messuage was annexed to its foundation 33 Edward III.; and it was sold to ——— Reeve, and ——— Cotton, 6 Edward VI. Another was founded in honour of St. James, and was endowed with a messuage and two shops in Hereford, 5 Henry IV. Others were also founded by Bishop Aquablanc, by Hugh Braose, by Roger Cawkbridge, by Ann Bohun, and others.

A. D.
1396.

The ancient endowments of those of the chantries, which were not sold at the Reformation, constitute the present revenue of the vicars. Richard II. in the nineteenth year of his reign, incorporated them as a college, with a common seal, &c. in these words:—

“ De gratiâ nostrâ speciali volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris
 “ quantum in nobis est, quod eidem vicarii ecclesie superdicte et eorum successores ex
 “ nunc sint et nuncupentur Collegium Vicariorum in choro Eccleie Herefordensis futuris
 “ temporibus in perpetuum; quorum unus sit Custos illius collegii, qui per electionem
 “ ceterorum vicariorum faciend: quociens indiguerit et eisdem vicariis videbitur expedire:
 “ preficiatur juxta ordinationem per ipsos faciend: in hâc pârte absque licenciâ regiâ, vel
 “ assensu inde petendo: Quodque iidem custos et vicarii habeant unum commune sigil-
 “ lum pro negociis suis, &c. et sunt habiles et capaces, sicut unum collegium incorporatum
 “ ad impetrand: ad recipiend: et adquirend: nomine custodis et vicariorum dicti collegii
 “ a quibuscunque viris et personis, tam laicis quam ecclesiasticis, licenciâ regiâ inde prius
 “ obtentâ, omnimodo terras, ten: redditus et servicia cum pert: eisdem custodi et vicariis

* Harl. MS.

“ et successoribus suis, in proprietate possidend: in perpetuum, &c. Quodque patronatus
 “ illius collegii ad nos ut fundatorem et patronum ejusdem et heredes nostros in perpe-
 “ tuum pertinere noscatur, dilectum nobis Walterum Thoreleston, unum de dictis vicariis
 “ in custodem ejusdem collegii, auctoritate nostrâ regiâ perficimus, erigimus et nomi-
 “ namus hâc primâ vice duntaxat, et quod iidem custos et vicarii et successores sui sint
 “ et remaneant sub jurisdictione et obedienciâ Decani et Capituli dicte ecclie Cathedralis
 “ Herefordensis, &c. In cujus, &c.

“ Teste Rege apud Westm: vi die Sept:---Per breve de privato Sigillo.”*

The vicars originally resided in Castle-street; but Edward IV. in the twelfth year of his reign ordered that they should be removed to a situation nearer to the church,† when the present college was probably erected. Statutes for the government of the members of the church have been given to them by authority at different periods. The first on record are without date; the next were delivered by Edward VI; the next were stiled “Injunctions,” and were dated July 17, 1556; they had the authority of the pope, and began in these words: “*Imprimis,* all your canons, petticanons, and vicars, shall avoid the company of heretiques,” &c. The next body of statutes was given by Queen Elizabeth, on the 26th of March, 1583: and, lastly, archbishop Laud compiled those by which the church is now governed, and which are dated May 31, A. D. 1636.

A. D.
1475.

In the year 1616, the members of the cathedral, and the clergy of the diocese, contributed as follows to the military force of the kingdom:

“ A rate of clergiemmen within the diocese of Hereford, as they were
 “ appointed for horses and armour to bee reviewed by the Deputy
 “ Lieutenants of the county of Hereford, the 26th day of August,
 “ A. D. 1616, for such as are of the county of Hereford:—The Lord
 “ Bishop of Hereford, two light horse; the dean, one; the precentor,
 “ one; the archdeacon, one; the treasurer, one; the chancellor, one

* Pat. 19 Rich. II. p. 1. m. 19. in Turr. Lond.

† Pat. 12 Edw. IV.

“ corslet; Mr. Best,* one light horse; Mr. Benson,† one ditto; and
 “ the other members of the church fifteen corslets.”‡

The total number provided by all the clergy of the county was, nine light horse, thirty corslets, and forty-four muskets.

CATHEDRAL.

HEREFORD was probably provided with a church from its earliest
 A.D. 590. foundation as a town: according to Polydore Virgil, it had even a
 magnificent structure of this kind as early as the reign of Offa, the
 750. powerful king of Mercia: “ Templum quod Herefordiæ id temporis,
 “ magnificum erat.”§ Its claim, however, to magnificence, must have
 arisen from a comparison with other buildings of similar construction;
 and although stone churches of some elegance were not then unusual,||
 that of Hereford seems to have been principally formed of wood, as the
 historian, before quoted, terms the church which followed, *lapidea struc-*
tura, apparently as a marked distinction from that which preceded it.
 Saint Mary was the patroness of the original church,¶ which was pro-
 bably what would now be deemed, simple in its form, contracted in its
 dimensions, and destitute of elegance. But at length a circumstance
 occurred, which laid the foundation of its future greatness, and dig-
 nified it with the name and privileges of a cathedral. Offa, the
 Mercian sovereign, having inveigled to his court, at Sutton-Walls
 (*Vallum*), near Hereford, Ethelbert Prince of the East Angles, caused
 him to be treacherously murdered there, and usurped his dominions.

* Mr. Best was one of the canons.

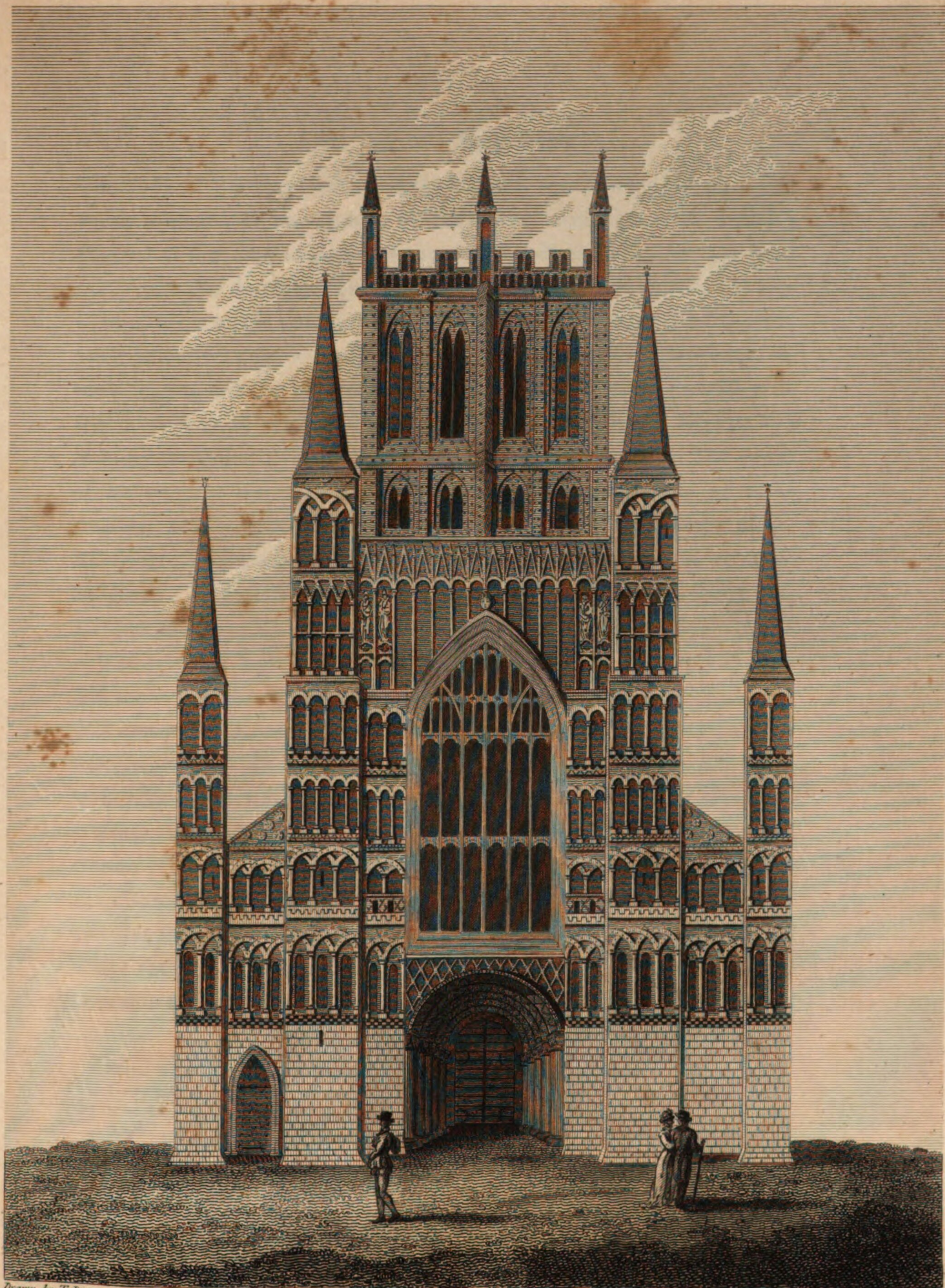
† Bishop Bennett's Reg. vol. ii. p. 2.

|| Bentham's Ely.

‡ Mr. Benson was also a canon.

§ Polyd. Virg. Hist. f. 74.

¶ Tanner's Not.



ANCIENT FRONT OF HEREFORD CATHEDRAL

The body of Ethelbert was privately interred near Sutton, but was afterwards removed to the church of Hereford. Amongst other methods adopted at that time to express remorse and palliate guilt, Offa bestowed many valuable donations on the church; “*Templum Herefordie amplissimis donariis cumulavit.*”* The posthumous fame of the martyred Ethelbert grew daily into more repute; miraculous appearances were supposed to be observed at the place of his interment, and Milfrid, a viceroy, or provincial governor here in the time of Egbert, was induced to order a particular investigation of the matter. The result of his enquiry was a determination to erect a new church of stone (*lapidea structura*) on the site of the former, and in honour of St. Ethelbert; a circumstance which explains why some grants, as early as Henry I. stile it St. Mary’s church, and others that of St. Mary and St. Ethelbert.†

The reign of Egbert was favourable to the arts in general; and Milfrid forwarded the necessary supplies to complete his plan. The church was erected, with ample endowments as a cathedral, and enjoyed the protection of Milfrid as long as he lived; “*Tam ecclesiam cathedrali dignitate sublimavit, quam terris pulcherrimis, palliis olosericis et ornamentis egregiis, regiâ, quoad vixit, magnificentiâ, ditare quidem non cessavit.*”‡ The date of the new edifice was about A. D. 825; the churches of that time were generally square or oblong, with a semi-circular end towards the east,§ but no cross buildings or high towers above the roof. The turbulence of the succeeding century was unfavourable to the duration of Milfrid’s cathedral: if the invasions of the

A. D.
825.

* Polyd. Virg. Hist. f. 74.

† Grose’s Antiq.

‡ Hist. Ang. Script.

§ Bentham. That of Moccas comes near to this description, and is probably one of the oldest churches in the county.

Danes did not offer positive violence to the fabric, the state of continual warfare or alarm must have occasioned a neglect of the common means necessary to its preservation. Perhaps to this cause it may be assigned, that the *lapidea structura* decayed within the short period of two hundred years, when Bishop Athelstan or Ethelstan, who was appointed to this see in the year 1012, rebuilt the whole.* This prelate presided over the diocese until A. D. 1055; he was blind thirteen years before his death;† and it may be presumed that he engaged in the undertaking before he was afflicted with the loss of sight. This and other circumstances indicate that Athelstan's church may be dated about A. D. 1030. At that period the style of building had much improved; several churches had been erected in the form of a cross, with ailes and towers; that belonging to the abbey of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, is described by Gale, to have had two towers raised above the roof; one of them was at the west end of the church, but the larger one was supported on four pillars, in the middle of the building, where it divided in four parts, being connected together by arches, which extended to other adjoining arches, to keep them from giving way.‡ Athelstan's cathedral probably resembled the ground plan of this, with which the present building, in a great degree, corresponds. The work of the bishop was of much shorter duration than that of Milfrid; for in a hostile incursion, already detailed,§ his cathedral was entirely demolished A. D. 1055. In this state of ruin it remained until the latter end of the reign of the Norman Conqueror, when Robert Lozing, then bishop, assisted by many liberal benefactors, commenced the present building, which was farther carried on under Bishop Raynelm, in the

* Grose's Antiq.

† Hist. Ramesiensis per Gale.

‡ Godwin, &c.

§ Gen. Introd. p. 50, et seq.

Saxon style of architecture, which then prevailed; a style which, although heavy, was not ill calculated to express solemnity and grandeur, to excite religious ideas, and to insure the permanence of the fabric. The deviations from this style, which are observable in its present state, are the works of later ages; and, as a description of a cathedral ought, it is presumed, to constitute a kind of practical essay on the different kinds of architecture it exhibits, the further account of the church is attempted on that plan, with a view to discriminate, as far as practicable, the style, and ascertain the date, of its several component parts.

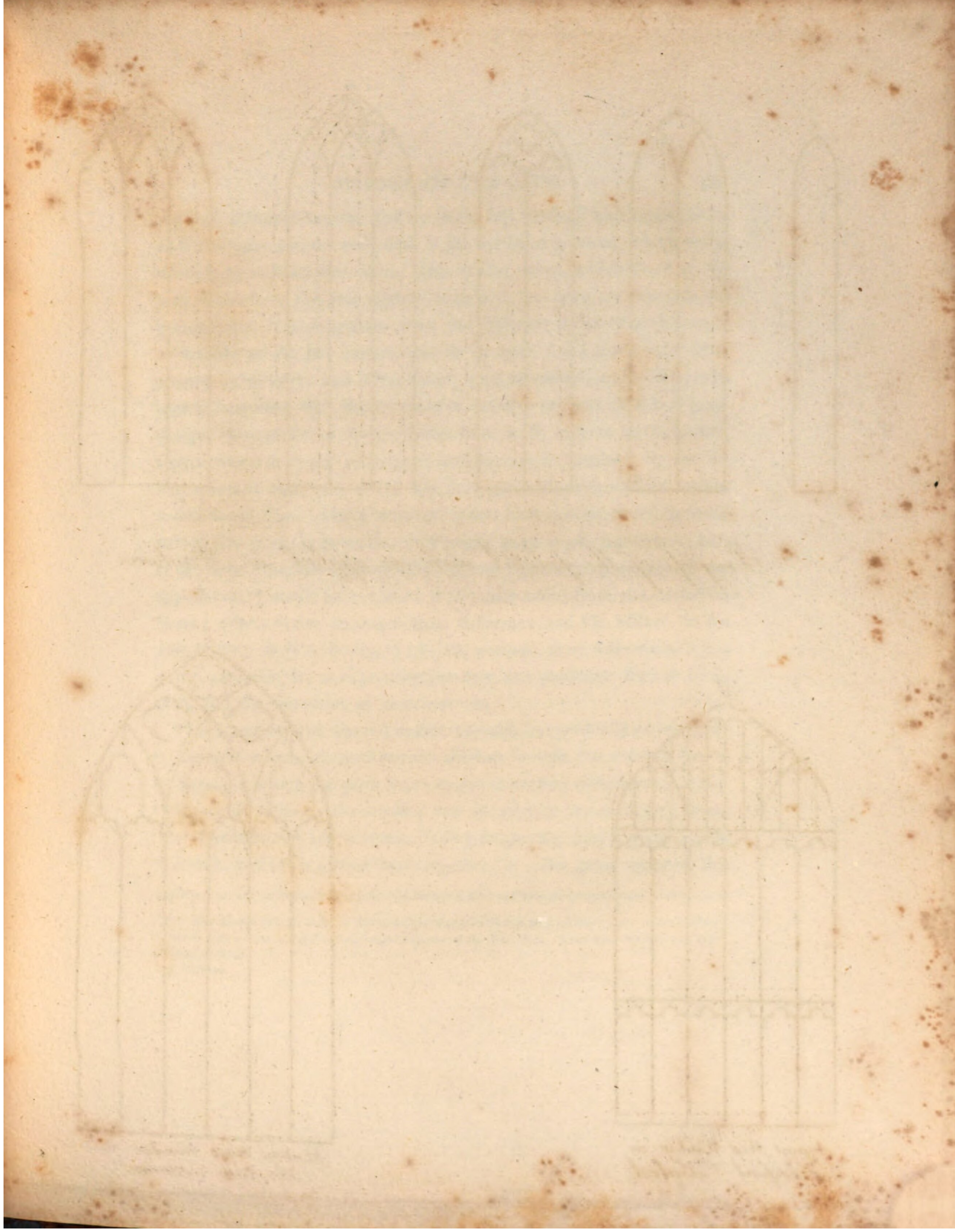
The plan adopted in rebuilding the church appears to have resembled the progress of other arts, by grafting some improvement on that which had obtained before: the one is supposed to have consisted simply of a tower in the centre, with a body and ailes, in the shape of a cross; this retained the whole of that form, but added a second and smaller transept, from north to south, with a chapel towards the east, in honour of the Virgin Mary, bearing a similar proportion to the nave and great transept, as the chancel generally bears to a parochial church. For reasons, to be assigned hereafter, it is presumed, that the tower which stood at the west end formed no part of the original design; nor were the general dimensions of the ground plan precisely similar, for in the researches of Silas Taylor, esq. about 1650, he found, “beyond the
“ lines of the present building, and particularly towards the east, near
“ the cloisters of the college, such stupendous foundations, such capitals and pedestals, such well-wrought bases for arches, and such rare
“ engravings, and mouldings of friezes,” as left little doubt in his mind that they were the foundations of the cathedral destroyed by Algar and Griffin.*

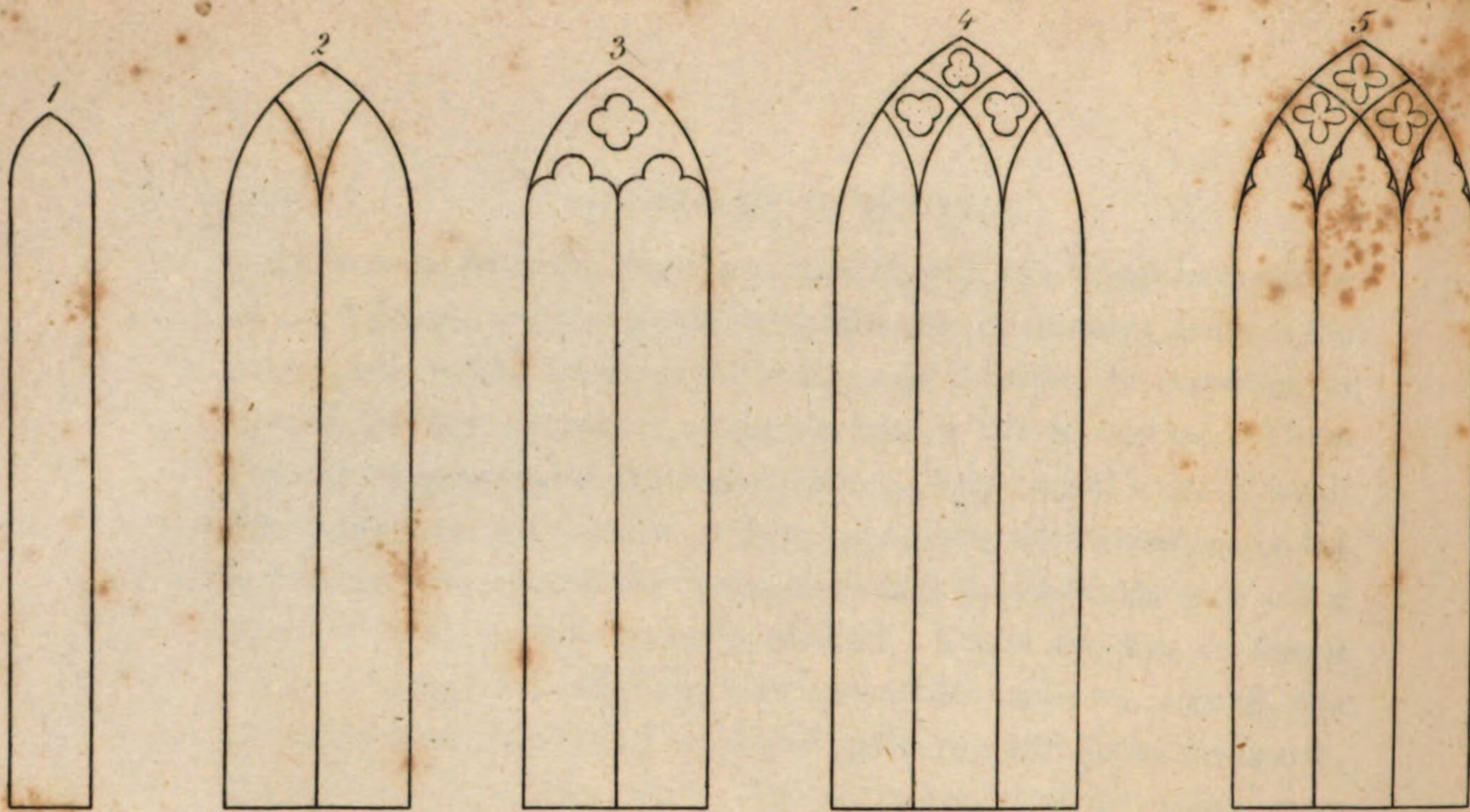
* Harl. MS. Mus. Brit.

It has been observed, that the present church was begun in one style of architecture, and brought to its present state in another: some of the lower parts of the fabric, as first built, may therefore be expected to furnish the best specimens of the ancient or Saxon manner. These particularly appeared at the west entrance, where several series of small Saxon columns, with circular arches, intersecting each other, extended horizontally over the whole facade, and were divided from each other by lines or mouldings, variously adorned. Under the first or lowest series of arches, the billet ornament prevailed; under the second, the embattled frette; under the third, the nail-head; and under the fourth, the zig-zag. The bases, shafts, capitals, and most of the arches, were plain; but some of the last were distinguished by the zig-zag, and others had the nail-head ornament, both of which decorated other parts of this front. The entrance was under a circular arch, supported by five plain pillars on each side, which receded, after the manner of perspective; and over the door, and side ailes, Mosaic patterns prevailed in the sculpture. The original windows were also Saxon, their breadth being nearly equal to their height, and their arches circular, as may still be seen in the walls of the greater transept, although their use in conveying light has long been superseded by the larger windows since introduced.

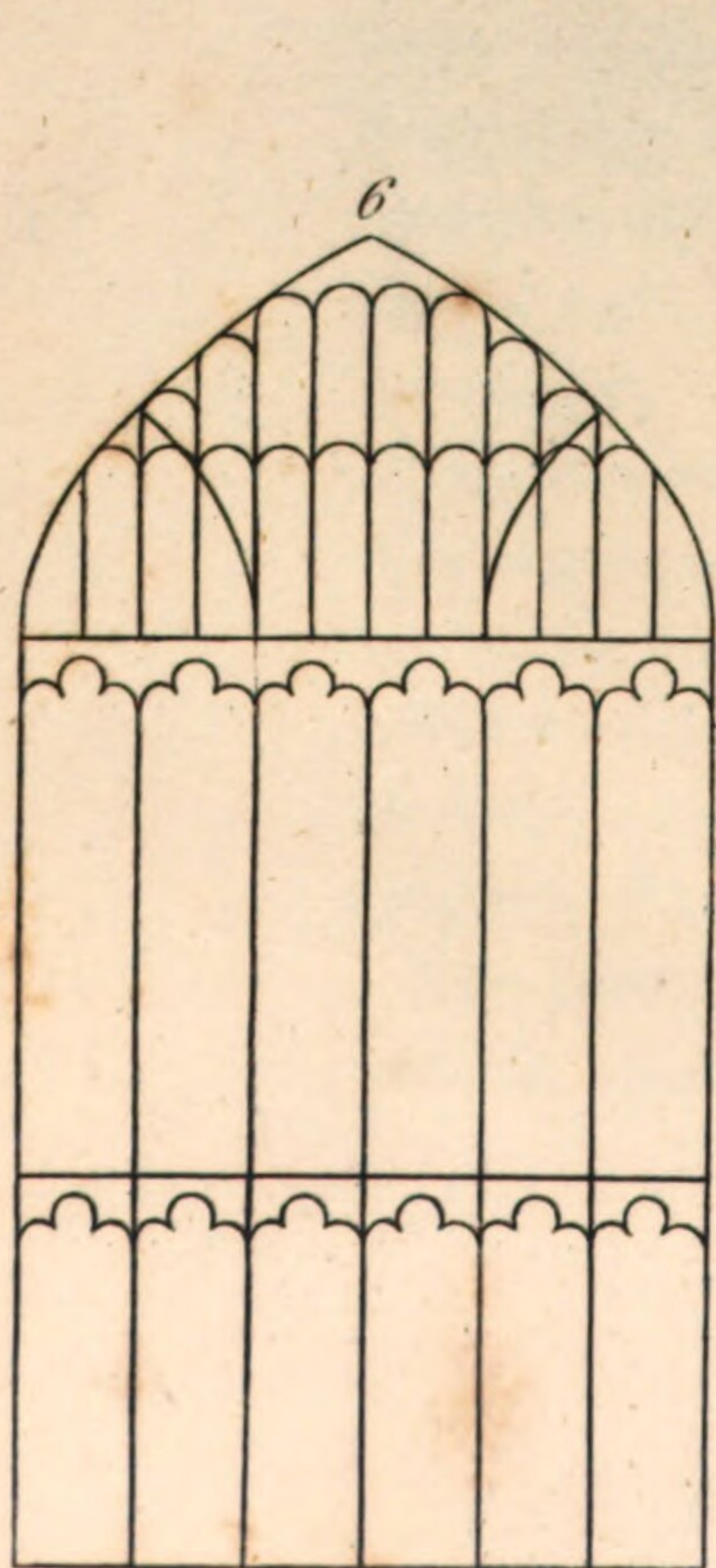
Other external specimens of the ancient architecture are met with in various parts of the fabric. On the north side of the Lady's chapel, now the library, is a series of small Saxon arches, much ornamented, and covering the space between the tops of the windows and the parapet. Similar arches are repeated on the south side, and both rest on plain, circular columns: the circular arch occurs also in other parts of the building.

The great tower in the centre appears, it is presumed, from its own evidence, and other corresponding circumstances, to have been the

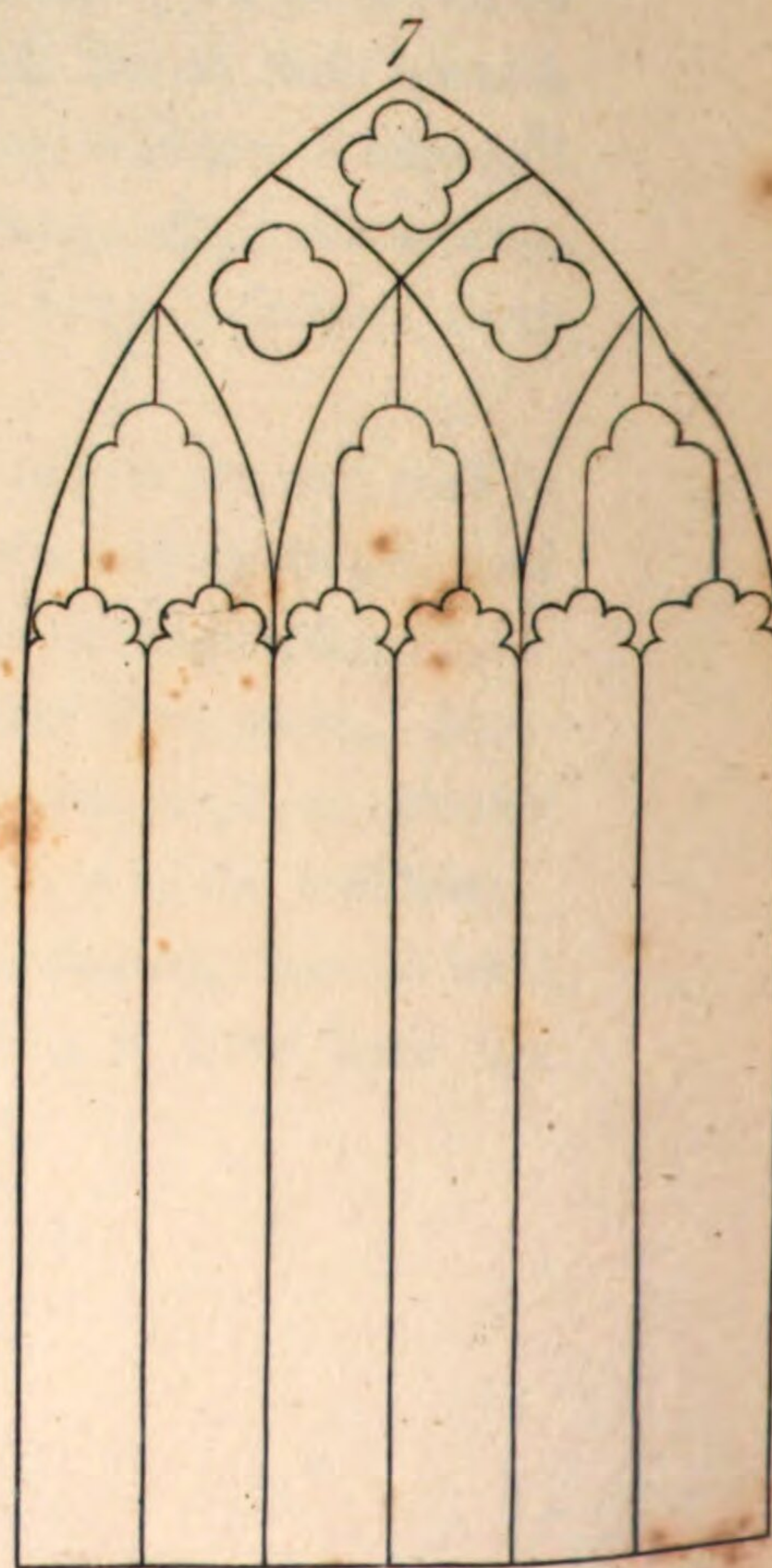




Progress of the pointed arch as applied to Windows.



*Ancient West Window in
Hereford Cathedral*



*Modern West Window in
Hereford Cathedral*

work of Bishop Braose or Bruce; in the left hand of his effigies, on an altar monument in the cathedral, is the model of a tower, which seems strongly to indicate this idea. The smaller tower, which stood at the west end, above the part already described, has been attributed to this bishop; but it is suggested, from the different styles of architecture observable in the two towers, that the greater could alone have been erected in his time; and it has before been advanced, and will be supported hereafter, that the west tower formed no part of the original design. The period of Bishop Braos, from A. D. 1200 to 1216, formed a particular æra in the progress of architecture in England, by the introduction of that style, which has been generally, but without reason, called the Gothic. Many eminent writers have condescended to make use of this term, in order that they might be generally understood, but, at the same time, have entered their protest against the propriety of the appellation:* some have named it the Saracenic, from the Moors in Spain; others derive its origin from Palestine; and Mr. Milner, in his able History of Winchester, to obviate, perhaps, these difficulties, terms it the *pointed* style, as expressing the new and particular feature of its arch, and the disposition of its ornaments.

A. D.
1200.
1216.

The Saxon manner was not instantaneously, but gradually superseded; “the style which followed was not absolute Gothic, but a sort of *Gothic Saxon*, in which the pure Saxon began to receive *some tincture* of the Saracenic fashion; the window was altered to a narrow oblong form, and pointed top, like a lancet, having frequently slender pillars in the inside, and often placed three together.”† The great tower of this

* “The Goths had no share in the invention or perfection of that peculiar style of architecture which bears their name.”—*Dallaway's Anecdotes of the Arts*, 1800. Thus also Warton and other eminent writers.

† Warton.

cathedral was, in its original state, massive and embattled; the whole was richly studded over with nailhead; and it was further distinguished by the round moulding, triangular frette, zig-zag, and other appropriate ornaments in the Saxon style. But although the form and decorations were thus strictly Saxon, the disposition of those decorations was in conformity to the pointed style, whilst each side of the tower contained two ranges of lights, four in each range, and of the lancet form. These gave what Mr. Warton called "a tincture of the Saracenic fashion," and seem strongly to indicate that this tower, as well as some other parts of the edifice, were built at that particular crisis, when the Saxon had not been altogether set aside by the more modern style—a crisis which, it is presumed, cannot be applied, with equal propriety, to any other period than the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Nor is this mixture or confusion of styles observable only on this occasion; that which is termed the Norman is not always to be readily distinguished from the Saxon, which is supposed to have preceded it; nor are either of them dissimilar to the Roman, from which they both took their origin. Mr. Warton also, speaking of the prevailing modes of architecture, as late as the time of Elizabeth, remarked, that "much of the *old* Gothic style was retained, and great part of the new taste adopted;"* and, in the decline of architecture, in the reign of Henry VIII. the Gothic, or pointed, was "supplanted by a mixed style, wherein the Grecian and Gothic, however discordant and irreconcilable, are jumbled together."† "Thus, under all the changes and variety of modes that have prevailed since the first introduction of pointed arches, many old buildings now want that regularity and

* Warton.

† Grose's Antiq.

“ sameness of style so necessary to constitute an entire and perfect
“ building.”*

The addition of a spire, which was another principal feature of the pointed style, was probably made soon after the tower was completed; it was composed of timber, and cased with lead. The height of the tower, from the base to the battlements, was one hundred and thirty-eight feet; the spire rose ninety-two feet above the battlements, and the weathercock was ten feet higher, making, in the whole, an elevation of two hundred and forty feet. After the fall of the west end of the church, in the year 1786, several alterations were adopted in this part of the building: the spire was taken down, to relieve the tower from its weight; pinnacles, with crockets, were placed at the angles; the battlements were raised somewhat higher; and the effect of additional height was given to the tower, by flattening, or reducing to an obtuse angle, the roofs of the nave and transepts. In this state it now remains, and has ten bells, thus inscribed:—

1. We were made *ten* in the year 1697.
2. God prosper this church, and all the members, 1698.
3. T. Wooton, T. Rogers, W. Watts, A. Oatley, R. Bulkely, canons, 1698.
4. God prosper the church of England, A. R. 1687.
5. Sum rosa pulsata mundi Katerina vocata.
6. Stephanus Banastre me fecit.
7. Let us ring prosperity to the church of England, A. R. 1697.
8. Johannes Tyler, decanus Herefordensis, A. R. 1607.
- IX. Willielmus Warwike construxit me in sanctæ Trinitatis honorem.
- X. Sancte Cuthberte, ora pro nobis.

The original west front was carried on in the Saxon style, as high as the roof of the nave in the centre, and of the ailes on the sides: so far it has been already described. A tower, of the pointed style, was

* Bentham.

A. D.
1307.

afterwards added; it was raised on long and irregular shafts, awkwardly projecting from the inside of the original walls of the nave, affording an inadequate support, and proving by their construction, that the tower itself formed no part of the original building or design. This front extended eighty feet in breadth, and, with the addition of the tower, was of the height of one hundred and thirty feet. The old window, or windows, were probably of the Saxon form, corresponding with the architecture around them; possibly these were afterwards altered into the lancet form, which continued in use until the reign of Edward II. when the east and west windows of churches began to be greatly enlarged, occupying nearly the whole breadth of the nave, and carried almost as high as the vaulting.* This alteration was adopted here, but the transoms and ramified mullions used in the construction of this window would alone have proved it of later date than the period of Edward II. if an ancient inscription, to be given hereafter, had not ascertained it to have been the work of William Lochard, a canon of the church, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. Two stone transoms divided this window horizontally into three parts; the lowest and second were of equal dimensions, but the uppermost, which terminated in a point, and was included in the curve of the arch, was one-fourth part higher than either of the others; each was again divided perpendicularly, by mullions, into six lights, terminating above in trefoil arches. The two centre compartments in the head were further divided, horizontally, into equal parts, and those on the sides were brought to a point above the trefoils. The extreme height of the whole window was twice the space of its breadth. A human face, with foliage expanding on each side, in the form of wings, was represented over the

* Bentham, &c.

point of the arch, and served as a corbel to a small ornamented column, which rose to the parapet of the tower; on the sides of the window, and under cinquefoil arches, were effigies, as large as life, of St. Paul and Bishop Cantilupe, towards the north; and those of St. Peter and King Ethelbert towards the south; under the feet of each a quatrefoil was sculptured over a trefoil arch; long and slender shafts, supporting cinquefoil arches, with pediments and pinnacles, enriched with crockets, completed this range of sculptural decoration. Above the pinnacles were two rows of windows, four in each; the upper contained two lights in the lancet form; the lower was somewhat less simple,—a single mullion, divided each into two lights, as before, and, reaching the head, branched off to the sides, forming a trefoil arch over each light, from which an upright was carried to the curve of the window, on each side, and completed the design; a border resembling the nail head crossed the tower horizontally above, between, and below the windows: a similar decoration was also carried down the corners of the tower. Above the whole was an embattled parapet, decorated with the trefoil arch. Four square buttresses, with Saxon ornaments, projecting from the sides of the tower, and the extremities of the front, terminated in hexagonal pinnacles, surmounted with crosses; those in the centre reached above the parapet, and those on the sides were lower by one-third part.

From the style of this tower it may perhaps be dated about the beginning of the reign of Edward III. On Easter Monday, A. D. 1786, this part of the cathedral gave way, and by its fall crushed a considerable part of the adjoining nave, as well as that immediately under it. An expenditure of nearly £.20,000 (including £.2000 for the purposes of a general repair of the tower and of the whole fabric) has since proved very inadequate to its restoration in a style equal to its former appearance; it has not only lost the tower, but of part of the

A. D.
1786.

site which it occupied, thereby considerably diminishing the length of the nave; and the whole is plainly finished with stone from the quarries of Lugwardine and Capellar hill. Of the sum expended £.5000 was voluntarily subscribed by the laity, £.2000 by the bishop and members of the cathedral, and the remainder was charged on the estates belonging to the church. The architect, Mr. Wyatt, has perhaps never been under the necessity of completing so extensive an undertaking at so limited an expence.

A. D.
1483.

The entrance into the nave is under an obtuse arch, similar to those introduced about the reign of Richard III.; on one side are the arms of Cantilupe, viz. *gules*, three leopards heads reversed, each jessant a fleur de lis, long assumed as those of the see; and on the other, those of the deanery, being *azure*, five chevronels *or*. Over the door, in the centre, an embattled parapet is flanked by two small pinnacles, ornamented with crockets. A smaller door, under a similar arch, having a pointed nich above, with a plain moulding at right angles over it, leads into each side aisle. The great window is divided by mullions into six principal lights, under cinquefoil arches. A cinquefoil at top, and two quatrefoils below, all in circles, with spaces underneath, terminating in trefoil arches, constitute the principal ramifications of the head.

Since the circular arch has been discontinued, most of our windows will be found to have their origin in the lancet form, altered and ornamented, as that was progressively improved. Thus the first alteration from the original simplicity of the single lancet, seems to have been the clustering two, and afterwards more, in the same window. The vacant space between their tops next suggested an ornament there, and gave rise to a trefoil, a single rose, or some other simple decoration. The plain lancet arch was then succeeded by the more ornamented trefoil and cinquefoil; and these have gradually led to those different

ramifications and varieties of shapes and compartments into which the heads of windows have been divided.

Applying these observations to the window now treating of, it may be said to consist of three several windows conjoined, each window containing two lights, under cinquefoil arches, (the improvement of the lancet,) from the tops of which, two uprights rise to the sides, and terminate in a trefoil. This design, thrice repeated, left the vacant spaces before mentioned, between their tops, and these were supplied by two quatrefoils in circles. A space still remained between the quatrefoils and the point of the outer arch, and that space, being occupied with a cinquefoil, completed the plan.

From this front, on each side the nave, projects an octagonal buttress, supporting a pinnacle ornamented with trefoil arches, and a finial on the top. The end of the roof is embattled, and has a centre pinnacle higher than those on the side. This front is also flanked with shelving buttresses, and plain pilasters support the embattlement over the door.

The east end of our Lady's chapel, since made use of as a library, has five lancet windows; those on the sides gradually declining in height from that in the centre. Between each, on the sides, are two niches under trefoil arches; above are represented lozenges, and other sculptural ornaments, of an oblong form; still higher is a series of pointed trefoil arches, with pinnacles at the corners above. On the north side are six windows, of the lancet form, supported by small and circular pillars, as in use at the beginning of the thirteenth century, and not uncommon in the reign of Edward I. Between these are excavated circles in the wall, having in the centres human faces and other devices; above are a series of intersecting arches and columns, the capitals of which are adorned with foliage; a plain parapet surmounts the whole. A porch, vaulted and groined with stone, projects on this

side, and leads to the vaults under the chapel; the outer arch is pointed, with a plain round moulding over it; the inner is also pointed, but has, what is apprehended to be very unusual, the zig-zag ornament; the columns are plain and circular, and the capitals have some foliage on them. The windows on the south are also of the lancet form, but divided into two lights by a single mullion; above is sculptured a range or series of Saxon arches and pillars, intersecting each other; still higher is a second series of similar arches; these are without columns, and form what is termed the *corbel table*. A small chapel, built by Bishop Audley, at the latter end of the fifteenth century, projects on this side and forms three parts of a hexagon; each part contains two windows under the flat or obtuse arch, introduced about that period. The upper windows are divided into six compartments, by two mullions and a transom, much ornamented; the head is also ramified into many fanciful divisions; the lower windows are smaller and more simple in their construction. The parapet above is embattled, and has a row of small clustered pillars, sculptured immediately under it, and supporting trefoil arches.

The smaller transept, or aisle, towards the south, has two large windows, each divided by mullions into four principal lights, with cinquefoil arches; the spaces above terminate in a trefoil in the centre, and another on each side. This resemblance of the west window, supposing it divested of the cinquefoils and quatrefoil at top, renders it possible that this window furnished part of the design for the new; the latter, however, is of very superior dimensions and appearance. The two east windows of this transept consist each of four lights, under trefoil arches, a cinquefoil in the centre, and a quatrefoil on each side, form the principal division of their heads; and a small stone cross stands at the extreme point of the roof, towards the south.

The great transept has one large window under the obtuse arch, and a second, in a circular form, above it, which includes a trefoil. The former is divided into six long and narrow lights, under cinquefoil arches; and the head is similarly subdivided into twelve parts, under trefoil arches. The courses of stone about it plainly demonstrate that this form is an alteration from the original window, and the same is observable in a more pointed window towards the west, where six principal lights, terminating in cinquefoils, are divided horizontally, by an ornamented transom, in which the cinquefoil arch is repeated below, and forms the top of the lower range of lights. This side has also a smaller window under the obtuse arch, which contains three principal lights, subdivided by transoms, and each light is terminated at the top by a cinquefoil arch. The ancient form of this modernized window is probably to be collected from the Saxon arch and zig-zag ornaments of one in the same wall, the use of which has been superseded by that described; but above it is still to be seen a corresponding range of Saxon arches and columns. The parapet forms part of the repairs of 1786, and the corbels, as usual, represent human heads and foliage.

The south side of the west aisle has seven handsome windows, with buttresses projecting between them; they consist, as before, of four lights, under trefoil arches, the head having a cinquefoil in the centre, and two trefoils under it. Above are corbels, representing roses, foliage, and heads of men and animals; the whole is of much more recent date than the great transept last described. In the new part of the nave, and above this aisle, are seven more windows, under pointed arches; they are divided into three lights, with trefoil tops, and their heads are composed of a quatrefoil in the centre, and two trefoils below: the corbels are similar to those last mentioned.

The north side of the nave has seven windows, resembling those on the south, and in the aisle are four others, corresponding with those opposite, and having shelving buttresses between them as before. A porch, built by Bishop Booth, who died A. D. 1535, then projects, and forms the entrance on this side; it is square, and constructed of four clusters of small pillars, supporting as many pointed arches, three of which are open to the church-yard, and the fourth leads into the cathedral. The columns are six feet in height, and rise twelve feet from the level of their capitals to the crown of the arch, making it lofty and pointed. The capitals are plain and circular, divided into several laminæ, gradually decreasing in their circumference from that which is uppermost. The three principal mouldings of the arch leading to the church are curiously sculptured; the first commences on the one side, immediately above the capital, with the representation of the half length of a man, apparently wearing a coronet; on the other side is a human head, with a mitre; fruit and foliage, not ill-executed, complete the design on this moulding, the half-length figure raising the left arm, in order to grasp in the hand the stem of the foliage, and thus support it. The next moulding begins above the capital, with a female figure resting on one knee; she also supports foliage above, and the design is repeated until it reaches the opposite capital. The third, or outer moulding, consists of a series of figures of men and animals, each six inches in length: it commences with the representation of a male religious, with a cowl, scrip, and staff; 2. a female, with a book; 3. a half-length human figure, terminating in the tail of a fish; 4. a male, playing on a wind instrument, resembling the bag-pipe; 5. an animal, similar to the common representation of a dragon; 6. a female, in the attitude of devotion; 7. another female; 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. are generally fanciful beasts, or extravagant mixtures of the

human and brute species ; 17. a mitred religious, reaching the point of the arch. The opposite side of this moulding begins with 1. a male human figure, somewhat defaced ; 2. an old man, in a distorted attitude of devotion ; 3. a bird like a raven ; 4. an extravagant beast ; 5 and 6. female religious ; 7. foliage ; 8 and 9. female religious ; 10. a bird ; 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. male and female religious. The roof is vaulted with stone, and divided by ribs into angular compartments, with quatrefoils and other foliage at their intersections. On each side of the north or front arch is an hexagonal turret, having winding staircases, which lead to a small chapel over the porch. These turrets have windows on all sides except the two which attach to the cathedral ; they are simply divided at right angles by a mullion and transom, and terminate in trefoil arches at the top : under each are two quatrefoils, sculptured in the wall. On the sides of the front, or outer arch, are also three quatrefoils, in circles, ornamented with foliage ; above is a window, under an arch less pointed than those of the porch, and supported by small circular columns. This window is divided into five lights, the centre being equal to two of the others, and terminated with a cinquefoil arch ; those on the sides are under trefoil arches ; the head is variously ramified, and has above it a plain circular moulding. The side windows of this chapel are divided into four lights only ; their construction is otherwise not dissimilar to the larger.

The old porch, between that of Bishop Booth and the cathedral, is also vaulted with stone ; the ribs diverge in three directions from each corner ; those on the sides form the arch of their respective walls, and those in the middle meet in a centre orb, adorned with foliage : similar ribs also meet the orb at right angles from the opposite sides. In the east wall is a nich, eighteen inches high, under a trefoil arch, adorned

with crockets; this, perhaps, once contained the effigies of a saint, or other religious.

The two next windows in the aile, between Bishop Booth's porch and the great north transept, are of older date than those nearer to the west front; the one has two lights, of the lancet form, and a trefoil in the head; the other has three lights, and in the head a cinquefoil; a plain shelving buttress projects between them, and a small circular tower, with a winding staircase, stands in the angle made by the porch and the aile, and, reaching above the parapet, terminates in pediments, ornamented with crockets on the sides, and the heads of animals on the top.

The great north aile, or transept, has, on the east and west sides, two very lofty and narrow windows, of three lights, under sharp-pointed arches, with small circular columns and mouldings; three quatrefoils, in circles, form the head, and large buttresses project on the sides. Above are corbels, as before, and still higher a range of trefoil arches are sculptured on the parapet towards the west. The great north window is composed of two of the last described, forming six lights, with three circles and quatrefoils, as before; the head is completed by a large circle above, containing a hexagon within it. Above is a window of similar construction to those on the side, except that the arches over the three lights are trefoil; three quatrefoils, in circles, form the head, as before. Near the great window, and on the same side, is another, of similar form, but smaller. The top of this transept is plain and embattled, and the sides are defended by strong and large buttresses; on the east are the two windows, of Saxon dimensions, which have been noticed before as the probable shape of the more ancient windows. Another small and circular tower projects in the angle here, and reaches above the roof the aile. The next window has four lights, under trefoil

arches; in the head are a cinquefoil above, and two trefoils under. Beneath this window is a low projection, built by Bishop Stanbury as a chapel, about the middle of the fifteenth century. It has two windows under very obtuse arches: each is divided into four lights under cinquefoils, and the head is disposed in quatrefoils, trefoils and other ornamental divisions. The north and east sides of the smaller transept have two windows each, similar to those on the west of Bishop Stanbury's chapel, with shelving and very prominent buttresses between them. The top of this transept toward the north, is surmounted with a low and plain cross; and next to it is our Lady's chapel, now the library, as already noticed.

Entering the nave at the west end, the double range of massive pillars between the nave and ailes, and the rich display of Saxon decoration in the arches, exhibit a grandeur which, on the other hand, loses much of its force by an uninterrupted glare of light, and the almost total absence of appropriate ornament. These deficiencies prevent that impression on the mind, which was excited by the sacred gloom of our ancient ecclesiastical fabrics, and which seems congenial to their nature and design. Painted glass in the windows, and a judicious disposition of sepulchral memorials on the pavement and walls, are best calculated to remedy these defects.

Painted glass was introduced in our churches about the beginning of the fourteenth century; and, as it diminished the light it became necessary to increase the number, or enlarge the proportion of the windows:* the latter was generally adopted, and the effect was solemn and pleasing: "without such alteration our churches had been too dark" and gloomy; as some of them now, being divested of that ornament,

* Bentham.

“ for the same reason appear over-light.”* This origin of large windows appears not to have been entirely overlooked in the construction of the new part of Hereford cathedral. A design was made by Mr. Egginton, of Birmingham, by which each of the lights in the great west window, was to represent in stained glass, sixteen shields, bearing the arms of the several contributors, inclosed in circles of beads. The compartments of the head were also to be adorned with the national arms in a cinquefoil at the top, with those of the see and deanery in the quatrefoils beneath, and those of the subscribers of the highest rank in the range below. The intervening spaces were to have been supplied with foliage and other ornaments of various colours: but the execution of this design is for the present at least, wholly suspended.

It has already been observed, that the nave is separated from the ailes on each side by a range of arches on large and circular columns, all in the purest Saxon style, except the arch adjoining the choir towards the south, and which has been probably altered from its original form, and stripped of its ornaments during some repairs; and excepting also, the first on each side the door, which have been re-built in a plain manner since the fall in 1786. These Saxon arches are beautifully and variously decorated; plain and circular ribs, zig-zag, nail head, lozenges, interwoven twigs, and other ornaments, compose the mouldings. The capitals nearest to the choir have well-executed foliage: the others are more simple in their construction. Over the arches and immediately under the windows of the nave, is a range of arcades under pointed arches on small clustered columns. The roof of the whole cathedral is vaulted and groined with stone, and divided by ribs into compartments of various forms.

* Bentham.

The fifth orb where the ribs meet in the south aisle represents a whole length male figure in an oblong shield, resembling a seal: some of the others have human heads as well as foliage. The nave is terminated by a plain screen, having an entrance into the choir under a pointed arch: above is a handsome and well-toned organ, on which are painted a lion, holding a shield, with the initials C. R. under a regal crown in the middle; a mitre is also represented on each side. A fine Saxon arch extending over the whole breadth of the nave above the organ, is decorated with zig-zag and nail-head, and supports the west side of the great tower. The entrance into the south aisle, or transept, is also under a low and pointed arch, which originally reached almost to the ceiling: the part filled up contains a nich and pedestal over the door, and a smaller pedestal, somewhat lower on each side. The original entrance into the north aisle, or transept, was under a lofty Saxon arch, ornamented with nail-head, and supported on three half-circular pillars, having capitals enriched with foliage and twigs interwoven, as before.

Under the second window of the south aisle is a curious and very ancient font, recently brought from another part of the church. The diameter is nearly three feet, and the sides four inches in thickness, leaving a cavity sufficiently large for the immersion of infants. On the outside are represented in relief, the twelve apostles in as many niches under Saxon arches studded with the nail-head, and supported on pillars with foliaged capitals, and further ornamented with the spiral band, zig-zag, and other corresponding decorations. Over the figures of the apostles, which are fifteen inches in height, and much mutilated, a broad band encircles the whole, and is marked in relief with a series of ornament resembling the letter T, alternately inverted. The whole is of common stone, and supported on the backs of four sea-lions.

Under the fourth window of this aisle, from the west door, is the effigies in close armour, of Sir Richard Pembridge, lying on an altar monument: the hands clasped on the breast, and a greyhound at the feet. On the side of the altar are five shields in quatrefoils, and two others at each end, all of alabaster, and bearing the arms of Pembridge, viz. barry of six *or* and *azure*, over all a bend *gules*. A deficiency of the original right leg, has been supplied by a mechanic, in wood; and in proof of his correctness in copying, he has given the badge of his order to the new leg also, so that the garter is twice displayed on the same knight.

A tablet in the wall, above the effigies, is thus inscribed:

“ SIR RICHARD PEMBRUGE,

Knight of the Garter,

in the reign of

King Edward III.

who died A. D. 1375,

being the 53d knight

of that most noble

order.”

The whole is defended with iron rails, and near it is a small nich in the wall, which was probably designed for some religious effigies.

Under the fifth window, and on an altar monument, is the stone effigies of a bishop, or dean, in his robes; it is placed in a pointed arch, ornamented with trefoils, and rising to a pediment above, having a finial at the top, and crockets on the sides. The head and hands are destroyed, and it bears no inscription.

Under the sixth window is another pointed arch, formed of four rows of rib moulding, which meet at the point in a human head, wearing a cap; below are cinquefoils and trefoils, and a finial above, supported by corbels representing other human heads. This arch contained the effigies of a male, wearing a cap, as before; and opposite to

it, on old marble, was the figure of a man in brass, with an inscribed tablet of the same at the feet,* but the whole are now gone.

The lower part of the seventh window appears to have been filled up, in order to admit of a door, leading to the cloisters of the Lady-arbour, or burying ground, on the south, and leading also to the palace. Over this door is a horizontal moulding, which contains a series of thirteen human heads in relief; that of Ethelbert is in the centre, with a bishop on each side, mitred, and inclined towards the king; one other male, and four females complete the series beyond the bishops.

Under the fifth window, in the north aisle, is a pointed arch, with a cinquefoil top, rising to a pediment, with gilt crockets and a finial; this contains, on an altar monument, the effigies of Bishop Booth, in a rich episcopal habit, having the hands clasped on the breast, and an angel at each end of the pillow; a tablet in the wall is thus inscribed:

“ CAROLUS BOOTH, Episcopus Herefordensis
cum 18 annos v menses et totidem
dies ecclesie huic cum laude prefuisset,
quinto die Maii 1535 defunctus
sub hoc tumulo sepultus jacet.”

On different parts of the tomb are repeated the arms of Ethelbert, impaled with those of the deanery, and the arms of Booth, viz three boars heads, impaled with those of Cantilupe, since adopted as the arms of the see.

The length of the nave, from the west door to that leading into the choir, is one hundred and twenty-six feet, being fifteen feet less than the building, as it was before the fall in 1786. The height from the area to the vaulting is seventy feet, and the breadth of the nave and

* Antiquities of the Church of Hereford, p. 118.

aisles is sixty-eight feet. No other decorations or sepulchral memorials are now in the nave and aisles; but it may be gratifying to have some account of those which existed at a former period.* The want of stained glass has been already noticed; it was thus supplied in the great west window—in a compartment on the left was a portrait of John Duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV. and afterwards Regent of France; under him were the arms of France and England quarterly. Next was the portrait of Richard II. with similar arms underneath. 3. That of Henry IV. 4. Henry V. 5. Henry VI. And, 6. Humphrey Plantagenet, fourth son of Henry IV. and brother of the Duke of Bedford, &c.

The first window on the north side contained these coats: 1. *azure*, a fesse between six crosslets *or*.—*Beauchamp*. 2. Bendy of ten *or* and *azure*.—*Mountford*. 3. Arms of Beauchamp, impaled with others not described.

The second window (which was situated where the first is at present) had these coats: 1. *azure*, a bend, *argent*, between two bendlets and six lions rampant, *or*.—*Bohun*. 2. *Azure*, three cinquefoils *or*.—*Bardolph*. 3. *Azure*, three barnacles *or*, on a chief, *azure*, a demi-lion rampant. This was in remembrance of a marriage between Roger Mortimer and Joan, daughter and heiress of Peter de Geneville, in the reign of Edward III.

Third window: 1. Barry of six, *or* and *azure*, on a chief of the first three pallets between two girones of the second; an escutcheon *argent*.—*Mortimer of Wigmore*. 2. The same, but over all a saltire, *gules*. 3. A lion rampant, *gules*, in a bordure, *sable*, besantee, *or*. This is supposed

* This account is compiled from Harl. MS. Antiquities of the Church of Hereford, Collections of the late J. Walwyn, esq. &c. &c.

to have referred to a younger brother of the Dukes of Cornwall, of whom John Cornwall, descended from a younger brother of Richard, King of the Romans, was created Baron of Fanhope, in this county, in the reign of Henry V.

Fourth window: *Argent*, a maunch, *gules*. This is supposed to have been in memory of a marriage between Alice, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Toden (whose ancestors bore the standard of the Norman Conqueror) and one of the Beauchamps Earl of Warwick. 2. Party per pale, *gules*, three demi-lions passant, *or*; and *azure*, three bends *or*. 3. *Or*, a maunch, *gules*.—*Hastings*. Henry Lord Hastings married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of William Cantilupe, Lord of Burgavenny, in whose right he became Lord of Abergavenny, and from him descended Laurence Hastings, Lord of Burgavenny, who was created Earl of Pembroke by Edward III. The Earls of Abergavenny have considerable possessions on the west frontier of Herefordshire at this time.

Fifth window: 1. Party per pale, *or* and *vert*, a lion rampant, *gules*.—*Bigod*. 2. *Gules*, three lions passant guardant.—*England*. 3. *Or*, three chevrons, *gules*.—*Clare*.

Sixth window: 1. *Gules*, three leopards heads reversed, jessant three fleur de lis.—*Arms of the See*. 2. The same.

Seventh window: *Gules*, three fleur de lis, *or*.—*Fuister*.

The second window on the south side contained: Paly of six, *or* and *azure*.

Third window: *Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*.—*Bishop Charlton*.

Fourth window: *Or*, three chevrons, *gules*.—*Clare*. 2. Charlton, as above. 3. Bendy of six, *or* and *azure*, a bordure, *gules*.—*Newburgh*.

Fifth window: 1. *azure*, five chevronels *or*.—*Deanery*. 2. Charlton. 3. *Gules*, a fesse *argent*; in chief two roses, of the second.

Sixth window : 1. *Azure*, semè of fleur de lis, *or*.—*Old France*.
 2. *Gules*, two bars gemelles, in chief a lion passant, *or*.—*Tregoz*.
 3. Checky, *or* and *azure*, a chevron, *ermine*.—*Earls of Warwick*.

Seventh window : 1. *Gules*, three fleur de lis, *or*.—*Fuister*. 2. *Gules*, frette, *or*.—*Bishop Audley*. 3. Checky *or* and *azure*, a canton, *ermine*.—*Duke of Bretagne*.

Eighth window : 1. *Or*, two bars, *gules*; over all a bend, *azure*.—*Brandeston*. 2. *Gules*, a fesse lozenge, *or*.—*Newmarch*.

It remains to notice such sepulchral memorials as are now lost, but of which some account has been collected on the present occasion. At the entrance of the great west door, on a large marble, were the portraits of a man and woman, under a canopy, and in antique dresses, all of brass, with an inscription, as follows :

“ O ye pyligrymes that hereby make your passage,
 Praye ye for John Fuyst and Katerine his wyffe,
 That of this lyff have endyde the pilgrymage,
 And that XIII childerne hadene with pesyble lyffe;
 VIII sonnes, VI dowtres, in maryage, withouten stryffe,
 And five tymes was Meyre of this cytie;
 That as a marchunt ledde a worthy lyffe,
 And honourably ruled hit in prosperytee,
 That hence decesyde, as we all shall unmightie,
 In the year of grace, from Chrystes incarnation
 A MCCCC with V and ffyfty, the 19th daie
 Of September made her mutacion,
 From erthe to Hevyn have changed habytacion?
 With a pater noster and an ave praye it may soe be
 To resseyve joye for her endless salvacion,
 Eternally to prayse * * * * *

Under the canopy were the portraits of their fourteen children, in brass; and at the dexter corner above it, the arms of Fuister, as before; between the large portraits was a bend, in sinister quarter a lion rampant.

Near the above was a memorial of brass, inlaid in stone, on which was represented under a canopy, the effigies of Canon William Lochard, at whose expence the great west window was constructed. The effigies was habited as a priest, and on the folds of his dress were the portraits of several saints, with their names under written, as follow: on the left side, 1. St. Ethelbert. 2. St. Berian. 3. St. Mary Magdalen. 4. St. Thomas, of Hereford. On the right side were, 1. St. Maria. 2. St. George. 3. St. Catherine. 4. St. Thomas, of Canterbury. Round the verge was this inscription: "Hic jacet Dnus: Will. Lochard quondam hujus ecclie canonicus, &c. qui inter alia bona quæ huic contulit ecclie, magnam fenestram in occidentali parte cum total: apparatu suo, propriis costagiis fieri fecit et expensis; obiitque 24 die Septembris, A. D. 1438." Under the canopy were the arms of England and France, quarterly, and on the right side, those of St. Ethelbert. Near the third pillar towards the south, was the figure of a priest and a brass inscription in memory of Canon Thomas Downe, who died the 26th of March, 1429.

Near the fourth pillar in the nave was a large marble, having an inlaid effigies of a man, in brass, and a tablet purporting it to represent Richard Burghehülle, master of the grammar school, who died the 8th of November, 1492. On a grave stone, in the middle of the nave, was the figure of a man standing on a ton, in allusion to his name, (Stockton.) By the inscription it appears to be over John Stockton, Mayor of Hereford, who died the 25th of April, 1480. A large grave stone adjoining the above, but without date, was placed over John Bynnden, a citizen of Hereford: it had anciently two coats; one of which was, a fesse, in chief three roundels.—*Devereux*: his effigies of brass was inlaid, and represented him in a devout posture. Near the organ was this inscription on a brass tablet in an ancient marble: "Hic jacet

“ Will. Hotale arm. qui ob. 22 Jan. 1402.” At the base of the third pillar was a large grave-stone, having a brass plate, with the figure of a priest habited, under a canopy, and holding a chalice in his hand. The inscription purported it to be over Canon John Porter, who died the 5th of November, 1424. Above his head was represented the annunciation of the Virgin Mary : from the mouth of the angel proceeded a scroll thus inscribed : “ *Ave gracia plena dnus: tecum:*” to which she replies, “ *Ecce, ancilla dni, fiat mihi scdm: verbum tuum.*” Five saints supported the canopy on each side; on the left were, 1. St. Mary Magdalen. 2. ——— 3. St. Leonard. 4. St. John Baptist. 5. St. Ethelbert. On the right were, 1. St. Catherine. 2. St. Richard. 3. St. Michael. 4. St. George. 5. St. Thomas.

Other inscriptions anciently placed in the nave and ailes, were as follow :

“ Mrs. Mary Howell, died 1 May, 1711. She left a great part of her estate to charitable uses.”

“ Thomas Rogers, Mayor of Hereford, died 8 Nov. 1643.

“ Blanch, his wife, 20 June, 1644.”

“ William Wadeley, 13 August, 1723.

“ Mary, his wife, 3 May, 1696.”

“ John Monnington, of Shelwick, 16 Sept. 1625.”

“ John Philpot, Mayor, 27 March, 1674.”

“ George Wellington, of the Heywood, esq. 24 Nov. 1721.

“ Eleanor, his wife, Sept. 21, 1730.

“ Jane, their daughter, 19 June, 1718.

“ Anna-Hester. their daughter, 8 Nov. 1736.”

“ Cecilia, daughter of Sir Henry Lingen, of Sutton, knt. and Alice, his lady, 9 May 1689.”

“ Blanch, daughter of Roger Lingen, of Radbrooke, in Gloucestershire, 16 March, 1721.”

The Choir has fifty stalls for the several members of the church, under ornamented Gothic canopies, composed of wood, painted in stone colour. Under the seats of the stalls are carved in wood, various figures and devices, which are generally ludicrous, grotesque, or even indecent :

in such representations the regular clergy endeavoured to depreciate their secular brethren. The walls on the sides of the great altar are wainscoted with handsome brown oak, and above are rich open Saxon arches, with others of Gothic work still higher. The pavement consists of alternate squares of Painswick stone and black marble, and the whole has a neat and agreeable effect.

On a large stone before the steps ascending to the altar, was the portrait of a priest, under a brass canopy, supported by figures of the following saints on the right side; St. Thomas, of Hereford, St. Catherine, St. George and St. David; and on the left, by those of St. Ethelbert, St. Thomas, of Canterbury, St. Mary and St. John. Round the verge was this inscription:—" *Hic jacet venerabilis vir Magister Ricardus Rudhall, Decretorum doctor, quondam sanctissimi domini nostri Pape sub-collector, ac Archidiaconus Herefordensis, nec non canonicus residentarius hujus ecclie cathedralis, qui obiit 16 die — MCCCCLXXVI.*"

On an adjoining grave stone was a large cross with the figure of a priest, in his proper habit, and a tablet (all of brass) purporting it to be over Canon Richard de la Barr, who died 16 October, 1386. Near the above, a tablet of white marble in the pavement is thus inscribed:—" The right honourable and right reverend Lord James Beauclerk died Oct. 19, 1797, and in the 77th year of his age." A few yards south from this are the remains of Bishop John Butler, in memory of whom a mural monument of white marble is placed opposite the episcopal throne.

On the south side of the high altar is a monument which fills up one of the arches of the choir, having a canopy of variegated marble, supported by two Corinthian pillars of the same, with bases of grey marble. On the top are three urns, and within is an altar tomb of the same material, finely variegated, and covered with a black slab, on which are

placed a mitre and a countess's coronet of white marble on cushions of the same. Against the wall are two large tablets, on which are inscribed very high eulogiums on the character and merits of Bishop Philip Bisse, and Bridget his lady, who was Countess of Plymouth by her first marriage, and daughter of Thomas Duke of Leeds. He died Sept. 6, 1721; his lady May 9, 1718: arms, *sable*, three escallops in pale, *argent*, *Bisse*; impaling quarterly *ermine* and *azure*, a cross *or*.—*Osborne*.

Adjoining the rails of the above are two grave stones, conjoined by two hands clasped together, and expressive of the friendship which, when living, subsisted between Bishop Croft and Dean Benson; by the inscriptions it appears that the Bishop died May 18, 1691, and the dean August 24, 1692.

In the arch on the north side of the altar is a handsome alabaster monument, on which, under a canopy supported by four black marble pillars of the Corinthian order, lies the effigies of Bishop Bennet. A tablet of black marble has this inscription:

“ Multa *Ben'et* melius fecisti plura *Benette*,
Unde *Ben'et* melius fecit utrumque Deus;
Qui *Ben'et* in terris melius dedit, ille *Benetto*,
Dat *Ben'et* in cœlis si quid habet melius.
LEONARDUS BENETT.”

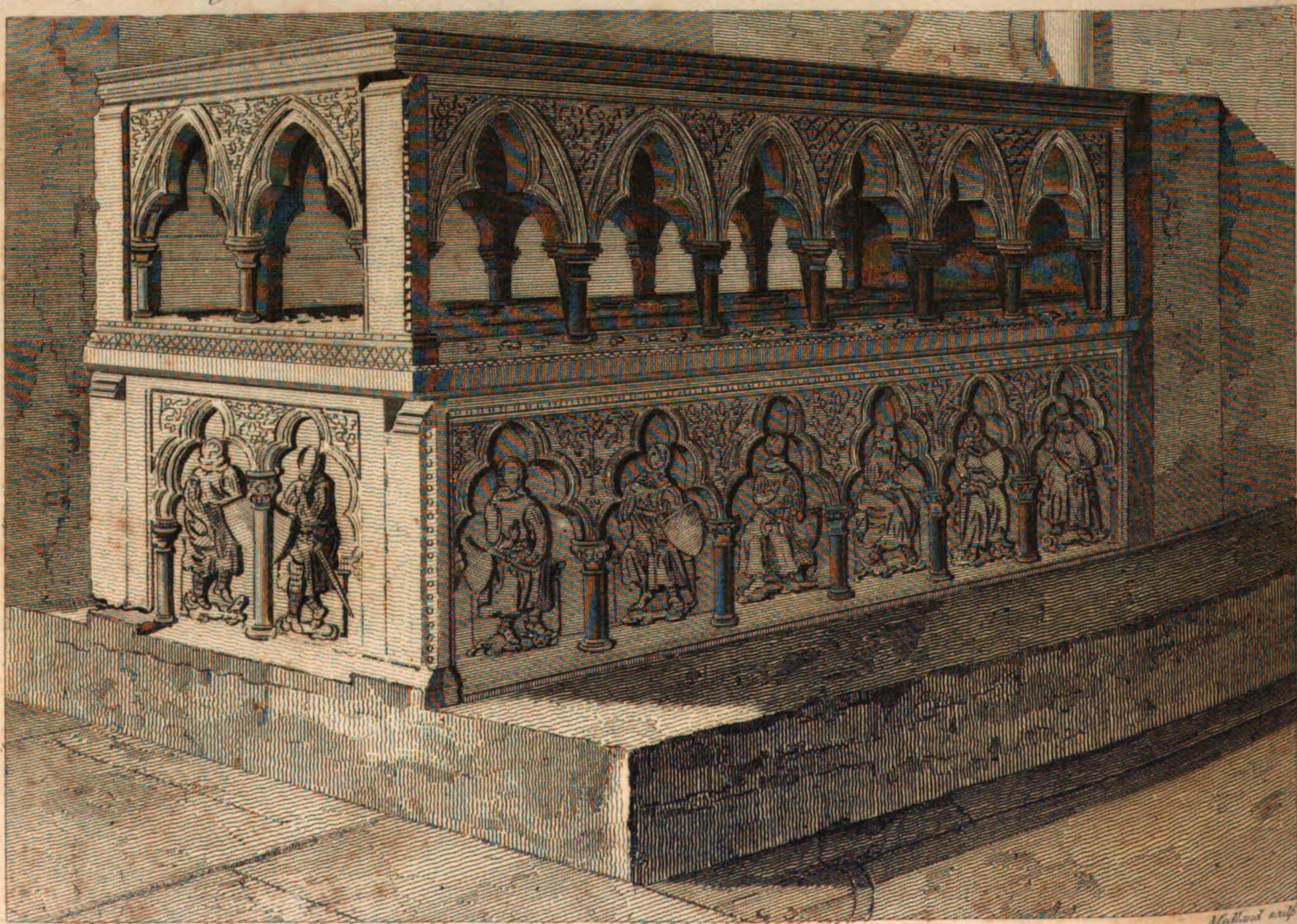
He died October 25, 1615. Two wooden tablets, containing verses in honour of this bishop, were formerly affixed to the wall near his tomb.

On an altar monument, near the above, is the effigies of Bishop Braiose, in his episcopal habit, and with a mitre on his head; in his left hand is the model of a tower. It has no arms nor inscription.

Under a handsome gravestone adjoining, lies Bishop Trilleck; an epitaph, curiously wrought in brass, and his arms, of the same metal, (*viz.* bendy of six, in chief three fleurs de lis) are gone. Under the



*The Shrine of Ethelbert, King of the East Angles. A.D. 793.
From the Original in the possession of the Rev. M. Russell, Canon resid. of Hereford Cathedral.*



*The Shrine of Thomas Cantelupe, Bishop of Hereford. A.D. 1275.
Copied by permission from Sepulchral Mon. &c. by R. Gough, Esq. F.A.S.*

next gravestone was interred Bishop Humphreys; he died November 20, 1712; arms, the see of Hereford, impaling quarterly,—1. a lion rampant.—*Humphreys*. 2. Three eagles displayed in fesse. 3. Three lions passant. 4. Three boys heads couped, each wreathed round the neck with a snake.—*Vaughan*.

On the high altar stood formerly a pyx or portable shrine of high antiquity and curious workmanship. It was respected as a religious commemoration of the death of Ethelbert; after the Reformation it was preserved by a very ancient and respectable family of the Roman Catholic persuasion, but is now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Russell, a canon of the cathedral, by whose permission it has been engraved on this occasion. It is formed of oak, covered with plates of copper, much ornamented with gilding and enamel; the dimensions are as follow: height eight inches and a half; length, seven inches; and breadth, three inches and a half. The tablet held by one of the figures bears this inscription:

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The colours of the enamel are three different shades of blue, a green, yellow, white, and red. The heads only of the figures are in relief. The back part of the shrine is covered with a simple pattern of Mosaic work, being four small leaves repeated in square compartments. A red cross, the usual sign of a relic, is painted within, on a part stained with a dark liquid, which was perhaps considered to have been the blood of the martyr. Mr. Strutt, in his "View of Manners, &c. in England, from the arrival of the Saxons to the reign of Henry VIII." has given six

engravings, representing the circumstances attending the murder of Ethelbert, which much resemble the representations on this shrine.* A party of Greeks, who visited this country in the reign of Henry III. introduced these portable shrines, which were afterwards carried in procession on the anniversaries of the death of the saint to whom they referred.† The obit of Ethelbert was celebrated on the fifth calend of May, when the following verses were chaunted or recited in his praise :‡

“ Laudes Deo decantemus
 Et in eo exultemus
 Qui sanctos glorificat;
 Cujus nutu Ethelbertus
 Jam in cœlo regnat certus
 Et Deum magnificat.
 Sceptri florens majestate,
 Sacrâ morum honestâtē,
 Ethelberte, micuisti
 Dum hic, regnum tenuisti.
 Regni culmen quamvis nactus
 Nulla carnis lâbe tactus
 Cœlebs semper extitisti
 Quoniam Deum dilexisti
 Instar solis illuxisti,
 In hâc vitâ dum fuisti
 Finibus Britannîæ,

* Vol. i. Plates 25—60, 61, 62, 63, and 66.

† These itinerant Greeks practised the art of enamelling on metals; and having migrated from Constantinople to Rome, were induced to visit England by Abbot Ware, in the reign of Henry III. and his son: Pietro Cavallini, who made the shrines and monuments of Edward the Confessor and Henry III. in Westminster Abbey, was then settled in England. These artists enamelled pyxes or reliquaries, together with chalices for the altar, and covered cups for banquets. The designs were generally portraits of saints, legends, or armorial bearings; and their rich cups were frequently the subjects of testamentary bequests, as may be seen in the wills of the nobles and rich ecclesiastics of that and the subsequent age. Their several shrines bore great resemblance to each other.

‡ Harl. MS.

Ornans Anglos Orientis,
Ortu---Nece, Occidentis,
Et signorum culmine.

Signa magna, plena, miro
Et condigna, tanto viro
Fiunt tuo funere;

Quæ injuste te necatum
Et indigne tumulatum
Monstrant Dei munere.

Dum in cruce triumphavit
Auctor vitæ, sol negavit
Mundo lumen reddere;

Sed in tuâ passione,
Mira sub conditione
Nox refulsit Jubare;

Et stuporem magnum prastant
Signa magna, adhuc stant
Quæ per mundi conditorem
Nostri fiunt ad honorem.

Post mortem apparuisti
Uni viro et jussisti,
Ut indecenter inhumatum
Corpus tuum sit sublatum :
Quod cum fuit mox completum,
Caput vultum monstrat lætum,
Ac Sidurum nil perpeßum,
Sed a somno surgat fessum.
Corpus sacrum cum cruore
Dulci respirat odore,
Quæ currui imponuntur
Et a loco deducuntur.

Dum per viam currus vadit,
Nutu Dei, caput cadit,
Ad quod cum cæcum---lisit,
Visum cepit quem amisit.

Corpus tandem est delatum,
In Ferneleyâ tumulatum,

Ubi sanctis floret signis,
Omnium stupore dignis.

Quam es potens Rex ubi vivus,
Cujus ita mors fulget miraculis,
Multum potes coram Deo
Ora jugis coram eo
Pro Mundi piaculis."

Ethelbert was also similarly celebrated in these lines :

" Summi Regis in honore
Martyris solennia
Ethelberti, cum majore
Fiant reverentiâ.

Hic Regina detestatur
Amplexus illicitos,
Spretâ morte, machinatur
Ob amores vetitos.

Qui cum subdit sic regale
Diadema, gladio,
Regnum mutat temporale,
Felici commercio.

Rex et martyr Ethelberte
Presenti familiæ
Te laudanti, dentur per te
Cœlestes Patriæ."

The south west aile or transept contains an altar monument of alabaster, on which are the effigies of a man in armour and his lady, with an infant in swaddling clothes; at the end are these coats: per pale, *the baron* quarterly of four grand coats:

1 and 4. *Argent*, two bars, *gules*, in chief three cinquefoils, *sable*. *Denton*. 2 and 3. grand quarter, 1. *Argent*, a fesse indented, between three billets, *gules*. 2. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *or*, a lion rampant, double queue, *sable*.—*Welles*. 2 and 3, *gules*, a fesse indented, *or*, between six crosslets.—*Engayne*. 3. *Ermine*, on a fesse, *gules*, three crosslets, *or*.

4. *Argent*, three greyhounds heads erased, *sable*, collared, *gules*, between two pallets of the second.

The femme: *Azure*, a chevron between three lions rampant, *or*.—*Wyllison*. On the dexter side of the tomb: 1. Denton, single. 2. Denton and quarterings, as before. 3. *Argent*, a chevron between three estoiles, *sable*.—*Mordaunt*. On the sinister side: 1. Mordaunt, as before. 2. *Wyllison*. 3. Per fesse, *argent*, a fesse indented between three billets, *gules*; *ermine*, on a fesse, *gules*, three crosslets, *or*.

Round the verge is this inscription;

“Here lieth ALEXANDER DENTON, of Hillesdon, in the countie of Buckingham, and Anne his wife, dowghter and heyr of Richard Wyllison, of Suggestwass, in the countie of Hereford, which Anne deceased Oct. 29, 1566, in the 18th year of her age, and in the 23d of his age.”

Notwithstanding this inscription, Alexander Denton was buried at Hillesdon, in the year 1576,* having married a second lady, who was also interred there.

Under the great south window is the monument of Bishop Trevenant, now concealed by wainscoting; it is composed of freestone, and has an effigies of the same, but the whole is much defaced, and has no inscription. It exhibited—1. The arms of the deanery. 2. *Or*, three lions heads erased, *gules*, within a bordure, engrailed, *azure*. 3. The see of Hereford. The wall on each side of this tomb is ornamented with Gothic niches and pedestals, which probably supported the effigies of St. Ann and other saints.

Against the east wall, on a tablet of white marble, in a variegated border of the same, and under a centre and two side urns, with the arms of Cornwall, is the following inscription:

* Willis's Hist. of Cath. vol. i. p. 502.

To the memory of VELTERS CORNEWALL, esq. of Moccas,
Who represented this county during forty-six years, in seven successive parliaments.

Encomiums upon the dead are often the dictates of flattery to the living ;

But the faithful friend who inscribes this marble

(Though he cannot but lament that excess of patriot jealousy

Which too cautiously withheld the deceased from engaging in employments of state,)

Yet does justice to those generous and unshaken principles

which alone directed his conduct,

In opposing whatever seemed to interfere with the true interests of his country.

By his last wife, youngest daughter of

William Hanbury, esq. of Little Marcle, he had two children, Frederick-Henry,

who died an infant ; and Catherine, who, with her surviving mother,

has caused this monument to be erected.

He died at Moccas, April 3, 1768, in the 73d year of his age,

Just when his constituents were preparing to elect him

to an eighth parliament.

In this wall are several rude arches in the Saxon style, and with little ornament.

Against the west wall is a handsome monument, supported by Corinthian pillars of veined marble, with a pediment and cornice. Above are the arms of the see of Llandaff, impaling *argent*, a bend, *gules*, between six tylers' nails.—*Tyler*. Below the cornice, the deanery of Hereford, impaling, *Tyler*; and at the bottom of a tablet of white marble, *Tyler*, impaling, *gules*, three stirrups leathered and buckled, *or*.—*Scudamore*. On the tablet is a very long inscription, in memory of Dean John Tyler, who was born at Westhide, in this county, and died July 8, 1724; and of Sarah his lady, daughter of John Scudamore, of Trecelly, esq. who died November 10, 1726. On flat stones in the aisle are two hands conjoined, the one stone inscribed with the initials of the dean's name, and the other with those of his lady.

Over the door, leading into the nave is a female figure in white marble, with a torch inverted, and weeping over an urn of the same: a tablet under is thus inscribed:

“ Rev. ISAAC DONNITHORNE, A. M. died June 13, 1782, aged 72.

Elizabeth his wife died March 19, 1795, aged 52.

Joanna Whitmore devotes this memorial to her honoured parents,
and a beloved brother.”

On grave-stones in this aisle are the following inscriptions :

Catherine wife of Bridstock Harford, died 1665.

Richard Noyes, 1753 ; Ann his wife, 1750.

Mary Nicholetts, widow of Gilbert Nicholetts, of Worcestershire, and daughter of Edward Cornwall, of Moccas, esq. died May 20, 1702.

Mrs. Theodosia Nicholetts, wife of Col. Gilbert Nicholetts, of Hopton, in this county, and daughter of John Tomkins, of Bromyard, M. D. died February 19, 1709.

Mrs. Ann Nicholetts, daughter of Gilbert and Mary Nicholetts, July 27, 1728.

Bridget wife of Robert Dobyns, of Easbach, and eldest daughter of Fulke Wallwyn, of Hellens, and Margaret his wife, who was eldest daughter of Sir Walter Pye, knt. died November 1, 1698 : arms, *azure*, a chevron between three amulets, *or*, Dobyns, impaling, *gules*, a bend, *ermine*.---*Walwyn*. Robert Dobyns, esq, died October 3, 1710.

Mrs. Frances Wallwyn, daughter of Foulke Wallwyn, of Hellens, being the last of the name of that ancient family of Wallwyns, of Hellens, died October 23, 1708.

Ann wife of Thomas Weare, A. M. and daughter of James Jones, LL. D. died October 21, 1736.

Catherine wife of Richard Weaver, died August 27, 1731.

“ Richard Weaver, of the Above-Eigne, gent. six severall times freely and generally elected member of the honourable House of Commons in Parliament, as generally beloved whilst he lived, and now *carendo majus quam fruendo*, his loss known, died May 16, 1642.”

Anne, relict of Thomas Trenchard, of Wolveton, in Dorsetshire, died in Oct. 1680.

A brass plate, inlaid in a stone, under the figure of a priest, anciently recorded the death of Canon Richard Jacqueson, who died November 20, 1497.

On a similar plate, under another effigies, was inscribed the name of Canon Robert Jordan, who died February 2, 1466.

On another plate, as above, and with the effigies of a priest, was the name of Canon John Homme, who died November 26, 1473. Four shields of arms were formerly inlaid in this stone ; one of them contained France quartering England, within a bordure. A rough stone was inscribed in memory of Thomas Lewis, who died A. D. 1595.

Thomas Whitmore, of the Haywood, esq. died August 4, 1730.

Mrs. Mary Whitmore, daughter of William and Mary, died March 12, 1732.

Rev. Richard Clack, Vicar Choral, 1779.

Richard Phelps, esq. 1770. Dorothy his wife, 1779.

A chantry in honour of St. Anne, was endowed, in the year 1404, with two messuages, situated beyond Eigne-Gate, as a provision for one priest, to offer daily mass for the souls of Canon Walter Cokyn, Isabella his wife, Canon Richard Barre, John Bodenham, and others. A licence for this purpose was granted by John Ffalke, mayor, and John Ffalke, jun. and John Goldsmith, bailiffs of Hereford, May 4, 5 Henry IV. when John Godson, chaplain, was put into possession of the premises.* The service of this chantry was performed in this aisle.

The passage leading, on the south side of the choir, from this aisle towards the east, contains altar monuments, in arches of the walls, over the following bishops, with their effigies habited in episcopal robes, mitres on their heads, and pastoral staves in their left hands; the right hand being held up in the attitude of pronouncing the benediction.

“ Dnus Robertus de Melun, Eps Hereford: ob: Anno 1167.

Dnus Robertus de Betune, Eps Hereford: ob: Anno 1148.

Dnus Robertus Foliot, Eps Hereford: ob: Anno 1186.

Dnus Gulielmus le Vere, Eps Hereford: ob: Anno 1199.

Dnus Raynelmus Eps Hereford: ob: 1115.”

An altar monument of freestone is also erected here over Bishop Mayo, having his effigies in his pontificals, with the hands elevated, under an arched canopy of fret-work. On each side were eight images of saints, bishops, confessors, &c. but those on the north side are now obscured by the wainscot of the altar. On the iron rails which surround the tomb are these coats: 1. ancient arms of the see of Hereford; 2. modern ditto; 3. *argent*, on a fesse, *sable*, between three roses, *gules*, a lily of the first.—*Mayo*.

* Harl. MS.

Near the entrance into the choir are the remains of a mural monument of veined marble, having two small pillars, supporting a canopy, under which was a man praying at a desk, and a tablet with an inscription, now lost. It is said to have been in memory of — Thompson, LL. D.

On a brass plate, inlaid in a common stone, is an inscription over William Plott, a citizen of Hereford, who died April 5, 1628.

On a grey stone :

Mrs. Joyce Bisse, wife of Bishop Bisse, died October 17, 1751.

On another brass plate, inlaid in stone, round the effigies of a priest, under a pointed arch :

“ Venerabilis vir Magister Henricus Martyn utroque Jure baccalaureus, Archidiaconus Salop in hac ecclie Cath: Heref: et Canonicus, ----- xxvii Jan: A. D. secundum computationem Ecclie Anglicane millimo ----- ppicietur Deus.”

On a brass fillet, with a religious effigies, under a canopy, as before :

“ Venerabilis vir Will: Webb, quondam Archid: Heref: ob: A. D. MCCCCCXXII. cujus anime ppicietur altissimus. Amen.”

Another, of similar construction, has only a fragment of the inscription, as follows :

----- “ Quondam Decanus hujus ecclie, qui obiit 19 die mensis.”-----

This was probably over Richard Pede, who died A. D. 1480.

On two others, of similar form, the inscriptions are wholly illegible, but near them, under a large canopy of brass, richly adorned, and supported by saints, is the effigies of Dean Frowcestre, on a large stone, with Latin verses, on a tablet below, and this inscription round the verge :

“ Orate pro aia venerabilis viri Magri Edwardi Frowcestowre, in sacrâ theologia professoris, ac nuper Decani ecclie Cath: Heref: ac prebendarii de Barton-Colwall, in eâdem; qui quidem Edwardus viam universal: carnis ---- xvi ----- A. D. 1529, et anno regis Henrici octavi 21. Cujus anime et animabus omnium Christi fidelium propicietur misericors Deus. Amen.”

This is one of the most perfect and handsome brasses in the cathedral.

The windows in this passage contain some painted glass in good preservation, representing, under Gothic canopies, richly ornamented, St. Catherine, St. Michael, St. George, St. Gregory, and four other saints: this coat is twice repeated, *gules*, a cross, *or*, with the arms of the deanery, of Devereux, &c. This glass, from its situation, produces little effect, but might, it is presumed, be removed to the great west window, with much advantage.

The south-east aisle has three altar monuments of stone, over as many bishops; and a fourth of alabaster, with an effigies much mutilated, and with no arms nor inscription; it was probably over one of the deans. Bishop Lindsells has his effigies properly habited, and above is carved in relief a representation of the New Jerusalem; on a canopy, supported by two Corinthian pillars of freestone (of which material the whole is formed) are the arms of the see impaling blank, and on a tablet a short inscription, by which it appears that he died November 6, 1634. Opposite this is another freestone monument, supported by Ionic pillars of black marble, in memory of Bishop Coke, who is also represented at full length, and in his episcopal robes. On the top were three shields; the first was *gules*, three crescents and a canton, *or*.—*Coke*. 2. The see of Hereford. 3. Coke, impaling, *sable*, a fesse, checky, *argent* and *azure*, between three horses heads erased of the second.—*Heigham*. On two tablets are very long inscriptions in Latin and Greek. He died December 10, 1646.

The third episcopal monument in this situation is over Bishop Lewis Charlton; it has no inscription, but on the wall near it is written, “Dnus
“ Ludovicus Charlton, Eps Heref: ob: A. D. 1369.” Four shields are on the tomb, with these coats: 1. semi of crosslets fitchee, a lion rampant; 2 and 3. a lion rampant, similar to that on the cross erected by him beyond the Above-Eigne suburb; 4. the arms of the see. The

whole is of freestone, and his effigies, with a mitre on the head, rests on an altar in an arch of the wall.

A brass plate, under the figure of a priest, in rich robes, with the head gone, is thus inscribed :

“Orate pro aia pñobilis viri magistri Thome Chawndiler sacre theologie profess, &c. hujus ecclie decani, qui obiit in crastino omnium: sanctorum A. D. 1490: cujus aie ppicietur Deus. Fiat! Fiat!”

On a flat stone near the above :

“Here lieth the body of Philip Traherne, whose fidelity and constancy to the injured cause of King Charles I. fervent zeal for the established church and clergy, friendly and affectionate behaviour and conversation, rendered him highly valuable to all the loyal party. He was twice Mayor of this city, and a principal agent in its defence against the Scots. He died October 17, 1645, aged 79.

Thomas Barrow, gent. died Oct. 8, 1727, aged 82.”

On a black marble grave-stone :

“Cecilia, Fitz-Gulielmi Coningsby de aulâ Hampton in agro Herefordens: Armigeri filia, Davidi Hyde, Arm Berkeriensi, primis nuptiis data; secundis Roberto Woolmer gen. Wigorniensi ob: 7 Oct. A. D. 1689. Æt. 68.” Arms, *gules*, two chevrons, *argent*, a crescent for difference, *Hyde*; impaling, *gules*, three conies seiant, *argent*.---*Coningsby*.”

On a black grave-stone :

“Mary the wife of John Tryst, and daughter of William Skynner, LL. D. Chancellor of Hereford, &c. died 15 Feb. 1691.”

On other grave-stones :

Mary daughter of Edmund Styles, and wife of William Skinner, L.L. D. died 29 June, 1672.—Lucy, wife of John Tryst, and second daughter of Herbert Westfaling, of Rudhall, esq. died 26 Sept. 1711.—Mrs. Matilda Tryst, relict of Henry Vernon, of Sudbury, esq. and late wife of Herbert Tryst, esq. of Hereford, died 29 July, 1726, aged 31. John Tryst, of Hereford, esq. died 28 Nov. 1722, aged 69. Mrs. Jane Tryst, his daughter, died 22 Oct. 1741, aged 46. Charles, son of John Tryst, esq. ob: 14 Aug. 1664.—Robert De la Hay, of Hereford, gent. son of John De la Hay, of Alteryannis, esq. ob. 16 Aug. 1668. Also Sarah his wife, widow of William Johnson, D. D.—Mr. Richard Delamaine, minister of the Gospel in Hereford, ob: 3 May, 1657.—George Hayward, 22 June, 1798. Elizabeth, his wife, 18 Feb. 1797.—Uvedale Kyffin, D. D. 3 Aug. 1777.—James Thomas, esq. 26 March, 1757. Mrs. Ann Thomas, his wife, 10 March, 1759. Mrs. Mary Thomas, his sister, 1 Jan. 1775.—Joseph Perrin, esq. 15 Dec. 1798. Mary, his wife, 16 March, 1799.

On a grave-stone is the figure of a knight in armour, between those of his two wives; on the right hand of one are three daughters and one son; under the other, ten sons and six daughters, with four escutcheons of arms, and an inscription round the verge, all in brass. The arms are, 1. *Azure*, a bend, *argent*, between two cotizes and six martlets, *or*.—*Delabere*. 2. A chief, checky, over all a bend. 3. *Delabere*, as before, impaling, *gules*, a frette, *or*.—*Audley*. 4. *Delabere*, impaling quarterly. 1 and 4. gone. 2 and 3. barry of eight, over all a bend.—The inscription is as follows:

“ Of your charite pray for the soul of Sir Richard Delabere, knyght, late of the countie of Hereford; Anne, daughter of the Lord Awdeley; and Elizabeth, daughter of William Mores, late Serjeant of the hall to King Henry the VII. wyfes of the said Sir Richard, whyche decessed xx day of July, A. D. millimo CCCCXIII; on whose soules Jesu have mercye. Amen.”

In a tablet of white marble against the west wall:

“ Thomas Gomond, gent. 3 Dec. 1794, aged 81.”

Behind the altar, and opposite to the library, (formerly our Lady's Chapel) are the following: on a tablet of white marble, under an urn of the same:—Arms, *azure*, on a chevron, *argent*, three pheons, *gules*, in chief, a sun.—*Johnson*; impaling, *sable*, on a chevron, *or*, three broomslips, proper.—*Brome*.

“ Sarah, daughter of John Brome, of Withington, gent. first married to Robert De la Hay, of Walterstone, gent. and secondly to William Johnson, S. T. P. Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, died A. D. 1689.”

On another tablet of white marble:

“ Thomas Russel, S. T. P. Canon Residentiary of this Cathedral, died 9 Jan. 1785. Ann, his wife, died 18 Jan. 1801; she was third daughter of the Hon. Wm. Egerton, next brother to Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater, by Anna Maria, daughter of Admiral Sir George Saunders.”

On a small tablet of black marble:

“ Ann, wife of William Lowe, Minister of All Saints, in Hereford, died 24 April, 1648, aged 30.”

On a black marble enchased in white :

“ Hannah, first wife of William Lowe, 20 Aug. 1636. William and Hannah, their infant children, 20 Dec. 1635.”

On another tablet of white marble :

“ Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Taylor, of Weston Bagard, died 5 Dec. 1732, aged 68.”

On a similar tablet :

“ JOHN SCUDAMORE, esq. late of Kentchurch, in this county, died greatly regretted, July 1796, in the 69th year of his age. A gentleman in whose life and conduct were happily exemplified, elegance of manners, liberality of sentiment, and elevation of mind. By the free suffrages of generous and discerning citizens, he was repeatedly chosen to represent the city of Hereford in Parliament, and discharged the important duties of that situation during a series of thirty-four years, to the satisfaction of his constituents, and with honour to himself; uniformly supporting those measures which he considered best calculated to maintain the rights of Englishmen, and to promote the general interests of mankind. This humble stone is erected to preserve the memory of exalted worth, and to gratify the feelings of warm and respectful friendship.”

The late worthy Francis Campbell, esq. a physician of great eminence and success in Hereford during fifty years, and from his own liberality and judgment, well qualified to appreciate the merits of others, was the friend alluded to in the latter part of the inscription: he died Jan. 15, 1804, and was interred at Holmer, near this city.

On grave-stones are the following: *argent*, on a mount in base a lion passant regardant, proper, *Smith*; impaling, *argent*, an estoile of sixteen points.—*Delahay*.

“ Thomas Smith, gen: ob: 13 Dec. 1734. Elizabeth his wife, 6 March, 1741.”

“ William Felton, A. M. Custos of the Vicars Choral, died 6 Dec. 1769, leaving one daughter by Ann his wife, who was daughter of the Rev. Egerton Leigh, Archdeacon of Salop, and a Canon of this church.”

On a brass plate, inlaid in stone :

“ Rev. Charles Morgan, A. M. Canon of Hereford Cathedral, died 30 April, 1789, aged 63.”

The north-east aile contained, in an arch in the north wall, the effigies of Bishop Swinfield, in his robes, but it is now destroyed. On a tablet above him was represented the crucifixion, sculptured in stone;

but the cross and figures have been industriously chiseled down and defaced. This inscription remains :

“ Hic requiescit Ricardus dictus de Swinfend, Episc: Heref: &c.” He died A. D. 1316.

On another altar monument lies the mutilated effigies of Bishop Godwyn; the head and feet are gone, and no inscription remains.

Between the windows in this wall is a marble tablet in memory of

“ George Terry, esq. formerly High Sheriff and Receiver General of the land tax for this county.” He died 17 Dec. 1780, aged 49.

Against the west wall of this aisle is a monument, composed of marble and stone, having a canopy supported by two wreathed Corinthian pillars. Above are these arms: *argent*, three boars heads erected and erased, *sable*,—*Booth*; impaling, *azure*, a cross chequy, *or* and *gules*.—*Whitney*. It was in memory of Lucy wife of John Booth, esq. and daughter of Robert Whitney, of Whitney, esq. who died in April, 1673. Below are these lines:

“ The sicke, diseased, wearied, and opprest,
Fly to the grave for refuge and for rest:
Let then this sacred earth my body close,
And noe rude hands its quiet interpose;
Whilst I this tabernacle of clay forsake,
And to Elysium do my journey take.
But when the trumpet a retreat shall sound,
And pierce the caverns of this holy ground,
These scattered ashes shall to me repaire,
And, re-united, equal glory share.”

Against the east window is a noble monument of freestone, supported by three sphinxes, and having the effigies of Bishop Westfaling, reposing his head on his hand. Above are his arms, viz, *azure* a cross between four caltrops,* *or*,—*Westfaling*; impaling, *argent*, on a chevron engrailed

* A caltrop is a military instrument, having four points, and used to embarrass the cavalry of an enemy by scattering the ground over which they are to pass.

between three crosslets fitchee, *sable*, two lions combatant of the field.—*Barlow*. It is further adorned with the ancient and modern arms of the see, the arms of the deanery, and his own. On the architrave, in black letters, is inscribed :

“*Memoriæ Harbarti Westfalingi quond: Episc: Heref: sacrum.*” He died 1 March, 1601.

On grave-stones below are the following :

“John Booth, of Letton, esq. an old Royalist, and a zealous lover of the church of England, died 1 March, 1704.”

“Sir Standish Hartstrong, bart. died 27 Aug. 1701, aged 74.”

Arms: per chevron engrailed, *or* and *gules*, in chief three pellets, in base a hart tripping, *argent*, with the arms of Ulster,—*Hartstrong*; impaling, *sable*, a fesse between two daggers, the uppermost erect, *or*.—*Gwynne*. Crest, a demi-man, with a round cap on, holding a battle-ax.

“Lucy Graciana, daughter of Sharrington Davenport, esq. by Graciana his wife, daughter of Bampfield Rodd, esq. of the Rodd, in this county, died 21 May, 1739.”

“Thomas Jennings, of the Newhouse, in the parish of Clodock, gent. died 6 April, 1669. Sarah his daughter, 2 June, 1712.”

“Thomas Driver, gent. died 21 April, 1715. Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Matthew Romaine, D. D. died 10 Nov. 1707. Ann daughter of Thomas Romaine, 8 Sept. 1711.”

“Richard Hankins, esq. Alderman of Hereford, 11 Aug. 1730. Rachel his wife, 19 Oct. 1716. Mrs. Elizabeth Hankins, 15 Jan. 1783. Richard Hankins, esq. her brother, 6 Jan. 1788.”

“Joseph Payne, June 2, 1734.”

“Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Jennings, late of the Newhouse, in this county, 12 April, 1726, aged 86.”

“Magdalen, late wife of John Page, D. D. and Prebendary of this church, died 10 February, 1698.”

“Henry Williams, gent. 8 March, 1723.”

Diana Whishaw, wife of the Rev. Canon Henry Whishaw, died 17**

David Williams, M. D. 27 Nov. 1711. Constantia his wife, daughter of Henry Williams, esq. of Cabaiva, in Radnorshire, died Sept. 1694.”

The following inscription is in memory of a natural daughter of Colonel Booth, who was said to have broken her heart, on learning that she was illegitimately begotten :

"Hic jacet

Virtus, Pietas, fides, ingenium,
Virgo, Matronarum imitatrix optima,
Quæ ab infantiâ Dei cultrix assidua
Ad omnia paragenda videbatur-----
Ah ! at nimis immaturo erepta fato,
Non sine propinquorum luctu omnium
In spe tamen amplâ Resurrectionis lætæ,
Obiit 28 Martii, A. D. 1699. Ætat 25."

On other grave-stones :

"Mr. Philip Price, died 8 Nov. 1716."

"John Evans, Archdeacon of Llandaff, and Canon Residentiary of this church, died 23 March, 1748. Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Gilbert Herne, late Registrar of this diocese, died 24 Jan. 1727. Bartholemew, son of the above John Evans, and Catherine, his wife, died 16 May, 1738."

"Anna Sophia Rodd, widow of Robert Rodd, of Foxley, esq. died 11 March, 1691."

"Ann, relict of James Parry, Prebendary of this church, daughter of F. Godwyn, late Lord Bishop of Hereford, who was son of Thomas, late Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, by the only daughter of John, late Bishop of Exeter, after 49 years marriage and christian pilgrimage, deceased 16 Jan. 1674."

This so sacred honor'd dust,
From three mitres hallowed, must
Sleep secure in silent urne,
Till their glorious spirits returne.
Then shall primitive sanctity,
Regular zeal, great charity,
All those good deeds she hath done,
Dart rays that eclipse the sun,
And this earth's translated load
Live rewarded with its God."

The Library is situated at the east end of the church, and was anciently a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The windows are of the lancet form ; they are separated from each other by clusters of small pillars, receding in the manner of perspective, and supporting pointed arches, richly decorated with different patterns of foliage and single leaves, in open work of great elegance and lightness. The capitals of the pillars are similarly ornamented, and quatrefoils in circles are introduced over

the windows, and add to the pleasing effect of the whole. Many of the books are valuable, and in good preservation: they are thus arranged in fourteen classes:—South side; Class 1. Sancti Patres; 2. Sci: Patres, Concil: et Eccl: Hist: 3. Hist: Eccl: et Lexicogr: 4. Hist: Civil: et libri classic: 5. Libri scholast: et artium: 6. Libri Pontificorum; 7. Cod: MSS. 8. Cod: MSS.—North side; Class 1. S. Biblia: Concord: Lexic. 2. Comment: in S. Bibl: 3. Comment: in S. Bibl: 4. Libri Reformato: et Theolog: 5. Libri Jur: can: et civil: 6. Libri Antiq: et miscell:

On the south side a small chapel projects, which was built by Bishop Audley, about the year 1496; it was originally divided by a second floor, and a particular service was probably assigned for each. The roof, which is vaulted, and groined with stone, is divided by small ribs into various compartments, the ground of which is painted blue, and the ribs red, with gilt edges. The centre orb has a representation of the Virgin Mary, gilt, and surrounded with a glory of the same. On other orbs are the ancient and modern arms of the see, and also those of the deanery; others are decorated with foliage and various appropriate ornaments. A Gothic screen separates this chapel from the library, and is painted and gilded to correspond with the ceiling; nineteen saints and religious persons are represented on this screen, in a range above; and others form a series below; they are placed in compartments or niches, under Gothic canopies, and the whole is well wrought in stone, richly painted in various colours.

Under arches in the north wall of the library are two monuments, supposed to have been erected over Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and his countess. At the dexter corner of the first were his arms, viz. *azure*, a bend *argent*, between two cotizes and six lions rampant, *or*; and at the sinister corner, *ermine*, a bend lozengy, *gules*.—*Pye*. His effigies represents him in close armour; the hands are

clasped on the breast; and a dog lies at his feet. Over him is a canopy of stone, richly sculptured in the Gothic style. In the front of the canopy are two human figures sitting; the one has the hands clasped, as in devotion; the other holds a globe in the left hand, and a scroll in the right; it bears no inscription. The effigies of his lady, habited as a nun, lies under a plain arch in the same wall, on an altar studded alternately round the verge with roses and human faces; her hands are also clasped on the breast, and a dog lies at her feet; it has been painted in various colours, but has no arms nor inscription. In an arch in the south wall lies the effigies of Dean Berew: his hands are elevated, and a cap is on his head; several boars passant are placed on the front of the arch, in allusion to his name. The arms of the deanery are also given on it, but no inscription. In another arch in the same wall is the mutilated effigies, in stone, of a lady wearing a coronet: on her surcoat were painted the arms of England, but they are now much defaced. Within this arch are two basons, or cavities, originally used to contain holy water. On flat stones are the following: under canopies of inlaid brass the effigies of a man in armour and his lady, in the dress of the times, both of brass, with a plate of the same at their feet, and three escutcheons, which bore these arms: 1. barry of six dancette, *or* and *gules*.—*De la Marr*. 2. *De la Marr*, impaling, a fesse within a bordure engrailed. 3. *De la Marr*, quartering the same. The inscription is as follows:

“Hic jacet Ricus de la Marr, armiger, qui obiit primo die mensis Februarii, A. D. MCCCCXXXV. et Isabella, nuper uxor Ricardi De la Marr, qui obiit 13 die Februarii, A. D. MCCCCXXI: quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.”

Another stone has an inlaid cross, and within the top of it the portrait of a priest. This was in memory of Dean Harold, but a part only of the inscription remains:

-----“De Salme ----- Mercy ---- MCCCLXXXIII.

On another are the effigies of a man and his lady, composed of white marble, and inlaid in stone; it bears no arms nor inscription, and most of the female is gone. On another stone was the effigies of a man in armour and of similar workmanship, with four shields at the corners; these are all destroyed. On another, the figure of a priest in his robes, under a canopy, inlaid as above, but without arms or inscription. And on another, a smaller effigies of a priest, with a tablet underneath, all of brass, but the whole is gone. A loose plate of brass, removed from another part of the church (and once preserved in the city Tolsey) remains in the library, with this inscription over Richard Philips, who has already been noticed as a benefactor to the city, by giving lands to exonerate passengers from payment of toll at the several gates:

“ Good Christeyn people of your charitie
 That here abide in this transitorye lyfe,
 For the soules of Richard Philips praye ye,
 And also of Anne his dere beloved wyfe,
 Which here togeder continued without stryfe,
 In this worshipful citie called Hereford by name,
 He being seven tymes Mayer and ruler of the same.
 Further to declare of his port and fame,
 His pitie and compassion of them that were in woe,
 To do works of charitie his hands were nothing lame,
 Through him all people here may freely come and goe,
 Wythout payeing of custom, toll, or other moe:
 The which things to redeme he left both house and land
 For that intent perpetually to remain and stand.
 Anne also that godlye woman hath put to her hand,
 Approving her husbands acte and enlargyng the same;
 Whych benefite considered, all this contrey is bond
 Intirely to pray for them, or ellis it were to blame:
 Now Criste that suffered for us all, passion, payne, and shame,
 Grant them their reward in Hevyn among that glorious company,
 There to reigne in joye and blysse with them eternally. Amen.”

The passage on the north side of the choir has a chapel projecting into the burial ground, which was built by Bishop Stanbury. The ceiling is well vaulted and groined with stone, sculptured in the forms of niches, cinquefoils, and other decorations. The walls are also adorned with well-executed foliage in a similar style, and the whole has a rich and pleasing effect. The chapel is sixteen feet in length, eight in breadth, and eleven in height. A small altar probably stood under the east wall, as that part alone is unornamented, except near the roof. On the south side, on an altar monument, under a pointed arch, is the effigies of a bishop, with a mitre and pastoral staff; the north and west walls are decorated with shields, several of which contain some of the emblems of our Saviour's miracles or passion, the deaths of the apostles, and other Scriptural subjects; such as the cross the fleece, five loaves and two fishes, St. Peter's key, a knife, and round it the word "Bartholomeus," a lancet-lance, with a label inscribed "Thomas," a saw, with the name of Matthias, &c. &c. On other shields are these coats of arms:—

1. within a bordure two chevrons engrailed, between three mullets, 2 and 1: these are the arms of *Stanbury*, and are five times repeated.
2. Bendy of six; in chief three leopards faces reversed, each jessant a fleur de lis.
3. Five chevronels.—*Deanery*.
4. Three leopards faces, as above.—*See of Hereford*.
5. Three crowns, in fesse a roundle.—*Ethelbert*.

In a window of the cathedral, above this chapel, were formerly these coats: 1. *Deanery*; 2. *gules*, an eagle displayed, *argent*, being the arms of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, &c. who is stated in various authorities, to have been a benefactor to the church: 3. barry of six pieces, verry, *argent* and *gules*.—*Braos, Lord of Brecknock*.

In the passage on the outside of this chapel, is the effigies of Bishop Lozing, under a pointed arch in the wall, which bears this inscription:

"Dnus Robertus de Lotharingia Eps Heref: ob: A. D. 1095."

This inscription, by a mistake of the painter who renewed it, was placed on Bishop Raynelm's tomb, and Bishop Raynelm's on this;* but the error has since been corrected.

Opposite to the above is the effigies of Bishop Stanbury, on an altar monument of alabaster; he is habited in his episcopal robes, with a mitre on his head. The smaller effigies of eleven saints, &c. are placed on each side of the altar, and two at each end; several of these hold shields, on which are these coats: France and England; the ancient arms of the see; the modern ditto; the deanery; and his own. A brass plate in the wall has this inscription:

"Marmoris hac fossa tetra petra contegit ossa
Stanbury, pontificis carmeliteque Johannis,
Doctoralis erat sibi regnans fama per orbem,
Criminis, O Christe petimus quo tergere sordem,
Qui Bangorensem lustrò rexit bene sedem;
X bino, post I simul hanc decoravit et edem;
Hunc commisso grege lupum sibi quando fugavit
Mors cum dente cruento trux tunc bellua stravit,
Anno milleno C quater LX quoque bino
Quatuor his junctis in templi tempore festo.
Qui legis hec, ora pro presule mente benignâ,
Ut sint absque mora celi sibi gaudia dignâ."

Under an arch in the north wall is the effigies of Bishop Clive, with this inscription over it:

"Dnus Galfridus de Clyve, Eps Heref: ob: A. D. 1119."

In an arch adjoining is the effigies of Bishop Mapenor: over it is this inscription:

"Dnus Hugo de Mapenore Epus Herefordensis, ob: A. D. 1219."

Under a lofty arch opening into the great north-west aile or transept, the effigies of Bishop Aquablanc, mitred and in his episcopal robes,

* Willis's Hist. of Cath. &c.

rests on an altar, over which is a canopy of stone, supported by twelve light pillars on each side, forming six compartments in the lancet form, and terminating in trefoil arches at the top. Above are three quatrefoils, and still higher are as many trefoils, all in circles, under small pointed canopies, ornamented with crockets, &c. The whole is a beautiful specimen of the rich and light effect of Gothic or pointed architecture. It was formerly gilt and painted in a costly manner, but is now of a plain stone colour.

On flat stones are the following: 1. Part of an inscription, in brass, over Gilbert de Swinfend, Chancellor of this church, who died A. D. 1299; his portrait appears to have been engraven on the stone, but it is now very nearly obliterated. 2. The effigies of a priest standing on a cross, and having a shield for arms on each side: the whole were of brass, but are now gone. 3. A similar effigies remains, but the shields are lost; part of an inscription is now legible:

-----“us De la Barr, quondam canonicus hujus ecclie qui obiit 16. ----- A. D. MCCC octogesimo sexto, cujus anim: ppicietur Deus.”

4 and 5. Effigies of two religious, under canopies, with inscriptions round the verges—the whole were of brass, but are now gone:

Other flat stones are thus inscribed:

“William Jones, gent. died 7 Sept. 1790, aged 28. Isaiah Cove Jones, 27 Sept. 1793, aged 4. Sarah Ann Jones, 29 Sept. 1794, aged 6.”

The following is placed on a white marble tablet, within a variegated border, affixed to the south wall of this passage:

“ANN, wife of ABRAHAM RUDD, A. M.

Died 23 Aug. 1781, in the 28th year of her age.

To a form unaffectedly elegant, was joined

the more permanent possession of a soul

elevated by religion, and a mind enriched

by a familiar acquaintance with useful science.

Her exemplary manner of discharging

the relative duties of social life,

proclaimed the soundness of her judgment,
and the purity of her principles.

This humble tablet is not inscribed as a tribute to vanity,
or a sacrifice to custom,
but solely to record the virtues of an amiable character,
and to alleviate those pangs of separation
which they only can adequately conceive,
whom similarity of suffering may have taught
sympathy of sensation.

Arms: *azure*, a lion rampant, *or*, impaling, *argent*, three ravens, *sable*.

The great north aile, or transept, called St. Catherine's aile, and now used as a church for the parish of St. John Baptist, is connected with a smaller and lower aile, on the east, by two arches on small clustered columns, having plain capitals on the side pillars, and a kind of volute on those in the centre. These arches are decorated with ribbed mouldings, in various patterns: that in the middle consists of a series of small quatrefoils, in open work, which have a very light and handsome appearance; the outer moulding rests on human heads, as corbels. Above is a range of arcades, under trefoil arches of elegant workmanship; each arcade is divided into three open compartments by small columns, clustered and circular; the head of every arch is ornamented with three quatrefoils in circles; the mouldings correspond with those of the arches, having the middle ornamented as before, and those on the sides ribbed. Between the outer mouldings of the several arches, the wall is well sculptured, in a Mosaic pattern, representing four leaves expanded in each square: a cornice, similar to the ornamented moulding, extends horizontally over the whole, which comprises six arcades, and produces altogether the most agreeable effect.

The opposite, or west wall, is less decorated; but it contains a handsome arch, in the Saxon style, and originally used as a window. A double row of zig-zag embellishes the arch, which rests on plain cir-

cular columns, with square capitals. The base of this window projects, and is marked with the hatchet ornament.

The following sepulchral memorials remain in this and the smaller aisle adjoining:

West wall.—On a tablet of white marble, with a cornice, supported by two black pillars:

“Elena, Gulielmi Dobson, S. T. P. Coll. S. Trinitatis Oxon: nuper præsidis, filia, Ricardi Pile, civitat: Hereford: gen: uxor, fœmina, pia, prudens et benigna, animam Deo creatori reddidit 29 Julii, A. D. 1732, Æt. 47.”

These arms were originally annexed, but they are now gone: *azure*, three piles in point, *or*, on a canton, *gules*, a leopard's face of the second, *Pyle*; impaling, *argent*, a fesse nebule, *gules*, between six fleur de lis, *sable*.—*Dobson*. Crest; an arm couped at the elbow, erect, proper, grasping a javelin or pile.

On an oval tablet of black marble, chased in white, and with gilt edges; on the top two angels sleeping, and these arms; *argent*, two ravens, proper, in pale, beaked and legged *or*, *Bowdler*: impaling *argent*, on two bars, *sable*, three crosses patie fitchee, *or*,—*Fell*:

“Jana, uxor Gulielmi Bowdler, gen: filia Doctoris Fell, Ecc: Cath: Christi Oxon decani, &c. ob: 6 June, 1660”

On the next tablet; arms, *Bowdler*, as before, impaling, barry wavy of six, *argent* and *azure*, a lion rampant, *or*.—*Seaborne*:

“Mary, daughter of Richard Seaborne, esq. and wife of William Bowdler, gent. died 6 May, 1665.”

On a circular tablet of white marble, under an urn and this coat; *argent*, a chevron between three lions rampant, *azure*:

“Thomas Clarke, principal Registrar of this diocese, died March 26, 1780, aged 52. A good life hath but few days; but a good name endureth for ever.”

On white marble; arms, in a lozenge, *or*, on a chevron, *azure*, three eagles heads erased, *argent*, *Philips*; impaling, per pale, *gules* and *azure*, three eagles displayed, *argent*.—*Cooke*:

“ Maria Philips, filia Thomæ Cooke, S. T. B. et uxor Stephani Philips, S. T. P. hujus Ecclesiæ canonici, &c. ob: 5 Oct. A. D. 1715, Ætat 75.”

On a tablet of black marble, in a border of white stone, ornamented with gilding, and having on each side a female half-veiled and in a loose robe, holding a wreath of laurel; arms, *azure*, a chevron between three falcons heads erased, *or*, *Aubrey*; impaling, *or*, on a bend, *azure*, three Catherine wheels, *argent*.—*Rudhall*:

“ Jocosæ Aubrey, uxor Samuelis Aubrey militis, filiæ et co-hæredis Gulielmi Rudhall de Rudhall armigeri, obiit 12 Julii, A. D. 1638 :

Could dull words speak what buried here doth lie,

’Twould raise both envy and idolatry.

’Twas an exchequer throng’d with so much good,

The age that lost it never understood ;

Just Heaven, finding ’twas but envied here,

Left us the casket, fix’d the jewel there.”

On the same tablet is the following :

“ Juxta charissimæ sponsæ cineres depositum est corpus Samuelis Aubrey militis, filii Morgani Aubrey, Armig: qui ob: 19 Maii, A. D. 1645.

He who did never lodge within his breast

Dishonour, baseness, or selfe interest ;

The just man’s friend, the poor man’s treasury,

The oppress’d man’s patron in extremity,

Lies here.—Reader, if now thou grudge a tear,

Find some more worthy object—spend it there.”

On an oval tablet of white marble; arms, a chevron, *argent*, between three herons, *sable*, *Hearne*; impaling, *Aubrey*, as before; crest, a heron’s head couped, *sable* :

“ M. S. Gilberti Hearne, qui ob: 13 Aug. 1716, Æt. 50. Hoc sepulchrale marmor, Jocosæ, conjux mæstissima, posuit.”

On a tablet against the north wall, are three coats : 1. In a lozenge, *sable*, a chevron between three right-hand gauntlets, *or*, *Gunter*; impaling, *gules*, two bars, *or*; on a bend, *argent*, three talbots heads erased, *or*.—*Godden*. 2. *Gules*, a saltire *vaire*.—*Wellington*. 3. *Gunter*, as before :

" Mrs. Judith Gunter, daughter of John Godden, esq. alderman of the city of London, and wife of Robert Gunter, esq. of the Priory of Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire, died 19 Oct. 1720. Judith, their daughter, died 21 May, 1720. John, son of John Wellington, late of this city, gent. died 25 June, 1720. Mrs. Judith Gunter the elder, in testimony of their mutual friendship, appointed by will this monument to be erected."

On an altar monument in an arch of this wall, is the effigies of Bishop Thomas Charlton, who died A. D. 1343; it is habited in the pontifical robes, and was formerly painted and embellished with gilding, but has no inscription.

On a tablet of white marble; arms, in pale four coats; 1. *Gules*, three garbs, *argent*, banded, *sable*.—*Alderne*. 2. *Argent*, a chevron between three hawks heads erased, *azure*.—*Honeywood*. 3. Seven lozenges conjoined *vair*, on a canton, *or*, a mullet pierced, *sable*.—*Guise*. 4. *Vert*, a chevron, *or*, guttè de Poix between three ducal coronets of the second:

" Thomas Alderne, Armiger qui prætor et irenarcha, necnon hospitii divi Egidii custos apud Herefordiam fuit dignissimus; urbis istius antiquæ et invictæ fidelitate claræ, olim præsidium et decus, jam desiderium et dolor. Dubium est an legum peritior an pacis fuit studiosior, lance tam justâ ministravit jura; caritatè tam sedulâ elaboravit pacem. Tres duxit uxores, 1. Elizabetham filiam Edwardi Honeywood de Evington in com: Cantii, Baronetti; 2. Eleanoram filiam Johannis Guise de Abbots-court in Com: Gloucestræ, armigeri; 3. Mariam filiam ----- Austin armig: viduam Henrici Dryden de Londino generosi. Duos tantum filios ex consorte ultimâ superstites reliquit, Thomam et Edwardum. Obiit 3d Oct. A. D. 1717. Æt. 68."

Against the same wall, under a canopy lined with ermine, and supported by two angels, is a bust of a bishop in his pontificals, and in the attitude of preaching; his left hand rests on a handkerchief and prayer-book, which lay on a cushion, and his right hand is placed against his breast; on a tablet is this inscription:

" Aspicias effigiem Cleri, par nulla figura
Theophili genio, qui fuit orbis honos:
Doctior an melior fuit haud scio: Fama docebit,
Quod si fama negat, tu pia scripta lege:
Lux Landavensis, Menevensis et Herefordensis,

Haud sterili tumulo clauditur almus
 Præsulis officio functus qui triplicis olim
 Hic jacet: hic toto flumine flendus *ager*,
 Qualis odor variis distincti floribus *agri*,
 Non minor est grati noster odoris *ager*."

ANAGRAM.

He fail'd not any.

"The Sun, that light unto three churches gave,
 Is set. This FIELD is buried in a grave.

This sun shall rise, this Field renew his flowers,

This sweetness breathe for ages, not for hours.

Ob. 2 Junii, 1636."

On a small tablet :

"Andrew Sanders, of Sisam, in Northamptonshire, esq. died 10 Sept. 1643."

On another tablet, against the east wall:

"Mr. Philip Hunt, chyrurgeon, died 3 Feb. 1698. Martha, his wife, 25 Oct. 1694."

Near this wall is the tomb or shrine of Bishop Cantilupe, formerly visited by pilgrims and travellers from most parts of Europe, and contemplated with extraordinary reverence here: it is constructed of freestone, in the form of an altar, and formerly had on the top the effigies of the prelate inlaid in brass, with two tablets at the feet, and an inscription on a verge of the same metal; these are all lost or destroyed. Above is a low canopy of stone, supported by six trefoil arches on each side, and by two at the west end, that towards the east being attached to the wall; the arches rest on circular pillars, with square capitals. In corresponding niches round the altar below, are the effigies of fourteen persons in armour, and bearing shields. An engraving of this tomb is given by Mr. Gough, in his "Sepulchral Memorials," from which one has been executed, on a reduced scale, for this work.

The east wall has two busts in ovals; the one is in the habit of a doctor in divinity, having his right hand on his breast, and his left on a book; the other is his lady, supported by two whole length female

figures, in loose robes, holding chaplets over her head; her right hand is also on her breast, and her left on a human scull: these represent—

“ William Evans, D. D. and Prebendary of this church, who died 30 Sept. 1688; and Maria, his wife, who died 31 March, 1659.”

Under her bust are these lines:

“ All women shall be what she now is here:
But what she was, few women are, few were.”

The south wall has a tablet of black marble enchased in white, in memory of

“ Edward Gwynn, esq. son of John Gwynn, of Brecknockshire, esq. who died 23 June, 1690, aged 36.”

Against the pillar supporting the arch which forms a communication between the east and west part of this aisle, is a shield of white marble, having these arms and inscription: *sable*, on a chevron, *or*, between three cinquefoils, *ermine*, five guttée de sang,—ascribed to *Woodhouse*; and quarterly, 1 and 4. *sable*, a chevron, *argent*, between three spears heads, *or*,—*Jeffreys*:

“ Cave Woodhouse, Mercer, Alderman of this city, died 13 Dec. 1736, aged 67. He was youngest son of Francis Woodhouse, of Larport, in this county, gent. by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter to Edward Cave, of Larport aforesaid, gent. He left issue, by Ann, his wife, daughter of Lewis Jeffreys, of the county of Brecon, gent. four sons and two daughters; which Ann died 31 Jan. 1743, aged 63. Elizabeth, their daughter, died 6 Feb. 1773.”

Against the same pillar is another tablet of marble

“ In memory of Penelope Hallings, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Hallings, Rector of Evesbach, by Penelope, his wife, daughter of Francis Woodhouse, of Larport, gent. She died 18 January, 1757, aged 31.”

On a grave-stone in this aisle is the following inscription over Mr. John Philips, our provincial poet:

“ JOHANNES PHILIPS, ob: 15 Feb. A. D. 1708. Æt: 32:

Cujus

Ossa si requiras, hanc urnam inspice,
Si ingenium nescias ipsius opera consule,

Si tumulum desideras, templum adi Westmonasteriense,*
 Qualis, quantusque vir fuerit,
 Dicat elegans illa et præclara,
 Quæ Cenotaphium ibi decorat, inscriptio.
 Quam, interim, erga cognatos, pius et officiosus
 testetur hoc saxum
 A Mariâ Philips, matre ipsius pientissimâ
 Dilecti filii memoriæ non sine lachrymis dicatum."

On other grave-stones in this aisle are the following inscriptions:

" VINCENTIUS, STEPHANI PHILIPS, S. T. P.
 et Mariæ uxoris ejus, filius tertio genitus,
 eximii juvenis ingenii, et jucundissimæ consuetudinis:
 qui magnas naturæ dotes, primo in scholâ Winton: alumnus,
 deinde in Coll: Sanct: et individ: Trinitatis apud Oxon: commensalis,
 Summo studio excoluit,
 et quas (si status temporum tulisset) illustriores effecisset,
 Ob: 30 Julii, A. D. 1700, Æt: 28."

" Mr. Joseph Philips, fourth son of Rev. Mr. Stephen Philips, formerly canon of this church, died 14 March, 1708, aged 60."

" MS.

" BRIDSTOCHII HARFORD, hujus Civitatis M. D. celeberrimi,
 antiquâ et honestâ familiâ oriundi.---Siste et mirare,
 qui cultros Lachesi sæpius extorsit, et strenuum contra morbos
 bellum tam diu gessit: inter mortuos nunc ipse gessit
 magnus olim mortis antagonista:
 Primo illi et maximo magistri sui et medicorum omnium
 facile principis aphorismati
 Ο βίος βραχυς, η δε τεχνη μακρη
 contradixit ille et contra vixit,
 Vitam enim longam et artem brevem
 sibi et suis reddidit egrotis.
 Pauperum et divitum medicus,
 Horum sine petulantia, illorum sine præmio:
 Arti ejus et exemplo debet Herefordia
 quod tanto medico nunc possit carere,
 Recessit 23 Feb. 1695. Æt: 90."

* The monument referred to, is placed, together with a bust of Philips, between those of Chaucer and Drayton, in Westminster Abbey, and was erected by Lord Chancellor Harcourt.

" Mary, wife of Tamberlane Hords, gent. died 8 April 1737, aged 56. Tamberlane Hords, gent. died 9 Feb. 1745, aged 75."

" Jane, relict of Wm. Dobson, D. D. and daughter of Wm. Bowdler, esq. died 19 Sept. 1738."

" George Holland, gent. universally respected for his integrity and benevolence, died 18 Dec. 1791."

The following are on brass plates :

" William Bowdler, esq. died 29 March, 1686, aged 60."

Above are a male and female effigies.

" Dnus Johannes Prat, quondam Canon: huj: Ecc: ob: x die mensis Martii A. D. MCCCCXVI. cujus anime ppicietur Deus. Amen."

" Of your charitye praye for the soule of Mr. Richard Benson, late Canon Resident: of this cathedral chirche in Hereforde, whyche departed the xi daye of Februarie, Anno MCCCCLXVII. on whose soule Jesu have mercy."

Under an effigies habited as a priest :

" Hic jacet Magister Edmundus Riall quondam Canon: hujus eccl: qui obiit 7 die Aprilis, A. D. MCCCCXXVII. cujus anime ppicietur Deus. Amen."

On an ordinary stone, under the west wall, but without arms or inscription, was the effigies of a man in armour, cross-legged, having a shield on his left arm, and his right hand placed against his side; at his feet a dog. On another were these arms: a castle, impaling, three eagles displayed, with this inscription below :

" William Castell, of Reding, Berkshire, gent. died 14 July, 1698, aged 48 years."

On a small black marble :

" Meredith, son of Meredith Jones, of Brecknock, gent. died 2 Feb. 1711, aged 15."

Another black marble : on a chief, flames issuing from three roundles ; on an escutcheon of pretence, a chevron between three crosslets.

" Thomas Boycott, of Hinton-hall, in the county of Salop, esq. died 20 Feb. 1698."

On another black marble : *ermine*, a bend lozengy, *gules*,—*Pye* ; impaling, barry of six, *or* and *azure*, on a bend, *gules*, three cinquefoils, *argent*.—*Lingen* :

" John Pye, gent. seventh son and survivor of all Judge Pye's children, died 25 Feb. 1701, aged 82. Blanch, his wife, died 12 Jan. 1708, aged 91. Ann, daughter of Charles Pye, esq. died 5 April, 1753, aged 13 months.

On another small black marble :

“ Ann, daughter of Thomas Boycott, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, died 14 May, 1697. William, their son, died 18 Jan. 1698.”

On another black marble : *gules*, two bars, *or*, each charged with three mascles of the first, on a canton of the second, a leopard's head of the field.—*Geers* :

“ Margaret, daughter of Thomas Geers, serjeant at law, by Elizabeth, his wife, died 29 Sept. 1702, aged 16 years.”

Under the effigies, in brass, of a man in armour, was this inscription :

“ Of your charite pray for the soule of Richard Brumfield, under amner (almoner) to Kyng Henry 7, and Canon Residentiary of the cathedral chirche of Harford, whyche decessyd 27 Oct. A. D. MCCCCCVIII.”

On another stone this inscription was placed by a Dr. Kerry, over one of his sons :

“ His faith and sickness long together strave,
That Christ might have his soul, his corpse the grave.
Death ends the strife ; both conquerors appear,
Christ hath his soul ; his body lieth here.”

On a small black marble :

“ Bridstock Harford, esq. (only son of Bridstock Harford and Catherine his wife), died 8 June, 1713, aged 60.”

On another, adjoining the last :

“ Catherine, wife of Bridstock Harford, of this city, esq. and second sister of Sir Compton Read, of Shipton, in Oxfordshire, died 5 March, A. D. 1666.”

Near this was an handsome grave-stone of black marble, inscribed in memory of Robert Symonds, of Sugwas, and Jane his wife, which Robert was high sheriff of this county, A. D. 1701. The inscriptions were as follow :

“ Robert Symonds, gent. (son of Robert Symonds, gent. of this city, died 4 May, 1711. Jane, his wife, daughter of Thomas Willis, M. D. died 2 Feb. 1692.”

On another large black marble :

“ Griffith Reignolds, LL. B. died 15 Dec. 1696.”

On a stone near the last, were the figures of a male and female, in brass, and at their feet a tablet of the same; over their heads on scrolls of brass, were inscribed these words:

“Have Mercy.”

On another stone was the effigies of a man in armour standing on a lion, and having a shield on his arm. On another, under a canopy of brass, was the figure of a priest, having this inscription over his head:

“Depreca regem Celi pro me, Virgo, Katerina,
Adjuvare, queso, veni; et salvare festina.”

On another was also the portrait of a priest, in brass, without any inscription; and on another, of black marble, was the figure of a male, having formerly an inscription over his head; on his right side was this coat, on a shield of brass; barry of six, a chief gobonee, over all a bendlet.

Under the library is a vault, arched with stone, and consisting of a nave and two side ailes, fifty feet in length and thirty in breadth. This has been supposed the parochial church of St. John Baptist, but it seems more probable that it was originally designed for a place of interment: being repaired by Andrew Jones in the year 1497, it was appropriated to the service of a chapel, founded by him, as appears by the following inscription on an altar monument of alabaster, now remaining in the nave, and having the portraits of a male and female standing on a tun, with labels from their mouths thus inscribed:

From the man,—

“Butt and thy love then unto me is ever and aye to have; it is but a vepur.”

From the woman:

“Remember thy love may not indure;
That thou dost thyself, thou art the sowere.”

Round the verge is this inscription:

“Hic jacet Andreas Jones, quondam mercator hujus civitatis (et Elizabetha uxor ejus) qui hanc domum carnanam diu desolatam novo re-edificavit et reparavit erga festum

omnium sanctorum A. D. MCCCCXCVII. etiam ad tunc bene et laudabiliter ordinavit capellam ----- futuris temporibus in eadem celebrand: pro animabus benefactorum et omnium defunctorum fidelium; quorum animabus ppicietur Deus. Amen."

No other sepulchral memorial remains in this vault, which has acquired the name of *Golgotha*, being made, of late years, a place of deposit for any human bones disturbed in the alterations or repairs of the church.

Of the number of brasses which have been noticed in the review of the whole cathedral, and of a variety of others, of which no account can be given, it is to be regretted that a very large proportion is now missing: the indiscriminate zeal of the reformation destroyed no less than one hundred and sixty of these memorials,* and defaced several of the tombs; many are concealed by the pews in the north aisle, now used as the parochial church of St. John Baptist: and more were accidentally sold amongst the old materials, disposed of after the general repair in 1786; the last (which, in a considerable degree, might have supplied the want of appropriate decorations in the new part of the church) were fortunately rescued from the furnace by a friend of the arts, and are now placed in the collection of Richard Gough, esq. F. A. S.

The following are the dimensions of the cathedral:

	FEET.
From the west door to the choir	130
Length of the choir	96
From the choir to the library door	24
Length of the library	75
Extreme length of the whole church	325
Length of the great cross aisle	100
Breadth of each aisle	18

* Heref. Antiq. p. 137, &c.

	FEET.
Breadth of the nave - - - - -	38
Breadth of the nave and ailes - - - - -	74
Height of the body of the church - - - - -	91
Height from the area to the vaulting - - - - -	70
West end of the church in front - - - - -	80

The *Chapter-house* stood in a small area on the south side of the church, where some of the ruins still remain, and a correct representation of them is given by Mr. Grose, in his *Antiquities*. Its form was decagonal, and the architecture and decorations were costly and beautiful. The roof was of fine rib-work, and rested on stone arches, springing on the sides from corbels between the windows, and supported in the centre on a single column, of excellent workmanship, embossed with figures and various devices. From the make and symmetry of the whole building, and from the resemblance of its style to that of King's College Chapel, in Cambridge, it seemed to have been erected about the reign of Henry VI. although a grave-stone in the entrance was dated as early as Edward III. In the year 1652, it had suffered materially from the effects of the civil wars, and the lead which covered it had been applied to defend the roof of the tower in the castle: from that period it has been in a state of decay, and its ruin was accelerated by Bishop Bisse, who pulled down two of the windows, and applied them in repairing the episcopal palace.* The entrance was from the east side of the cloisters, leading from the church to the palace; it was fourteen feet in length and ten in breadth, and contained the grave-stone above-mentioned, and thus inscribed:

"Hic jacet dnus Thomas de Birynton, quondam sub-thesaurarius hujus ecclie qui obiit 12 die mens: Junii A. D. MCCCLXXV."†

* Stukeley's *Itin.* p. 71.

† Harl. MS.

The building itself was forty feet in diameter; the windows were pointed, and under each was a square, containing five niches, in every one of which was admirably painted a portrait as large as life. The entrance occupying one of the sides, the number of portraits was forty-five: the first square on the left hand exhibited—1. King Milfrid, crowned; 2. King Ethelbert, ditto; 3. Bishop Athelstan, one of the early founders of the cathedral, having the model of a church in his hand; 4. Wulwive, a great benefactress to the church; and 5. Godiva, another benefactress, and well known from liberating the town of Coventry from the heavy exactions to which it had been subject.* The second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth squares, contained portraits of our Saviour, of all the apostles, and of many of the primitive saints; most of these were embezzled and removed during the confusion of the civil wars. The seventh square had—1. St. George, habited as a knight, in antique armour; 2. Scus David: episcopus; 3. A nun, in a black dress; 4. a bishop, mitred: and, 5. a knight templar, in his coat of mail. Over these were three escutcheons, bearing quarterly, *or*, a maunch, *gules* and barry of ten pieces, *argent* and *azure*; over all seven martlets, *gules*, 2, 2, 2, 1. The eighth square had—1. a king, in his parliamentary robes, with an inscription under him, “Scus Edwardus:” 2. a nun, veiled, and in a black habit; 3. a king, crowned, resembling one of the later Norman kings; 4. a female, inscribed “Sca Wene-
“frida;” 5. a bishop, with his crozier and mitre, inscribed, “Sce
“Ceadda;” he presided over this see A. D. 850. Over each of these portraits was painted this coat, *gules*, three lions heads erased, *argent*. The ninth square contained a portrait of the Virgin Mary in each of the niches; four of them had infants in their arms, and under them

* The obits of Wulwive and Godiva were celebrated in the cathedral on the 18th id. of Jan.

were smaller portraits of religious persons, praying with extended hands; on the side of one of them was written, "Dnus Johes Prat."

Between the cathedral and palace stood the venerable pile which was attempted to be destroyed by Bishop Bisse, as recorded in the sketch already given of his life. It consisted of two chapels, the one above the other; the form, excepting a portico and choir, was an exact square; four pillars, in the middle, with arches every way, supported the roof; the portico was composed of a variety of arches, retiring inwards, and had a grandeur in imitation of Roman works; two pillars on each side consisted of single stones. The lower chapel, into which was a descent of a few steps under the ground, was dedicated to St. Catherine; the upper was dedicated to St. Magdalen, and had several pillars against the wall made of single stones, and an octagonal cupola on the four middle pillars. The walls were much painted, and the arched roof was turned with great skill, and resembled the architecture which prevailed during the declension of the Roman empire.* An elevation of these chapels is given by Mr. Gough, in his edition of Camden's Britannia, but no vestige whatever remains of the original.

The Bishop's Cloisters form the communication between the church and the palace, through a door opening into the south aisle; they inclose an area of one hundred feet square, which is termed our Lady's Arbour, and appropriated to the purposes of sepulture. The cloisters are fifteen feet in breadth, and towards the area have light and handsome windows, variously ramified, and under obtuse arches. Sepulchral memorials are placed in the cloisters over the following persons:

"James Upton, of Feversham, in Kent, and a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge: he died 22 Aug. 1684."

"Richard Phillpotts, esq. Mayor of Hereford: he died 24 May, 1675, aged 92."

* Stukeley's Itin.

"Edward King, esq.; he died 8 Dec. 1684, aged 83."

"Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Matthews, minister of Bucknell, in Shropshire; she died 19 May, 1708, aged 69."

"Henry, eldest son of Thomas Matthews, esq.; he died 19 May, 1696, aged 38."

"Herbert, son of Mr. John Croft, of Burton, secretary and kinsman of Herbert, late Bishop of Hereford: he died in Jan. 1705, aged 53. Ann, his daughter; she died 13 May, 1690."

"Susannah, daughter of Francis Woodhouse, gent. of Larport, in the parish of Mor-diford: she died 31 May, 1712, aged 31."

"William Russell, gent. late master of the canons bakehouse, died 20 Jan. 1776, aged 53."

"William Holmes, alderman of this city, died in July, 1763. William, his son, who was also an alderman of Hereford, died July 7, 1793, aged 81. Mary, his wife, died 17 June, 1792, aged 75. Thomas, their son, died in August, 1775, aged 20."

"Thomas Wathen, died 15 Nov. 1779, aged 54. Dorothy Wathen, died 15 July, 1801, aged 86."

"Letitia, wife of Joseph Griffiths, of Dinthill, in Shropshire, and only daughter of Richard and Mary Moore, of Hereford, died 27 March, 1750, aged 23."

"Sarah, daughter of Thomas Johnson, of Liverpool, died 6 August, 1777, aged 18."

"John Fisher, verger of this church, died 28 March, 1686, aged 33."

"William Brewster, M. D. died A. D. 1715."

"Mary, relict of Edward Hook, of Datchet, in Bucks, died 26 May, 1765, aged 76. George, her son, 28 March, 1773, aged 51."

"Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Ellys, of Hereford, surgeon, died 27 Aug. 1722. Mr. John Ellys was lost at sea."

"Mrs. Margaret Fisher, died 16 June, 1721. Abraham, her son, 22 Nov. 1721, aged 46."

"John Rodd, A. M. prebendary of this church, vicar of St. Peters, and rector of St. Owen's, in Hereford, and master of the grammar school during thirty-five years, died 10 Nov. 1746, aged 78."

"Olivia Bornford, 1758. Catherine, her sister, and wife of Cavendish Tyrell Mainwaring, esq. died in March, 1772, aged 72. C. T. Mainwaring, esq. died 24 Aug. 1775, aged 72. Harriet Mainwaring, daughter of Thomas Bornford Mainwaring, a captain in the navy, and grand daughter of the above Charles Mainwaring, died 21 Aug. 1797."

"Mary, wife of the Rev. R. D. Squire, prebendary of this church, and master of the grammar school, died 2 April, 1802, aged 48."

"In memory of James Morgan, son of Sir Thomas Morgan, bart. ----- and of Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, his wife, daughter of Wm. Matthews, late of the Postles, in this county, esq.; a woman of strict virtue and eminent example; her whole life and conversation being guided by the most strict rules of prudence and charity. In her religious deportment she was pious and regular, constant and devout in every duty; to the neces-

situous, liberal without ostentation; affable, courteous, and of distinguished hospitality to all. Thus, full of good works, as well as days, she departed this life 14 Jan. 1739, aged 79."

On a tomb in the area is an inscription in memory of

"Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Seward, and wife of Peter Stenhouse, clerk; she died 21 Feb. 1697, aged 24."

Another tomb is thus inscribed:

"Mr. John Clerk, M. A. and prebendary of this church, died 9 Dec. 1712, aged 70."

In the reign of Edward VI. the west side of the cloisters was destroyed, and a room, for the purposes of the grammar school, was erected on the site. This building being much decayed about the year 1760, it was taken down, and a larger was erected on the spot by a general subscription, under an engagement, that in addition to the uses of a school, it should be applied to the triennial meetings of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, and to other public occasions: from this application it is termed the Music Room; the dimensions are eighty feet in length, forty in breadth and forty in height; towards the west, where it is connected with the cathedral, it is injudiciously built with brick, but the east side, which faces the cloisters, is constructed of stone, and has three handsome windows, under pointed arches.

Another cloister, one hundred feet in length from north to south, communicates with the cathedral by a door opening into the south aisle, and leading into the college of the vicars choral. Between the windows of this cloister are niches in stone, under wrought Gothic canopies of the same; the roof is composed of brown oak, and the beams which support it are variously carved with representations of monsters, beasts, human heads, shields, and foliage: sepulchral memorials are also placed over the following persons:

"Mr. Henry Hall, organist; he died 30 March." -----

He was a person of great humour, and wrote an opera on *the Marriage of the Doge of Venice with the Adriatic Sea*.

"William Hayfold, vicar choral; he died 10 June, 1632."

" William Allen, A. M. custos of this College, and rector of Ullingswick, died 15 Nov. 1691.

" Quæris quis cubat hic? cubat hic Gulielmus Adamus,

Olim dulcisoni clarus in arte chori:

Quem pietas sanctum monstravit; pulpita doctum;

Dixerunt cives, hic jacet urbis amor.

Vir tam divinus, præco tam dignus honore,

Post mortem merito perpetuatus erit.

Ob: 8 Mar: 1616."

On other tablets:

" James Read, A. M. custos of the College, died 3 Jan. 1687, aged 68."

" ----- Taylor, vicar choral, died in Feb. 1625."

" Edward Broade, a vicar choral, and also vicar of Wellington, died 15 May, 1704."

" Henry Manfield, a vicar choral, and rector of Soler's-hope, died in March, 1664."

" Robert Griffiths, a vicar choral, and vicar of Yarkhill, died 14 Feb. A. D. 1685, aged 41."

" William Nicholls, A. M. and a vicar choral, 31 May, 1635."

" John Philips, M. A. custos of the college, 4 March, 1652."

" William Peyton, A. M. rector of Bacton, and a vicar choral, 13 Dec. 1679."

" Abraham Seward, a mayor of Hereford, 3 Aug. 1698."

" John Finch, a vicar choral, and minister of St. Nicholas, in Hereford, died in Dec. 1705."

" Richard Cox, custos, 9 March, 1694."

" Humphrey Fisher, a vicar choral, 17 Jan. 1700."

" Thomas Payne, A. M. and custos, died 20 June, 1744, aged 53."

" William Baylis, A. B. a vicar choral, 30 Dec. 1774, aged 40."

" Henry Taswell, A. B. a vicar choral, and vicar of Marden, 26 Feb. 1796, aged 57."

" Occubuit Maii 18, A. D. 1634. Ætat. 34.

Tu mihi Penelope, fueram tibi fidus Ulysses,

Nec vicit nostram fabula prisca fidem,

Tu quamvis penso ducendo docta, misella

Non poteras vitæ ducere fila tuæ.

Gul: Allen, uxori suæ p.p."

A square portico forms the entrance into the college from the church-yard, and has a descent of three steps under a pointed arch. The roof is groined with stone, and ornamented with four cinquefoils in the centre, and other rib-work, disposed in various forms. An image of St. John Baptist formerly stood near the door, which renders it pro-

bable that it was dedicated to him, as the tutelary saint. The college is built of stone, and forms a quadrangle, the sides of which are nearly one hundred feet each; in its construction and appearance it resembles some of the halls in the two universities. It was probably built in the reign of Edward IV. when a license was obtained for removing the dwelling-house of the vicars choral to a situation nearer to the cathedral.* It contains apartments for the individual members, and a spacious hall for the use of the whole body, a small chapel, in which a sermon was formerly delivered every month, and over it a library, which was used also as a repository for their deeds and other papers. The windows of the library had the remains of painted glass in imperfect portraits and inscriptions; in the upper light on the left hand, was the figure of the Virgin Mary, with an infant in her arms, and with the letters M. A. and R. frequently repeated. Below was a person kneeling before a desk, and holding a book. A variety of flowers adorned the other parts, and at the bottom was this inscription:

“Orate pro aia Johis Kinge,---London:”

In the second window were flowers only: the third was thus inscribed:

“Orate pro aia Johis Kinge mercatoris London: qui hanc fenestram vitriari fecit.”

The two next lights were similarly ornamented. The first window on the right, had several Catherine wheels; the second an apostle, with a glory round his head, and several Catherine wheels and flowers in other parts; below was this mutilated inscription:

“----- servientis ad legem et Jane ux: vitriari fecerunt.”

This was repeated in the other two windows, with flowers as before. A list of contributors to this building is given on vellum, and contains, amongst others, the following names:

* Pat. Edw. IV. p. 2. m. 30. in Turr: Lond:

“ Sir Samuel Aubrey, knt. ; John Hoskyns, serjeant at law ; Herbert Westfaling, of Little Mansel, esq. ; Fulk Walwyn, of Marcle, esq. ; the Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Scudamore : “ he was an honourable friend to this place, and amongst other testimonies of his love he gave to this college seven pounds, with which sum was bought Ortelii Geographia.” The right worshipful Fitz-William Coningsbie, of Hampton Court, esq. ; “ he was sometime commensal in this college ; whilst he was a scholar in the free school, amongst other expressions of his love, he gave unto the library the frontispiece, with the half desks on either side, and their appurtenances, A. D. 1633.” Cecilia Coningsbie, eldest daughter to R. H. Henry Lord Bergavenie, and wife to F. Coningsbie, esq. ; James Barrow, of Bristol, merchant ; “ he gave the ship hanging in this library, now in the hall.” Richard Reed, of New-court, esq. formerly a commensal in the college ; and Robert Scudamore, of Stoke-Edyth, A. M. fellow of Brazenose college, and commensal here.”

From these names it appears that the library was fitted up immediately before the civil wars between Charles I. and the parliament ; during their continuance it probably suffered much, and at present it remains, with the chapel, in a state of dilapidation.

The church-yard, (including the site on which the cathedral was erected,) was given by Ralph de Lemesi to the church of St. Mary, at Hereford, and this donation (with others) was confirmed by a charter of Henry I.* This was long the burial place for all the parishes in the city, and for many of the adjacent parishes in the county. Sepulture in other places was much discouraged, in order that the members of the cathedral might receive the oblations and fees given on those occasions, and that chantries of value might be founded in their church. At length great inconveniences arose from the number of bodies interred here, and in the year 1791, each of the parishes of the city provided a distinct place for interments, and they were formally consecrated by the bishop for that purpose. Amidst a variety of inscriptions on grave-stones in the church-yard, the following is the most remarkable ; it was written by the late T. P. Symonds, of Pengethley, esq.

* Dugd. Monasticon.

in memory of Benjamin Thomas, who devoted much of his time to festivity, and was a frequent visitor at the Swan Inn, now the Hotel, in Hereford :

“ Oft at the Swan has Ben kill'd time,
 'Midst sons of mirth, a venial crime ;
 But strange ! Old Time revives !---what then ?
 Time in revenge has now kill'd Ben.”

On the north side of the church-yard are two houses, built by Bishop Bisse, for the residence of some of the members of the church. On the east side are the deanery and the grammar school : the latter was founded under the auspices of Bishop Gilbert, December 26, 1384,* for the purpose of affording gratuitous instruction to the sons of poor citizens. It was afterwards ordered, by an injunction of Edward VI. that—“ In every cathedral church where no *free* grammar school is
 “ founded already within the close, nor hath any such near unto it ad-
 “ joining, founded already by any person, the king's majesty willeth that
 “ of the common lands and revenues of that church shall be ordained,
 “ kept, and maintained, perpetually, a *free grammar school* ; the master
 “ to have yearly twenty marks, and his house rent-free, and the usher
 “ yearly six pounds and fourteen shillings, and his chambers free.”†
 The statutes given to the church by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1583, increased these stipends to £.20 for the head master, and £.10 for the under-master, and allowed the members of the church to reimburse themselves, by applying to their own uses the money usually distributed to the poor on the feast days of St. Bartholomew, St. Lawrence, and St. Thomas ; and also to retain St. Milburg's bread, (commonly called *Simnells*,) the missal pence, and the money before applied to the purchase of wine on certain occasions. The endowment of the school

* Gilbert's Reg.

† MS. Statutes of Cath. Church of Hereford.

was further augmented by a house and garden for the master, under the statutes as revised and confirmed by Charles I. in the twelfth year of his reign; on this site a new house has since been erected, and in the year 1779, a large room was added by a voluntary subscription, in order that it might be applied to the purposes of a school, whenever the music-room should be required for public purposes. The appointments of master and under-master, and all other authority, are vested in the dean and chapter, by whom the following regulations were made for its government in the year 1665 :

“ Whereas certain disputes and questions have arisen, touching the government of the grammar schole, in the citty of Hereford, which is in the disposition, survey, governance, and protection of the deane and chapter of the cathedrall church of Hereford; the said deane and chapter (upon heareing thereof) hath thought fitt to sett down and ordeyne these following rules and orders in the premisses, viz.

“ 1. In regard of the smallness of the annuall salary and stypends belonging to the schole (being 20*l.* to the master, and 10*l.* to the usher thereof, annually paid out of the revenues of the said deane and chapter) the scholemaster may demand and require what he thinks fitt, not exceeding five shillings for entrance, and twenty shillings per annum, to be quarterly paid for the sons of all free cyttizens of the said citty, saveing only such as are poore and unable soe to doe, who are to pay only five shillings for entrance, and to be left to their owne will for the rest. And if any dispute shall arise touching the admission of the children of any such poore cyttizens, the same is to be ordered, settled, and regulated by the said deane, and in his absence by the canon residentiary of the said church, holding his residence for the tyme being, in whose determination the master aforesaid is to rest satisfied, without further dispute. And as for forreigners, the scholemaster is left to his own discretion for compounding with them for his salary.

“ 2. The fees of all entrances of schollers into the said schole shall be equally divided betwixt the master and usher thereof.

“ 3. The master of the said schole shall have a fourth part only of the salary of all such scholars as are or shall be under the tutorage of the usher, and alsoe of all such gratuyties as are given for the sonnes of poore free cyttizens as aforesaid, under the usher's patronage.

“ 4. The master shall at least once every month examine the progresse of the schollers under the tuition of the usher, and take care that the method of teaching throughout the whole schole be uniforme, and not various or different.

“ 5. If any difference shall happen betwixt the master and the usher, the partie grieved shall appeale to the deane, and in his absence to the canon in residence for the tyme being, who will heare and settle the same, and in whose determination both parties are to acquiesce.

" 6. For the better encouragement of the said master and usher, and the advancement of the schole, it is agreed on, resolved, and declared, by the said deane and chapter, that noe Latine grammer schole shall be kept within the said cytty, other than the schole aforesaid.

" And, lastly, the said scholemaster and usher are required and admonished to be diligent and carefull in their duty in the premises, and to have a special regard, as well to the sober and civil demeanour of their schollers, as to their good lyturate, and especially to keepe them from that most wicked vice of swearing (*the epidemicall synne of this cytty*), and alsoe to take care that those of the poorer sort be not sordidly or uncleanly habited or kept, to the offence of others of better quality, and to the scandall of the schoole."

Since the date of these regulations no advance has taken place in the salaries of the masters, and in consequence, the benefits are lost to the families of poor freemen, who were intended to have been the principal objects of the foundation. The school, in turn with those of Manchester and Marlborough, presents to fifteen scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge, and to fifteen in Brazenose College, Oxford, on the foundation of the Duchess of Somerset.

PAROCHIAL CHURCHES.

All Saints was anciently a rectory in the gift of the crown, with the churches or chapels of St. Martin and Bullingham annexed. In the year 1249, it was given by Henry III. to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Anthony, in Vienna, and the donation was confirmed by Edward I. on the 15th of Nov. 1296. The confirmation expressly stated that the revenues should be appropriated to the uses of the master and brethren, and that they in return should appoint a proper person to perform the service of the church, with an adequate salary. In the year 1275, John de Ledbury, priest and vicar here, complained to Bishop Cantilupe, that he having canonically obtained the said vicarage, with the chapels of St. Martin beyond Wye, and St. Peter, of Bullinghope, to the said vicarage annexed, and having had peaceable possession

* Bishop Swinfield's Reg.

during some time, was forcibly and unjustly deprived of the same by Emeric, Chancellor of Hereford, who had been deputed by John de Aquablanca, styling himself Dean of Hereford, and who had appointed John de Markcleye, priest, to the said vicarage.* The bishop in consequence directed the parties to appear before his official, in order that justice might be rendered, and obedience constrained by ecclesiastical censure. This was dated from Prestbury, Jan. 11, 1275, but the result is not known, as the leaf which contained it (page 71) has been cut out of the bishop's register. It appears, however, that the arrangement above-mentioned prevailed during several centuries, and Bishop Orleton consecrated the altar in due form on the 11th of April, 1375: at length being seized by the crown, as part of the possessions of an alien priory, or being included in the general suppression of religious houses by Henry VIII. a portion of the great tithes of All Saints was granted to the vicar, and the remainder to the dean and chapter of Hereford; the patronage of All Saints, and the great tithes of St. Martin were granted to the dean and canons of Windsor, who still retain them. In the valuation made by Edward I. A. D. 1292, for the purpose of granting a tenth of the ecclesiastical revenues as a subsidy for the Holy Land, the church of St. Martin, with the *chapel* of All Saints, was estimated at twenty marks per annum, and the vicarage at 100 shillings.† The *Liber Regis* states St. Martin's to be a *vicarage*, with the *curacy* of All Saints annexed, and estimates their joint value at £.19 1s. 7d. per annum. The total emoluments of the vicar amount at present to nearly £.150 per annum.

The church dedicated to *All Saints* faces Broad-street on the north, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two ailes, an embattled tower with

* Cantilupe's Register.

† Bibl. Cotton, Tiberius. C. x. fol. 76.

eight bells and a lofty steeple. The general architecture is plain and uninteresting, with the exception of a porch on the south, which is distinguished by sculptural decoration, and has an entrance under an open cinquefoil arch, handsomely executed in the pointed stile, with battlements above. In the approach to the altar, from the body of the church, five stalls remain on each side, under light and elegant canopies, ornamented with fret-work and foliage: under the seats are various and grotesque figures, resembling those in the cathedral. These stalls were probably used by some of the members of St. Anthony's hospital, who formed themselves into a small society here to superintend their property; for the master of the hospital of St. Anthony at Hereford had the king's letter of protection as early as 22 Edward I.* To them also may, probably, be ascribed several subterraneous passages and apartments, which still remain, well groined with stone, under the west end of the church, and under the house and street nearest to it in the same direction. The chancel was wainscoted with brown oak, by a subscription, in the year 1735, and the ceiling is composed of the same material. A large stone in the south aisle has three crosses engraved at each end, which possibly mark the interment of a priest who officiated in one of the four chantries, anciently founded in this church. Of these one was dedicated to the Holy Rood and St. James, and was established in the year 1391, by Richard, then vicar of All Saints, Richard Aylsham, John Prophete, John Glynne, Thomas Hoppeleye, and Roger Barbour, for whose souls, together with those of their predecessors, successors, and all the faithful, a priest was to offer daily prayers. The endowment comprized two messuages, held in chief of the bishop, and situated in the city of Hereford. They were sold by Protector Somerset

* Prynn, vol. iii. p. 590.

3 Edward VI. to John Harford, being then valued at one hundred and ten shillings and eleven pence per annum: Walter Cowper was last incumbent, and received a pension of £.4 18s. 11d. on its suppression. A second chantry was founded, 13 Richard II. in honour of the Virgin Mary: this was also endowed with two messuages, and was anciently valued at £.7 2s. 1½d. per annum; at the suppression it was sold to — Reeve and — Cotton: Henry Tanner was last incumbent, and received a pension of £.5. A third chantry was dedicated to St. Anne, and was estimated at £.4 16s. 1d. per annum; John Jackson was last incumbent, and received a pension of £4. 9s. 9d. A fourth chantry was founded here in honour of the Holy Trinity: the original endowment was very inconsiderable, but in the year 1456, John Fuster added to it, by will, four tenements in Hereford, and a shop under the wall of this church: the value of this is stated in the *Liber Regis* to have been £.2 13s. 4d. per annum. Besides these chantries, the obits of several persons were celebrated here, and considerably augmented the salaries of the officiating priests: of these were the obits founded by William Chapman and John Orleton, by — Muntgrave, by James Arch and Robert Grendon, Richard Jackson and Walter Nugent.

The charitable donations to this parish have been very liberal, as will appear from the following list, extracted from tablets in the church:

- A. D.
- 1523. George Honor, alias Spicer, gave 20d. per annum to the poor of All Saints, out of the rent of a house in Grope Lane, and 20d. from another house in the Above-Eigne suburb.
 - 1526. Mr. James Wilcox gave 20s. per annum out of the rents of a house in the North-gate.
 - 1614. Mr. Thomas Berrington gave 6s. 8d. to the poor of Lazarus' Hospital.
 - 1623. Mrs. Elizabeth Russell gave 2l. 12s. per annum to purchase bread for distribution every Sunday.

A. D.

1634. Mr. Francis Pember gave a silver cup and chalice for the altar, and a cloth and cushion of purple velvet for the pulpit.
- N. B. The chalice is thus inscribed, "*The gift of Francis Pember, esq. 1634:*" a smaller bears date 1571; and a larger has this inscription: "*Ecclesiae omnium Sanctorum in civitate Herefordiæ, humillimè dicant dedicantque benefactores, 1732.*" The velvet cloth and cushion remain in very good preservation.
1641. Mr. Richard Weaver gave the rents of four tenements in Bewell-street, to be distributed in bread to twelve poor persons weekly, at the rate of one pennyworth to each, and 6*d.* per quarter to the poor women in Weaver's Hospital.
1654. Mr. William Price gave 100*l.* in trust to the mayor, for the benefit of the poor in Sickman's (or Lazarus') Hospital.
1664. William Evans, D. D. gave the rent of a house in St. Nicholas parish, towards clothing poor children.
1667. Mr. Hugh Stringham gave 5*s.* yearly, out of two houses in St. Nicholas parish, to purchase bread and wine for two sacraments in Lazarus' Hospital.
1670. Mr. James Ely gave 20*s.* per ann. to Weaver's Hospital.
1682. Mrs. Mary Symonds gave the interest of 10*l.* to the same.
1683. Mr. Giles Philips gave 10*l.* per annum to procure seven loaves, value 6*d.* each, for seven poor men every Sunday; the surplus to be divided quarterly amongst them.
1683. Mr. Roger Boulcott gave 50*s.* yearly to Weaver's Hospital, issuing from the *Scalding-house* in St. Peter's parish.
1683. Mrs. Anne Martin, spinster, gave 10*l.* per annum, part to be distributed in bread every Sunday, to seven poor women, and the residue to be divided quarterly amongst them.
1683. Thomas Traherne, B. D. gave five tenements in Widemarsh suburb, for the residence of as many poor persons.
1694. Sir William Gregory gave a garden in Bowsey Lane to Lazarus' Hospital.
1694. Mr. Alderman Paynard gave two houses in the Above-Eigne suburb towards apprenticing poor children.
1696. Mr. Peter Jones gave to the poor of Weaver's Hospital five woollen gowns, value 10*s.* each, from the rents of two other houses in the Above-Eigne suburb.
1698. Robert Jones, of Cheltenham, clerk, gave 10*s.* per annum to the master of the free school, in Hereford, for teaching one poor boy, and 10*s.* yearly to purchase books for the same.
1705. Mr. Jonah Taylor gave gardens to the poor of Weaver's Hospital, and 1*s.* to each per annum on the 5th of November.
1706. Mr. Henry Wellington gave the interest of 50*l.* amongst poor housekeepers.
1708. Mr. Winston Benny gave to the poor the rents of three houses and a garden in the Above-Eigne suburb.

A. D.

1712. Mrs. Ann Barber gave the rent of a house in St. Peter's parish, to six poor widows of All Saints parish.
1721. Mr. Thomas Traunter, apothecary, gave the rent of a stable in Bewell-street, to be distributed in loaves on St. Thomas's day.
1723. Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt gave 40s. to ten poor widows.
1726. Mrs. Ann Price gave 10*l.* per annum, to be given two years to twenty poor widows, and every third year to bind out an apprentice.
1730. Thomas Frizer gave part of the rent of a garden to the charity school, and part to buy bread for the poor.
1731. Samuel Russell gave 20s. in bread to poor housekeepers.
1756. Mr. William Andrews gave the interest of 60*l.* to be distributed in bread and money at Michaelmas and Lady-day.
1764. Mrs. Mary Wentland gave the interest of 10*l.* to the poor.
1767. Mrs. Mary Thomas gave the interest of 200*l.* for the use of unmarried women, or widows, at the rate of 10s. each, on Candlemas-day.
1801. Edmund Cox, esq. an alderman of Hereford, bequeathed the interest of 200*l.* to be distributed yearly on the 25th of March, by the mayor and senior aldermen of the city, and the minister and churchwardens of this parish, to poor housekeepers, not receiving parochial assistance; reserving a preference in favour of all persons who had lived with the testator, or worked for him; the distribution to be at the rate of 10s. to each person. He also left the further sum of 60*l.* for the benefit of Weaver's Hospital, as already noticed.

The church dedicated to *St. Peter*, faces part of *St. Owen's-street*, from the north-west. It was originally founded soon after the Norman conquest, by Walter de Lacy, who attended the Conqueror on his expedition, and obtained from him various grants of manors and lands in this and other counties. After the completion of the church, the founder was accidentally killed by a fall from the battlements, and the date of the event is precisely ascertained: "A. D. 1085, obiit Walterus de Laci fundator sci Petri Hereford, 6 Kal. April: cujus corpus apud Glocestriam in capitulo honorificè sepelitur: tunc uxor ejus Ermelina dedit eidem ecclie pro redemptione anime viri sui villam quinque hidarum, tempore Serlonis Abbatis."*

* Mon. Ang.

In the year 1101, Hugh de Lacy, his son, gave this church with all its appurtenances to the monks of St. Peter, of Gloucester, who appointed a vicar with a stipend to perform the service, and appropriated the tithes to their own uses. At the suppression of religious houses by Henry VIII. the great tithes were added to the revenues of the see of Hereford; and the patronage of the vicarage was sold to John ap Rice, esq.: John Seaborne, gent. Grisell Burghill, widow, and John Fisher, gent. severally presented afterwards; and about the year 1690, it was purchased by Paul Foley, esq. of Stoke Edith, Speaker of the honourable House of Commons. This family enjoyed the patronage until 1795, when it was sold to the Rev. John Freeman, the present patron and vicar.

By the valuation taken A. D. 1292, the church of St. Peter appears to have been then worth only seven marks per annum, and the vicarage was estimated at the same sum. In the year 1666, with the consent of the patrons, and on the petition of the mayor, aldermen, and justices, stating the insufficiency of the revenues to maintain two priests, the rectory of St. Owen was annexed to the vicarage of St. Peter; the united value is estimated in the *Liber Regis* at £.19 1s. 7d. per annum.

In the year 1699, the patron bequeathed £.2000 to the vicar and his successors for ever; with which sum the Honourable Mr. Foley, auditor of the imprest, purchased under the provisions of the will, two estates, called Welsh Court, and Reading-end, in the parish of Marcle Magna, and then of the value of £.100 per annum. Soon afterwards the Lady of Sir Standish Hartstronge, bart. left a dwelling-house, late her residence, and nearly opposite the south door of the church, to the Hon. Mr. Justice Price, charged with an annual allowance to the vicar and his successors, for reading morning prayers every day; and Mr. Price, by will, relinquished his right in the premises, in favour of the successive

vicars.—Thus augmented and endowed, the preferment is now of the annual value of £.250.

The church, in its present state, consists of a nave and two side-aisles, a chancel, a tower with six bells, and a spire of unusual neatness.* A chantry was founded here in honour of St. John the Baptist; but the date and founder are not ascertained. The endowment was bought by J. Harford and — Farley, 7 Edward VI.

A second chantry was instituted in honour of the Virgin Mary, and was endowed, 7 Henry IV. with three messuages in Hereford. The total value was £.4 15s. per annum.

A third chantry was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was valued at £.7 7s. 9d. per annum. William Binford was chaplain 2 Henry V. and it was sold in the reign of Edward VI. David May was last incumbent and received a pension of £.6 per annum.

A fourth chantry had St. Mary Magdalen as its tutelary saint; but the foundation and value are not known. The obit of William Kenchester was also celebrated annually in this church. The east window of the north aile has still some remains of painted glass, in an imperfect state: the centre light contains the crucifixion, with the pious women standing near the cross; and above is part of a portrait, having the right hand raised, as if to command attention. From these subjects it is pro-

* A considerable part of the church was taken down and rebuilt, and the whole completely repaired in the year 1793, at the expence of the parishioners. About one-third of the spire was renewed on this occasion, and the simplicity and the effect of the apparatus used for the scaffolding entitle it to notice. The architect was Mr. Francis Goodman, of the parish of Mordiford: he provided a series of short ladders, marked number 1, 2, 3, &c. having an iron spike projecting from each end at the bottom, and two corresponding cavities at the top, on the principle of the male and female screw. No. 1, was first placed against the spire, and secured towards the upper end by a staple, at a proper distance from the wall: the lower ends of No. 2 were then inserted in the upper ends of No. 1, and the second ladder was secured as before. The same process was repeated until the series reached the top; and this alone, which was completed in about eighteen hours, served every purpose of a scaffold, in taking down and rebuilding nearly one-third part of the steeple.

bable that the service of the chantries in honour of St. Mary Magdalen and St. John, was performed in this aisle; and that the other portrait above mentioned, was that of St. John in the act of preaching. In the light towards the north are the words "*orate pro;*" and in others are flowers and ornaments of various colours. In the approach to the altar are seven stalls on each side, under light canopies of fret work, having the seats carved in the manner of those in the cathedral. It can hardly be doubted, that these were designed for the use of the brothers of the priory of St. Guthlac, long the patrons of the church. Under the bell-fry is a cavity for holy water, under a pointed arch.

The following benefactions are recorded on tablets against the south wall:

Mr. Herbert Rogers, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, left 3*l.* per annum to the poor of St. Owen's, issuing from the rent of a messuage near the market-house, in Hereford.

Mrs. Sarah Rogers (his widow) gave a large flagon and chalice, value 50*l.* for the use of the altar. N. B. These are of silver, gilt, and in excellent preservation, having the name and intentions of the donor inscribed on them.

Mr. Edmund Aston gave 50*l.* the interest to be distributed in bread to the poor.

Ann Phillipps, relict of John Phillipps, of Huntingdon, gent. gave 10*l.* the interest to be distributed in six-penny loaves, to twenty poor widows on Easter eve.

John Wellington, jun. gent. bequeathed 10*l.* by will, dated June 11, 1720; the interest to be distributed to the poor at Christmas.

Judith, relict of Robert Gunter, esq. by will, dated 29 Aug. 1720, left 20*l.* the interest to be distributed on Good Friday to eight poor housekeepers of St. Owen's parish.

Thomas Smith, gent. left one guinea for a sermon on Good Friday; also 16*s.* yearly to the poor of St. Peters, and 24*s.* yearly to the twelve poor women of Trinity Hospital, to be paid after the decease of his widow.

Mr. Thomas Symonds gave 3*l.* per annum, to be distributed amongst twenty poor housekeepers on St. Thomas's day.

Mr. William Leinthall gave 40*s.* per annum, to be distributed at Easter.

Mr. Rowland Andrews and Ann his widow gave 60*l.* the interest to be distributed weekly in bread. N. B. This sum was applied towards repairing the church, A. D. 1793, and the interest is paid and applied by the parish, according to the donor's intention.

Mrs. Joan Phillips gave 6*s.* yearly, to be distributed in bread on Good Friday.

Ann Preece gave 10*s.* for the same purpose at Christmas, and 10*s.* at Whitsuntide.

Bridstock Harford, esq. gave a large chalice and cover for the use of the altar. N. B. These are of silver, and inscribed with the donor's name and the date, 1713.

Mr. James Wellington bequeathed 200*l.* to purchase lands, the rent to be distributed to six poor housekeepers. N. B. This legacy lapsing under the Mortmain Act to the executors, it was generously restored by them, and applied to the purposes intended by the donor. Three old houses in front of the church were purchased and taken down, and the site was let at 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum: the materials of the houses sold for 35*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* --- 15*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.* were expended in erecting a shed on the ground; the remainder was deposited with the churchwardens, who account for the interest and application of it.

Mr. William Andrews bequeathed 200*l.* in the year 1767, and Mrs. Mary Wenland 10*l.* in 1769, the interest to be distributed in bread. N. B. These sums were also applied towards repairing the church, A. D. 1793, and the interest is paid and applied by the parish, according to the donor's intentions.

The benefactions to the vicarage by Mr. Paul Foley, Lady Hartstronge, and Judge Price, have already been noticed.

No sepulchral memorials have been placed in the church; but a new burial ground was consecrated for the use of the parish in the year 1791.

The church dedicated to *St. Nicholas* fronts Bridge-street from the north, and, being unnoticed in the ecclesiastical survey taken in the year 1292, was perhaps founded at a subsequent period. It is a rectory in the presentation of the crown, and is estimated in the *Liber Regis* at the clear yearly value of £.14 12*s.* 9*d.* The tithes are divided amongst the following members of the cathedral church, and the rector of the parish, in these proportions: the rector has twenty-one shares; the bishop six; the dean six; the precentor six; the treasurer four; and the chapter five. The present emoluments of the rector amount to £.120 per annum. The church consists of a nave, a side aisle towards the north, a chancel, and tower with six bells. Two chantries were founded in it in honour of the Virgin Mary; the one was endowed with lands of the clear yearly value of £.5 14*s.* 2*d.* and the other with £.3 17*s.* 2½*d.* per annum. An obit was also

founded, with an endowment of 16s. 5d. per annum. The church was rebuilt in the year 1718, and the following were amongst the contributors on the occasion :

£.	s.		£.	s.
James, Duke of Chandos	- 330	0	Mayor and Council of Hereford	10 10
Thomas, Earl Coningsby	- 20	0	James Walwyn, esq.	- - 10 10
Lady Viscountess Scudamore	10	10	Herbert Aubrey, sen. esq.	- - 5 5
John, Lord Bishop of Llandaff	5	5	John Tomlins, tanner	- - 10 0
Thomas Foley, esq.	- - 20	0	Thomas Symonds, esq.	- - 2 2
Herbert Rudhall Westfaling, esq.	10	0	Richard Smallbrooke, D. D.	- 1 1

On flat stones in the chancel are these inscriptions :

" Mary Martin, died 2 Dec. 1801.---Harley Mills, esq. 3 Aug. 1798.---C. H. 24 Aug. 1803.---A. W.---John Snelgrove, 21 April, 1791.---Mr. William Milton, 15 Aug. 1804, aged 62."

At the west end of the nave are the following :

" John Pott, gent. 17 Nov. 1782, aged 73."

" The poor remains of JACK SMITH
lie buried here.

He died 1 November, 1773.

All things shew that life's a bubble,

The silent grave ends all our trouble.

Catherine his wife, 5 April, 1778, aged 66.

A meek and lowly mind adorned her life,

In every station---servant, mistress, wife."

The following benefactions are recorded on tablets in the church :

A. D.

Mr. John Walter gave a house in Bridge-street ; two tenements (now stables) with gardens adjoining, in Plough-lane ; and a third garden near the Chain Causeway, in the parish of St. Martin.

1640. Hugh Smith gave 5s. per annum, arising from the rents of two tenements in this parish, to purchase bread and wine for poor communicants, on Sunday after Candlemas-day.

1641. Mrs. Mary Petton gave 4l. per annum from lands in the parish of Eardisley, for the relief of orphans.

1667. Mr. Hugh Stringham gave 5s. per annum, charged on a house on the north side of the church, to purchase bread and wine for a sacrament on Trinity Sunday.

1718. Herbert Rogers, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, gave 40s. per annum out of a house in Bridge-street.

A. D.

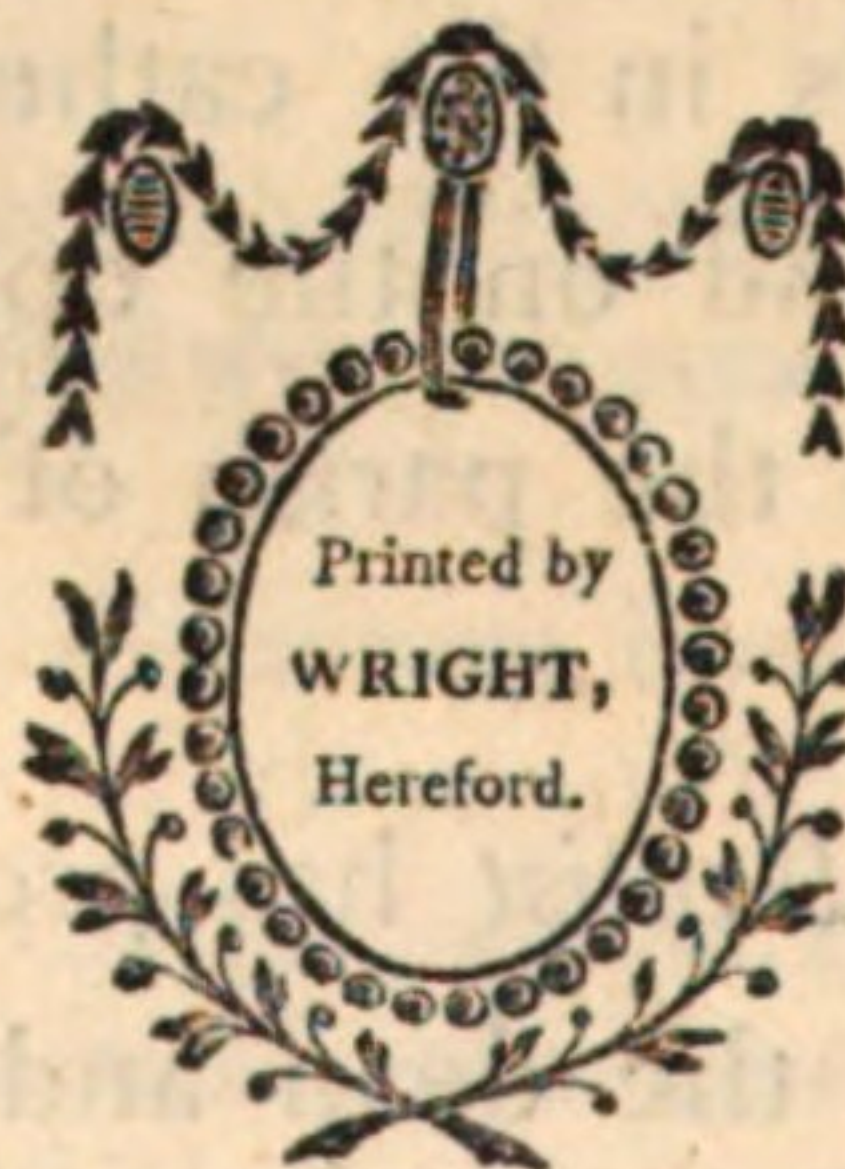
- Mrs. Meliora Gorges left 50*l.*; the interest to supply bread and wine at a monthly sacrament, and the surplus, if any, to be given to poor widows on Easter day.
- George Còwles, gent. gave 40*s.* per annum out of the rent of a house in Plough-lane, to purchase bread for distribution on the feast of St. Michael.
- Mrs. Hannah Jones gave 5*s.* per annum out of the rent of a house in Broad-street, for a sacrament on the first Sunday in August.
- Mr. Vaughan gave 5*l.*: the interest to be applied to the purposes of a sacrament on the Sunday after St. Matthew's day.
1724. Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan gave 20*l.* for the use of the poor.
1728. Thomas Barrow, gent. gave 20*s.* per annum to poor housekeepers, out of a house in Bridge-street, to be distributed on St. Thomas's day.
1764. Mrs. Mary Wenland, late of Wareham, gave the interest of 10*l.*
1767. Mr. Wm. Andrews, left 60*l.*; the interest to be distributed in bread or money at Lady-day and Michaelmas.
1788. Richard Hankins, esq. gave 300*l.* 3 per cent Old South Sea Annuities, the interest to be distributed on Christmas Day to twenty poor parishioners, after reserving 20*s.* to the minister, overseers, and churchwardens, for their trouble in the management of it.

The church dedicated to *St. Owen*, and destroyed during the civil wars, has already been described as far as has been found practicable; it was a rectory, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £.4 10*s.* per annum; the patronage was enjoyed by the priory of St. Guthlac, until its suppression, when it was granted to John ap Rice, esq. and in the reign of Charles II. it was consolidated with St. Peter's, as above mentioned. Within the ancient limits of St. Owen's is an estate called the Bartonsham, which was given at an early period as the endowment of one of the prebends in the cathedral; it is bounded on the south by the river Wye, and on the opposite bank is the estate of Hinton, which is situated in the parish of St. Martin's, and is appropriated to a similar purpose.

The church of *St. John Baptist* has probably been at all times an appendage to the cathedral; the dean and chapter are patrons of the vicarage: they also possess the great tithes, and the estate of Hunder-

ton forms the endowment of a prebend of that name. It is not mentioned in the survey of 1292; but is estimated in the *Liber Regis* at the clear yearly value of £.16 2s. 8d. The total emoluments of the vicar, (who has the tithe of hay,) now amount to nearly £.130 per annum. It has been supposed that the parochial church of St. John Baptist was originally built near the site of the present music-room, but as early as 1394, John Trefnant, then Bishop of Hereford, complained that on feast days, at the altar of St. John Baptist, "*juxta hostium chori*," the singing of the priests serving there, interfered with the service of the choir, and created an improper dissonance: he therefore interdicted John, vicar of the altar of St. John Baptist, from all singing whilst the ministers of the choir were performing their duty, on pain of excommunication. This order was entered in his register, and renders it probable that the service of St. John Baptist's church was always performed in some part of the cathedral, and that consequently a separate building was never erected for that purpose.

THE END OF VOLUME I.



ADDITIONS.

PAGE 85, line 5, add the following Note on the word *Baronet*:—"Selden, in his titles of honour, observes that the words Banneret and Baronet were often used indiscriminately in old writings, before the present order of Baronets was instituted; and particularly notices, that even in a patent granted to Sir Ralph Fane, (a Knight Banneret under Edward VI.) he is styled Baronettus, and not Bannetrettus."—Rot. Pat. 4 Ed. VI.

PAGE 149, add the following Note on James Clutton, inserted as Sheriff 18 Geo. III.—"The name of James Clutton appeared in the Gazette as Sheriff Jan. 31, 1777, but that gentleman was previously dead: William Edwards, of Sapey, esq. was next nominated in the Gazette of February 14, but no person of that name could be found; and finally WILLIAM MATTHEWS, of Llangarren, esq. was appointed Feb. 24, and served the office.

PAGE 157, line 8, col. 2, add the following Note on the name of John Matthews, M. P.—"On this occasion JOHN GEERS COTTERELL, of Garnons, esq. (created a Baronet Oct. 5, 1805) was returned duly elected with Sir G. Cornewall, bart.; but was afterwards disqualified by a petition of certain freeholders, grounded on the Acts of 7 and 8 William III. c. 4; 2 Geo. II. c. 24; 16 Geo. II. c. 11; commonly called the Treating Acts; and JOHN MATTHEWS, esq. was elected in his stead.

PAGE 397, line 8, add—In this suburb a congregation of Protestant Dissenters, generally called Presbyterians, have a Chapel and a house adjoining for the residence of their Minister. A small farm in the parish of Bodenham, was attached as an endowment in the year 1715. It appears that this institution was first formed as early as the times allowed after the Act of Uniformity took place. A Clergyman, who before belonged to the Cathedral, officiated as one of the first Ministers. His name was George Primrose, M. A. The place of worship was then in Wyebridge-street, where it continued until its removal to Eign-brook, in 1706. The Register begins A. D. 1690, during the ministry of the Rev. L. Weaver. His successors from the above date were Peter Seddon, Joseph Gummer, and Thomas Williams, whose ministry commenced June, 1782.

In the same page, line 18, add to the armorial bearings on Bishop Charlton's coat:—three crosses fitchee.

PAGE 433, line 8, add to the account of Ethelbert's Almshouse:—"the whole of these tenements were rebuilt with stone after the Gothic taste, A. D. 1805, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Hugh Morgan, one of the Canon Residentiaries, and Custos of the Hospital."

PAGE 498, line 5, add the following Note to the biographical sketch of Dr. Butler:—"Dr. B. became a Member of University College, May 9, 1733; took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, June 17, 1746; and that of Doctor of Laws, Nov. 28, 1752, on which occasion he presented a marble chimney piece to the common room of the College. From the intimacy which prevailed between the Archbishop of Canterbury and Dr. Butler, it was very generally understood that the latter had been complimented with the degree of Doctor in Divinity by the Archbishop, as stated in the sketch of his life; but, on further examination at Lambeth, this opinion appears to have been unfounded."

PAGE 516, line 23, after the word chapter, add, "or bishop."

PAGE 586, line 19, add "Under the middle window a stone is inserted in the wall, with this inscription in old characters:

**"Jon de la Haille gyt ici. Dieu de
Sa alme engyt merci: ky pnr sa alme
Priera cent jours de pardoun en auera."**

It has no date; but is probably more than four hundred years old.

CORRECTIONS.

- PAGE 39, in the marginal date, for "448," read "748."
— 46, line 18, for "palatinate," read "palatine."
— 68, line 2, of first note, for "Charles V." read "Henry V."
— 97, in the marginal date, for "1425," read "1485."
— 110, line 12, for "landed in England," read "entered England."
— 118, line 9, for "John Glasse, D. D." read "John Glasse, A. M." and for "Henry Ford, D. D." read "H. Ford, LL.D."
— 138, line 13, for "Gartle," read "Garth."
— 149, line 5, in col. 2, for "Shalford Collins," read "Stratford Collins."
— 149, line 12, in col. 2, for "Edward Pateshall," read "Edmund Pateshall."
— 156, line 22, in col. 2, for "created a peer," read "succeeded to the peerage."
— 196, line 24, for "stacks," read "stocks."
— 201, Place Hergest amongst the townships, and insert Willersley as a parish in its stead. The population of Willersley (being 17 only) is included in the return from Winforton.
— 374, line 6, for "factum," read "factam."
— 505, in List of Deans, insert "Edward Cressett, 1736."
— 597, line 16, for "Edmund," read "Edward."

IN LIST OF RARE PLANTS.

- 181, et seq. for "tremorum," read "nemorum."
for "maidenhead," read "maidenhair."
for "belladana," read "belladonna."
for "lythyrum," read "lythrum."
for "cariabinum," read "cannabinum."
for "vinea," read "vinca."

IN CATHEDRAL INSCRIPTIONS.

- 547, line 21, for "1797," read "1787."
— 554, line 10, after the word "wife," insert "Catherine."
— 555, line 2, for "aged 52," read "aged 81," and add "Nicholas Donnithorne, esq. died Sept. 26, 1796, aged 52."
— 556, line 4, for "wife," read "sister."
— 557, line 9, for "wife," read "sister."
— 559, line 34, for "wife," read "sister."
— 566, line 10, for "Berew," read "Borew," and add, that "sprigs of rue were sometimes given with the boars on his coat, as an enigmatical conceit on his name."
— 584, line 4, for "Bishop Bisse," read "Bishop Egerton."
— 585, line 34, for "Charles Mainwaring," read "Cavendish Tyrell Mainwaring."
— 585, line 30, add "Frances Rodd, his daughter, Feb. 29, 1799, aged 95."

GENERAL INDEX

TO THE FIRST VOLUME.

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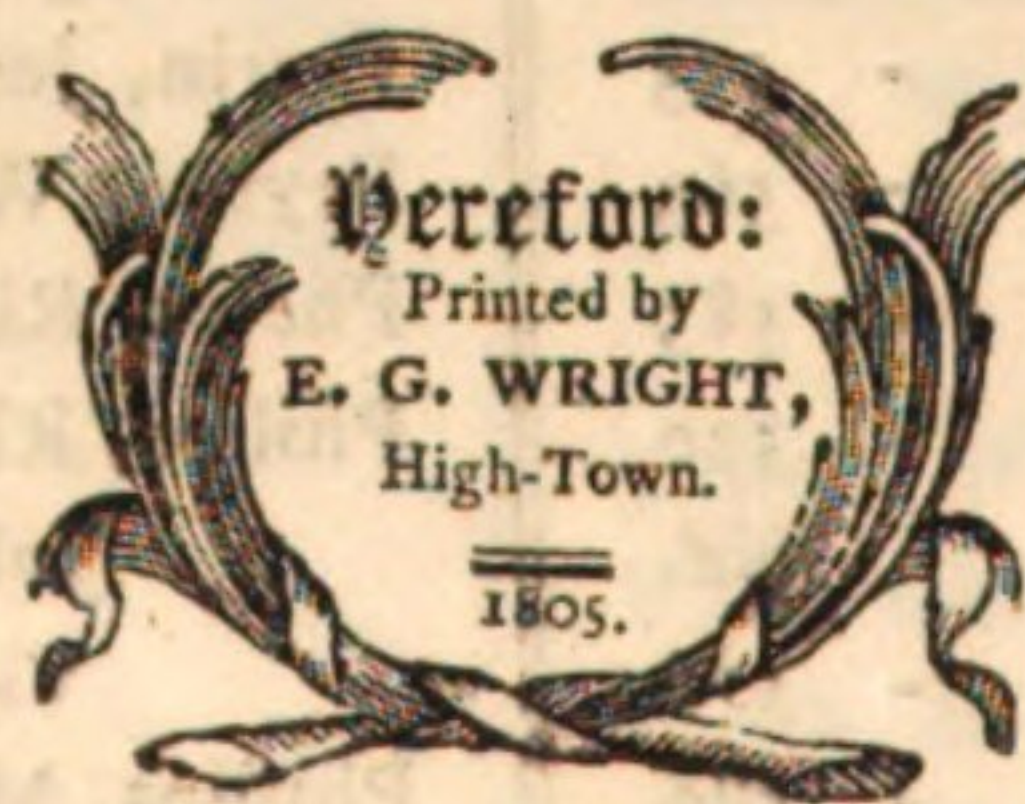
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ERRATA.

- Page 21, line 13, for "recal," read "recall."
— 39, in the marginal date, for "448," read "748."
— 46, line 18, for "palatinate," read "palatine."
— 97, in the marginal note, for "1425," read "1485."
— 110, line 12, for "landed in England," read "entered England."
— 196, line 24, for "stacks," read "stocks."
— 374, line 6, for "factum," read "factam."

ERRATA

- Page 21, line 13, for "read," read "read."
- 26, in the marginal note, for "448," read "748."
- 44, line 18, for "palatine," read "palatine."
- 87, in the marginal note, for "1483," read "1483."
- 110, line 12, for "lashed in England," read "entered England."
- 125, line 24, for "stacks," read "stacks."
- 314, line 8, for "laction," read "laction."

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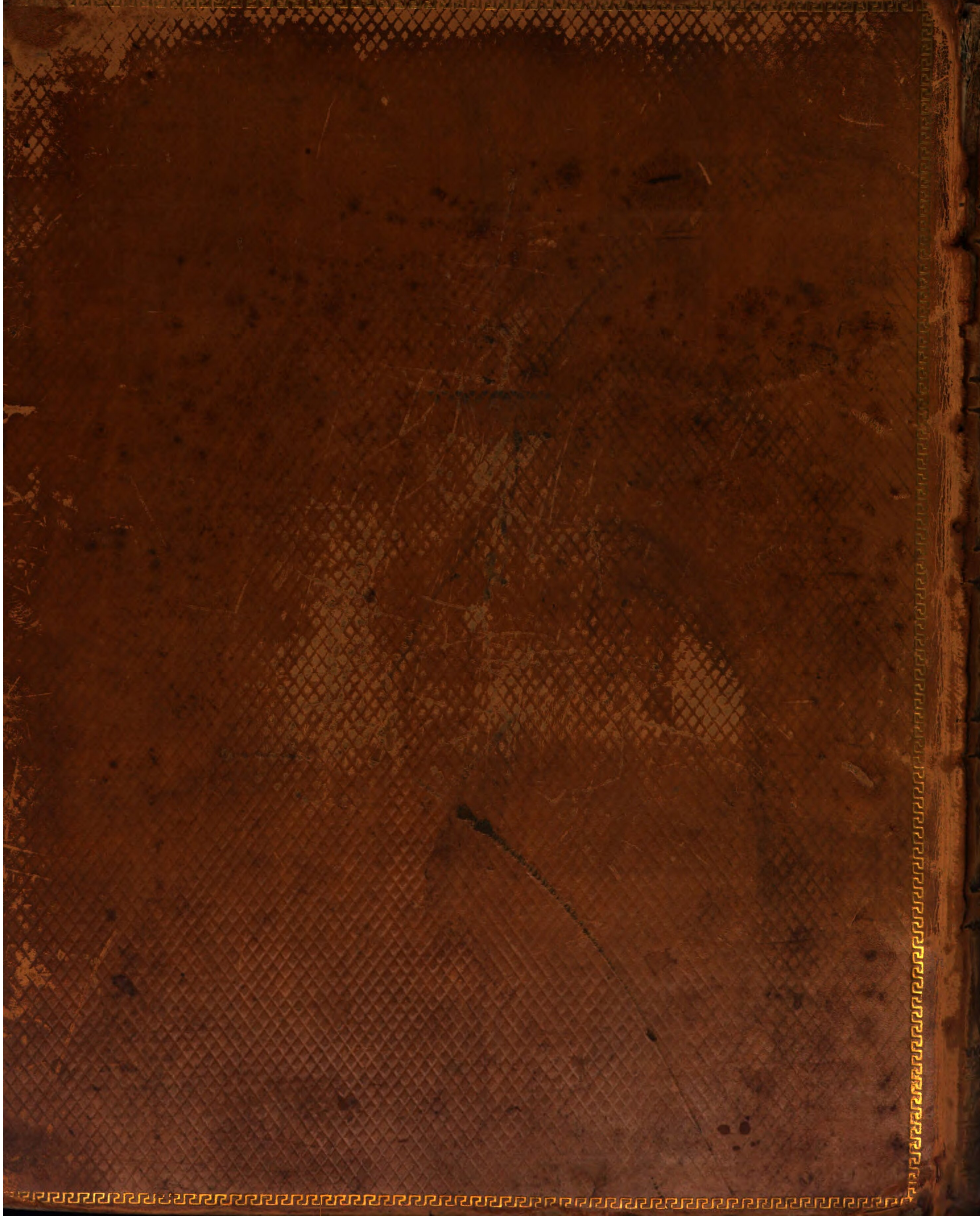


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